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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CENSUS OFFICE.

FRANCIS A. WALKER, Superintendent,
Appointed April 1, 1879; resigned November 3, 1881.

CHAS. W. SEATON, Superintendent,
Appointed November 4, 1881.

HISTORY AND PRESENT CONDITION

OF THE

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL PRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

WITH A

CATALOGUE OF THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE CENSUS YEAR.

BY

S. N. D. NORTH,
SPECIAL AGENT.

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1884.

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

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BRITISH
MONTANA
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WYOMING
NEBRASKA
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
PUBLIC LANDS
LEGEND
Less than 01
I
II
III
IV
NOTE

MAP OF THE
UNITED STATES
SHOWING THE RELATION BETWEEN THE
NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED
AND THE POPULATION
Compiled from the Returns at the
Tenth Census
1880.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

UTICA, N. Y., *October* 1, 1881.

Hon. FRANCIS A. WALKER,

Superintendent of Census.

SIR: I transmit herewith a Report upon the Newspaper and Periodical Press of the United States for the Tenth Census. The collection and preparation of the statistics of this branch of inquiry were intrusted to my care, as a special agent of the Census Office, on May 21, 1880. The report is divided into four parts, as follows:

I. A history of the newspaper and periodical press from 1639 to 1880.

II. Statistical tables.

III. A catalogue of periodical publications issued during the census year.

IV. A chronological history of the newspaper press of the United States.

The tables separately submitted are fifteen in number, and embody the essential facts and figures bearing upon the number, the character, the circulation, the earnings, the manufacture, and the comparative growth by census decades of the newspaper and periodical press. A number of minor tabular statements, illustrative of several of these features, are included in the body of the report.

The first portion of the report is an attempt to briefly sketch the history of newspaper and periodical publication in the United States, which was suggested by you as a proper complement to a report upon the present condition of this interesting industry. Private ventures in the direction of such a history have been few and unsatisfactory. The most important is Isaiah Thomas' *History of Printing*, which brings the subject down to the year 1810, covering in a very complete manner the history of printing in the United States up to that date. It was republished in 1875, with many valuable foot-notes and additions, by the American Antiquarian Society, of Worcester, Massachusetts, of which Mr. Thomas was the founder. *Journalism in the United States from* 1690 *to* 1872, by the late Frederic Hudson, of the New York *Herald*, preserves in desultory and unchronological form a great mass of important data relating to the subsequent development of the American press. In addition to the information supplied by these sources, much has been added from pamphlets, occasional addresses, scattered gazetteers, newspaper files, and personal correspondence. Notwithstanding the pains taken to complete the historical record, this portion of the work is at points incomplete and unsatisfactory; but care has been taken to supply all the statistics of any moment heretofore published respecting the publication of newspapers in the United States, and the groundwork here exists upon which hereafter may be constructed the full and complete history of the American press.

This history naturally divides itself into three periods, namely, the colonial, which carries the American newspaper to the close of the war of the revolution; the transitional, which brings the history down to that point of time when, by the perfection of printing machinery, the establishment of telegraphs and railroads, and the operation of other causes, the American press took on its present distinguishing characteristics, inaugurating the third period.

In considering the development of the press in this third era I have chosen to treat the historical data in direct association with the statistics elicited by the Tenth Census, and this consideration forms the third section of the report. The chronological method of treating such a topic is so unsatisfactory that it has been avoided, and in an appendix to the report has been gathered together, in chronological order, such data respecting the origin and growth of the press in each state and territory as was attainable.

The second portion of the report consists of a series of statistical tables.

The third section of the report, being the catalogue of the American press in the census year, has been prepared directly from the schedules forwarded to the Census Office by the several publishers, and is submitted in the belief that it is valuable, not only for current reference, but as an historical record. A complete file of the newspaper and periodical press as it existed in the census year was also collected at your suggestion, arranged alphabetically by states and territories, and also by classes, and has been deposited in the Library of Congress, where it will be properly bound, and remain a unique memorial of the periodical literature of the census year.

It has not seemed fit, in a report of this character, to enter into any disquisition upon the character, the power, or the influence of the press as a factor in American civilization. The data for deductions of that nature are supplied for the use of others. Neither has it seemed proper to color an official report with allusions to the personal services of any of the distinguished gentlemen who have done so much in the past, and who are doing so much at present, to build up the press, to develop its resources, to extend its usefulness, and to elevate its general character and influence.

In conclusion, permit me to express the obligation I am personally under to yourself and the chiefs of the several divisions of the Census Office for unvarying courtesies and facilities during the progress of this investigation. Mr. Benjamin M. Lewis, of Utica, New York, who has served as assistant agent from the beginning of the investigation, is entitled to especial praise for the zeal, care, and intelligence with which he has forwarded the work. Acknowledgment is also due of the services of many private gentlemen, and especially to the corresponding secretaries of several historical societies, and to Dr. Henry A. Homes, the accomplished librarian of the New York state library, for valuable assistance in the collection of data.

Very respectfully, yours,

S. N. D. NORTH,
Special Agent.

THE NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL PRESS.

FIRST PERIOD: 1639–1783.

THE NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL PRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

FIRST PERIOD.

INTRODUCTION OF PRINTING IN AMERICA.

The history of the United States of America is contemporaneous with the real development of the art of printing. The first known specimen of printing in the English language, the presumable handiwork of William Caxton, bears the date 1471, less than a quarter of a century before the discovery of America. The progress of the art in England and on the continent was quite as slow as the progress of discovery and settlement in America. The popular demand for the services of the printing press was not marked until after the publication at Antwerp in 1526 of Tyndale's translation of the Testament, and of Luther's Bible, which followed it, in 1534. There is positive evidence that a printing press was established in Mexico as early as 1540, (*a*) and John R. Bartlett alludes to the fact that "readers familiar with early books relating to Mexico have seen mention of a book printed there as early as 1535". (*a*) He continues that in the year 1532 the viceroy, D. Antonio de Mendoza, carried printing to Mexico. The first printer was Juan Pablos, and the first book printed in the New World was that written by St. John Climacus, entitled *Spiritual Ladder to Ascend to Heaven.* (*b*) He adds the titles of ninety-three books printed in Mexico prior to and including the year 1600, and of seven books printed in Peru before 1600. These books were mostly on religious subjects, the governments strictly prohibiting printing without license; but the list also includes many works which treat of history, morals, and classics, as well as grammars and dictionaries for the use of the aborigines. A royal printing house was established in Port au Prince, on the French part of the island of Santo Domingo, as early as 1650, and several other presses existed in neighboring towns at dates more recent, but previous to the eighteenth century. There was also printing in Portuguese America previous to the opening of the eighteenth century.

The development of printing contemporaneous with that of America.

Printing in Mexico.

Gazettes were also printed in both Mexico and Peru at a very early date; but whether anterior to the first New England newspapers is a matter of some doubt, although the probabilities favor that view. Several authorities state that they existed before the close of the seventeenth century. Dr. Robertson thus describes the contents of the *Gazetta de Mexico* for the years 1728, 1729, and 1730, printed in quarto:

Gazettes in Mexico and Peru.

> It is filled almost entirely with accounts of religious functions, with descriptions of processions, consecrations of churches, beatifications of saints, festivals, *auto da fés*, etc. Civil or commercial affairs, and even the transactions of Europe, occupy but a small corner of this monthly magazine of intelligence. (*c*)

Even such a gazette, it should be added, was superior to anything published in the colonies until near the time of the revolution.

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a Thomas' *History of Printing*, Appendix A. The references in this report are to the second edition of Isaiah Thomas' *History of Printing in America*, published in 1874 as volumes V and VI of the *Transactions and Collections of the American Antiquarian Society*, of Worcester, Massachusetts, under the joint editorial supervision of Samuel F. Haven, Nathaniel Paine, and Joel Munsell.

b *Ibid.*, vol. i, p. 367.

c In Spanish America the first newspaper was founded in Chili in 1712. * * * * In Mexico the oldest newspaper is *El Siglo XIX*, which is published daily, and supports liberal principles. * * * * In the present British-American colonies the credit of establishing the earliest newspaper belongs to the island of Barbadoes, where Keimer founded the *Barbadoes Gazette* in 1731. Thirty-one years afterward, in 1762, appeared the *Barbadoes Mercury*, which continued till 1845. In the other British West India islands newspapers were introduced as follows: Grenada, 1742; Antigua, 1748; St. Kitts, 1748; Dominica, 1765; St. Vincent, 1784. In July of the latter year the *Bermuda Gazette* was founded. In Canada the Quebec *Gazette* appeared in 1765, and the Montreal *Gazette* in 1775. In Nova Scotia the Halifax *Gazette* appeared in 1751, but was not firmly established till 1760. In New Brunswick two or three newspapers were published at St. John in 1782.—Appleton's *American Cyclopædia.*

The founders of the colony of Massachusetts arrived at Salem in 1628, and in January, 1639, the first printing was done in what is now the United States. (*a*) Previous to the establishment of this first press at Cambridge a number of manuscripts originating in the colonies had been sent to England for publication, and there is evidence that this practice continued for some eighty years afterward. (*b*) Moses Coit Tyler makes the first book written in America Captain John Smith's *True Relation of Such Occurrences as might have Happened in Virginia*, etc., which was composed in 1607 and published in London the following year. The second book written in the colonies was Smith's letter to the English proprietors, and the third his *Map of the Bay and the Rivers*, which was not printed until 1612, at Oxford. In 1610 Sir Thomas Gates wrote *A True Repository of the Wrack and Redemption of Sir Thomas Gates*, which he sent to England to be printed. George Sandys, also of Virginia, wrote a translation of *Ovid*, which was sent to London for publication in 1626. There are records of a number of other volumes, chiefly of a religious character, which were written in this country and sent to England for publication prior to the establishment of the first press at Cambridge, in 1639. Thomas says in his *History of Printing in America* that "from a variety of causes it happened that many original works were sent from New England—Massachusetts in particular—to London to be printed. Among these causes the principal were: 1, the press at Cambridge had generally full employment; 2, the printing done there was executed in an inferior style; 3, many works on controverted points of religion were not allowed to be printed in this country".

First press in Massachusetts.

First books written in the colonies.

As a matter of fact, up to this period, and for a long time after, there was almost no demand for printed matter in the colonies, and very few London publications of any character were sold in this country. The first regular bookseller of whom there is any account was Hezekiah Usher, who is not known to have been in business earlier than 1652. The British books that found their way to the colonies were generally kept in shops with other wares. Benedict Arnold sold drugs and books. Later in the development of the colonies the occupations of printer, bookbinder, and bookseller were generally combined in one.

Although there was considerable culture and learning among the early settlers of Virginia, and several of them were book writers, as we have seen, the feasibility of doing their own printing does not appear to have occurred to any one in the colony until 1681, seventy-four years after the first settlement was made. Some explanation of the delay clearly lies in the celebrated declaration of Sir William Berkeley, governor of the colony, in his answer to the inquiries of the Lords of the Committee for the Colonies in 1671:

Printing in Virginia.

> I thank God we have not free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience and heresy and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them and libels against the government. God keep us from both.

The pious protest of the governor against "free schools and printing" nearly forty years after the founding of Harvard university and the establishment of the first printing press in the younger colony of Massachusetts has been held to illustrate the difference between the cavalier civilization of Virginia and the Puritan civilization of New England. When the first printing press was introduced into Virginia, in 1681, its adventuresome proprietor, one John Buckner, (*c*) was promptly called before the governor and council and ordered to enter into bond "not to print anything hereafter until his majesty's pleasure shall be known". This was an actual suppression of the press, and thus differed materially from the regulation of it by the appointment of licensers, which had in the meanwhile been sanctioned by law in Massachusetts. But it was simply the carrying out of royal instructions, and therefore not a test of Virginia civilization. The licensing of printing was still in vogue in the mother country, nor was it formally abandoned there until 1694, on the accession of William and Mary. It continued, even after the revolution of 1688, to be assumed by the crown as one of the rights of the prerogative in all the American colonies, as claimed and exercised under the Stuarts. The royal governors

The licensing of printing in the colonies.

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a The funds for the purchase of this press in England were contributed or collected by the Rev. Joseph Glover, a wealthy dissenting clergyman. The press appears to have been particularly provided for the benefit of the academy then founded there, and also for Harvard college, which was founded soon after. The records of the latter institution contain this entry: "Mr. Joss Glover gave to the college a font of printing letters, and some gentlemen of Amsterdam gave toward furnishing of a printing press with letters forty-nine pounds, and something more." Mr. Glover died on the voyage across the Atlantic in 1638, and the press was set up and managed for ten years by one Stephen Daye, who was employed by Mr. Glover in England to come to this country and serve in the capacity of a practical printer. The first press remained at Cambridge "upward of sixty years", and for about thirty years printing in the British North American colonies was exclusively conducted in this town. The first publication from this press was *The Freeman's Oath*, which bears the imprint 1639; the second was an almanac; and the third, printed in 1640, was *The Psalms in Metre, Faithfully Translated for the Use, Edification, and Comfort of the Saints in Publick and Private, especially in New England*, crown 8vo., 300 pages. Thomas gives a list of nine books or pamphlets known to have been published from this press while it continued under the management of Daye. He adds that "many others were printed by Daye, but no copies of them are now to be found".

b Thomas' *History of Printing*, vol. i, p. 15.

c *Ibid.*, vol. i, p. 331.

of the American colonies under William and Mary were vested with the censorship over the press. (*a*) The instructions to these governors read as follows, as quoted from the commission of a New York governor:

> And forasmuch as great inconvenience may arise by the liberty of printing within our province of New York, you are to provide by all necessary orders that noe person keep any press for printing, nor that any book, pamphlet, or other matters whatsoever bee printed without your especial leave and license first obtained. (*b*)

Mr. Bancroft insists that, in spite of these instructions, "the press generally was as free in America as in any part of the world." To accept this view we must be convinced that the imposition of a license does not work a greater comparative repression in a country crude and unsettled, without expert mechanics, and with few ambitious of the printer's honors, where the art of printing has not yet obtained a footing, than in countries where, under even severer discipline, it had yet made steady headway for more than a century. At the same time it is to be borne in mind that the press sprang up in several of these colonies while these instructions were yet nominally in force, and in practical defiance of them. Yet, as long as the British authority remained unchallenged, there was continual interference with the press on the part of the government, and notably in the three colonies of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New York, where it had taken hardiest root. No single event in the colonial annals of the continent attracted more general attention, both in America and England, than the trial of John Peter Zenger, publisher of the New York *Gazette*, in 1735—thirty years later than the establishment of the first American newspaper—for the publication of "false, scandalous, malicious, seditious libels" against the royal government of the colony of New York; a trial in which the government persisted, by information, after the grand jury had refused to indict; a trial in which all the authority of the crown, all the weight of the court, and all the power of the English common law of libel failed to coerce a verdict of guilty from the jury. The trial of Zenger was the first real struggle of the colonial press for freedom of speech against the government, and laid the deep and broad foundation of the liberty of the press in America. But it was twenty years later (January 25, 1755) that the Rev. William Smith, first and last provost of the College of Pennsylvania, was arrested by order of the Pennsylvania assembly and sent to jail, where he remained six months, for translating and publishing in one of the German newspapers a pamphlet reflecting on the government. It was in 1771 that Thomas was annoyed by the Massachusetts governor and council very much as Zenger had been in New York, except that he was not imprisoned, and the attempt to proceed against him by information was abandoned on account of the popular opposition; and in 1769 General Alexander McDougall, of New York, reputed to be the author of a pamphlet, privately printed, which the assembly of that colony resolved to be a "false, seditious, and infamous libel on the government", was arrested, imprisoned from December to April, when the grand jury found an indictment against him, and was finally brought before the assembly and required to answer whether he was guilty or not. McDougall refused to answer, on the ground that he was under indictment for the alleged offense and was entitled to an unprejudiced trial before a jury of his peers. He was finally adjudged guilty of a breach of the privileges of the house, and committed again to prison, where he remained several months. The annals of the colonies are full of somewhat similar instances of the severity with which the authorities of this country, in imitation of those of Great Britain, dealt with the printers and those who participated in political discussion through the instrumentality of the newspaper or printed page.

The trial of Zenger.

The only direct legislation of Great Britain against the colonial press was the stamp act of 1765, aimed quite as much against other pursuits as against printing, but more direct in its influence upon the newspaper press than upon any other colonial enterprise. A considerable number of the newspapers, particularly in the south, were driven to suspend publication until the stamp act was repealed. More opulent but equally cautious publishers, when the act was to take effect, dressed their journals in mourning, and for a few weeks omitted to publish them. Others, less cautious, but apprehensive of the consequences of publishing newspapers without stamps, omitted the titles altogether, or altered them as an evasion. Those publishers who continued to print without reference to the stamp took a risk which proved how thoroughly imbued they were with the spirit out of which grew the revolution. The stamp act was but a temporary check to newspaper growth; but it must be regarded as the manifestation of a spirit which these early printers knew to be ever present, the spirit to coerce the press into more circumspect allusion to the causes of friction between the colonies and the mother country. The colonial governments in the colonies of Massachusetts and New York also resorted to stamp acts as a means of raising revenue. Such an act was passed in Massachusetts in 1755, and a similar act by the assembly of New York in 1756, which was continued until January, 1760. During this period the papers then published in that colony sometimes appeared with stamps and sometimes without them. These acts were plainly modeled upon the English parliamentary law, which then bore so heavily upon the press of the mother country. The fact that there were but two, and that they lasted so short a time, may be accepted as the evidence that the American colonists early recognized the press as an instrument of popular education and civilization, which was entitled to exemption from the burdens of taxation.

The stamp act of 1765.

Colonial stamp acts.

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a Bancroft's *History of the United States*, vol. ii, p. 279, edition of 1876.

b *Documents relating to Colonial History of New York.* See Instructions to Governors Dongan, Sloughter, Fletcher, Bellomont, and Hunter, 1686 to 1709.

It is worthy of remark that since the revolution only two American states have attempted a direct tax upon the products of the press. In 1785 the legislature of Massachusetts passed an act imposing duties upon licensed vellum, parchment, and paper, and laid a duty of two-thirds of a penny upon newspapers and a penny upon almanacs, which were to be stamped. This act became at once so odious that it was repealed before it went into effect, but in the July following another act was passed which imposed a duty on all advertisements inserted in the newspapers of the commonwealth. This latter enactment was denounced by Isaiah Thomas, then publisher of the Worcester *Spy*, and by many of his contemporaries, as placing an improper restraint upon the press, and in consequence of it he discontinued the publication of the *Spy* during the two years in which it was in operation. One of the sources of revenue in the state of Virginia as recent as 1848 was a tax on newspapers, the revenue from which in that year amounted to $355. (*a*)

MECHANICAL DIFFICULTIES ATTENDING THE INTRODUCTION OF PRINTING IN AMERICA.

It is difficult at this distance in time to realize the mechanical obstacles which retarded and embarrassed the introduction of printing in colonial America. Everything in the shape of materials was of necessity imported from the mother country, at an outlay which must be made at the risk of small and doubtful return. The earliest printing press known to have been manufactured in this country was made for Christopher Sower, jr., the Germantown printer, in 1750; but it was not until the eve of the revolutionary war that good printing presses were manufactured as a business in the colonies. In 1775 such presses were made in Hartford, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, modeled almost wholly on the English press; and after that date the importation of hand presses gradually ceased. Thomas says that the great improvements perfected by Adam Ramage in the prevailing press led to the entire cessation of importation as early as 1800; (*b*) but, as a matter of fact, the Ramage presses, while they were superior to anything previously built in this country, were wholly inadequate for satisfactory newspaper work, and his early presses were so small that only one-half of one side of a sheet of the ordinary dimensions of that period could be printed at one time, and four distinct impressions were necessary to print both sides of a small newspaper. (*c*) It was not until the beginning of the present century that iron was substituted for wood as the principal material in the construction of American presses. The most successful of these later inventions was the Columbian press, invented by George Clymer, of Philadelphia, about 1817, which certainly indicated the greatest improvement ever shown in one machine for hand printing, and many hundreds of which, with important later modifications, are still in use throughout the United States. Self-acting or machine printing presses were totally unknown before the present century; and, for many years after their invention and use in England, all that were used in this country were imported from Great Britain.

Printing presses.

Paper was also of necessity wholly imported until 1700, and chiefly imported for nearly one hundred years thereafter. The first paper-mill in the colonies was built in 1690, by William Rittenhouse, at Germantown, Pennsylvania, with the assistance of William Bradford, then the only printer in the colonies southward or westward of New England. Ten years later this little mill was carried away by a freshet, and the stone mill, erected in its stead soon after, continued to manufacture paper until 1798, under the auspices of the same family. How far in the enterprise of paper-making William Bradford was in advance of the country generally may be inferred from the fact that the first paper-mill in New England—a region which was settled by the English a half century before Pennsylvania—to wit, that at Milton, Massachusetts, was not erected until 1730, about forty years after the one in Pennsylvania. (*d*) The whole history of this first paper-mill has been carefully collected by Horatio Gates Jones in his *Historical Sketch of the Rittenhouse Paper Mill.* In 1770, according to Munsell, (*e*) there were forty paper-mills in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, which were supposed to make £100,000 worth of paper annually. At the breaking out of the revolution there were three small paper-mills in Massachusetts, and one in Rhode Island out of repair. (*f*) The paper these mills could make fell far short of the demand, and much of it was miserably manufactured, it being often taken from the mills wet and unsized. Rags were scarce, and were collected and transported with great difficulty. The manufacture of paper was further checked by the great difficulty of finding skilled workmen to carry it on. The paper-makers, like the printers, were long in increasing, because the uncertainties attending the business were so great as to deter men from undertaking it, either as a trade or with a view to the investment of capital.

Paper.

Paper-mills at the revolution.

Still more important, as a repressive influence, was the cost and difficulty of securing type for printing enterprises. It was not until 1772 that a regular type foundry was established in America, although there had been at least two previous unsuccessful efforts in that direction—one in Boston, about 1768, by a Mr. Michelson, from Scotland, and one in Connecticut, a few years later, by Abel Buell. (*g*)

Type.

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a Munsell's *Typographical Miscellany*, Albany, 1850. *b* *History of Printing*, vol. i, p. 36. *c* *Cyclopedia of Printing*, p. 359.
d John William Wallace on Bradford. *e* Munsell's *Chronology of Paper Making*, p. 30. *f* Munsell's *Chronology of Paper Making*, p. 31.

g I have yet to notice an exceedingly interesting fact in regard to the history of newspapers and printing in Connecticut—a fact which seems not to be widely known. It is, that the first metallic type cast on this continent was the work of an ingenious citizen of this

Christopher Sower, jr., already mentioned as the first manufacturer of a printing press in America, established a type foundry at Germantown in 1772. This was eighty-four years after the first venture of the father, on the same spot, in the manufacture of paper. The materials for this foundry were imported from Germany, as well as a workman to make use of them. The first font cast here was a German pica for the printing of a Bible, a fact significant in more ways than one. About the time the revolution broke out a second type foundry was established at Germantown by one Jacob Bey, who had been a workman in the original American foundry. The type foundry established by Benjamin Franklin in 1775 was the third in the colonies, and the last until the close of the revolutionary war. It was under the management of B. F. Bache, Franklin's son-in-law, and was equipped with all the materials needed for making Greek, Hebrew, or Roman type; but the small demand for types led to its practical abandonment before it contributed substantially to the supply of types in the country at the time the revolutionary war was in progress. It was a number of years after the conclusion of that war before the United States was able, from its own manufactories, to supply the better part of the increasing demand for types. (*a*)

The first type foundries.

The printing ink used in this country for many years was almost wholly imported from Europe. Thomas records that Rogers & Fowle, of Boston, who were engaged in the book and newspaper printing business in 1750, were the only printers in the colonies who at that time could make good ink. He adds that "in the first stages of printing printers made their own ink and types; but the manufacture of types and ink soon became separate branches of business. Most of the bad printing in the United States, particularly in New England, during the revolutionary war was occasioned by the wretched ink and more wretched paper which printers were then under the necessity of using". (*b*)

Ink.

These were the mechanical and material obstacles in the pathway of the rapid introduction of the art of printing in the American colonies. They were of a character to check and restrain a movement in that direction, which during the entire century previous to the American revolution had been undergoing remarkable acceleration in Great Britain. The people of that country were just beginning in this century to discover the possibilities and the capabilities of the printing press. Books were multiplying, periodical publications were becoming an accepted element in the current civilization, and the masses of the people were beginning to get the benefits of the art that has done more than all other arts to level and destroy the distinctions of class and caste.

SMALL DEMAND FOR BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS.

It is an accepted fact that the development of printing in England and on the continent during the three-quarters of a century preceding the American revolution was marvelous in degree and in kind, notwithstanding repressive and increasing government taxation, and found no counterpart on this side of the ocean. The purely mechanical obstacles which have been summarized were the least important causes of this slow progress. They were obstacles which the inventive enterprise of the colonists would have overcome if the effort in that direction had been stimulated by the promise of adequate reward, but

The colonists not a reading people.

(Middlesex) county; I mean Abel Buell, of Killingworth. He petitioned the general assembly in 1769 for aid to establish a foundry, for the reason that he had discovered the art of letter founding, which he said in his Memorial was known but to few in Europe. He asked for assistance, "either by lottery or in some other way." He added that, as a specimen of his abilities, he had caused his Memorial to the general assembly to be impressed with types of his own manufacture. This document, thus impressed, may be seen in the state library at Hartford. It is a very excellent specimen of typography, and but little inferior to the best of the present day.

A committee of the assembly took the subject into consideration, and reported, in regard to Buell's invention, that they "are fully convinced that he hath discovered the art of letter founding". They proposed to let him have £100, "provided he doth not depart from this colony to inhabit elsewhere." Buell was required to give bonds in the sum of £200 that he would return the money loaned by the general assembly after the lapse of seven years.

It does not appear, however, that the foundry was ever erected. In the Yale college library, in connection with this subject, are letters from Benjamin Yale, of Killingworth, of the date of Buell's petition to the legislature, addressed to President Stiles, the head of the college. Yale solicits the assistance of President Stiles in behalf of Buell, for the reason that he has "done a great thing for his country in learning the art of compounding type metal and casting type". He cautions that literary functionary not to let the secret communicated be known or hinted. He adds: "If you want to have a set of types, you must either procure him some old types—or if you could get a pound or two of bismuth—I think all the metals of which types are composed are to be had in America, unless it be bismuth, and I very much suspect that is likewise." He also informs President Stiles that there were at the time (1769) "near 40 presses in America; that a set of types cost £300 sterling, and they do not last more than seven or eight years. The saving to America [he continues] will be considerable annually".—Address delivered before the Connecticut Editorial Association, June 20, 1855, by James F. Babcock, of the New Haven *Palladium*.

a David Bruce, in a history of type founding in the United States, says:

The history of type founding as a business dates no farther back in this country than 1798, strictly speaking. It is true the introduction of various parcels and portions of type-founding implements dates almost coeval with the introduction of the earliest printing establishment, simply for the purpose of supplying sorts to particular offices; but type founding, as a self-sustaining business, did not exist in this country prior to the date above given, when Messrs. Binney & Ronaldson established themselves successfully in Philadelphia. Their struggle for existence in the then limited condition of printing in the United States was indeed very severe, and had not the state of Pennsylvania generously donated them the sum of $5,000 it is doubtful if they could have survived the difficulties they encountered

b The paper and ink used by John Foster, "the first printer of London" (as he is designated on the stone which marks his grave in the Dorchester burying-ground), have stood the test of time much better than the materials used by our printers a century later. Some of his election sermons may be called elegant specimens of printing. Like impressions would do no discredit to our best printing concerns.—Munsell.

that promise was altogether lacking. The colonists were not a reading people. Franklin bears striking testimony to this fact in his autobiography:

> At the time [he writes] I established myself in Philadelphia—1723—there was not a good bookseller's shop in any of the colonies to the southward of Boston. In New York and Philadelphia the printers were indeed stationers, but they sold only paper, almanacs, ballads, and a few common school-books. Those who loved reading were obliged to send for their books to England.

They were far removed from the incentives and the influences which contributed to make a demand for books and newspapers in a thickly and thoroughly settled country like England, and they were not only isolated, but they had a greater concern and interest in what was going on in the mother country than in the affairs of a neighboring colony. Thus it happened that long after the making of books had begun in the colonies those few among the settlers who cared at all for books continued to prefer the volumes manufactured in England and sent across the seas, at prices at least as reasonable as those for which the American printers could afford to vend the products of their presses.

Newspapers.

It was with newspapers as with books. Those who cared for them at all preferred the sheets which came across the water, and were wholly taken up with the details of English and European politics. The early American newspapers, exhibiting that instinct which judges so accurately of the wants of the masses, and is to-day a striking characteristic of the newspaper publisher of the United States, were almost wholly filled with the details of foreign happenings. The people of one colony heard from England with greater frequency, and generally with greater interest, than they heard from another colony. We need no further explanation than is conveyed by these facts of the constant complaints of the early New England editors that their efforts to supply the colonists with the latest news were rewarded by the failure to receive in return the money expended to that end. The circulation of an American-made book, pamphlet, or newspaper was necessarily limited almost wholly to the town in which it was published. Mails were infrequent and irregular; communities were widely separated as well as sparsely settled; and to venture into the printing business under such circumstances was to be a devotee or a fanatic, and there were not many such among the men and women who laid the foundations of the American republic. The scarcity of practical printers among the colonists has attracted the attention of historians. Those who knew the trade had learned it in England, and for years after printing presses were introduced it continued to be necessary to send across the waters for printers to man them. When Governor Fletcher tempted Bradford to New York, in 1693, he did it because he could find no printer in all that city, (*a*) and there were several instances in which rewards were offered to tempt printers into the southern colonies.

THE FIRST STIMULUS TO PRINTING IN AMERICA.

Gradual change in the position of the press.

As the questions out of which the revolution sprang began to engross the attention of the colonists the conditions we have related underwent a rapid and complete revolution. It came to be seen that the several colonies had a common cause, and that the fate of that cause transcended in interest and importance anything that might happen on the other side of the water; that the press was a most valuable and indispensable auxiliary of this common cause, and that it was the instrument most potential to secure unity of opinion and concert of action among the colonists. Men not printers, and not identified with the business in any way, were brought into closest relations with the press by this political excitement, and printing thus had the advantage of an artificial stimulus during the years preceding the outbreak of the revolution, patriotism taking the place of profit as an incentive to new enterprises.

Effect of the revolution upon American printing.

The American people had just begun to realize the significance and importance of the press as the revolution broke upon them. They found themselves at war with the country upon which they had relied for everything in the shape of printed matter and printing materials, with no adequate provision for supplying themselves with the instrumentalities for producing their own printed matter. The specimens of the art which came from the colonial presses during the continuance of the war gave abundant evidence of the primitive appliances and the crude and unskillful workmanship. But the revolution was of incalculable service to the art in this country in two ways. It educated a generation of readers, and it evolved a generation of mechanics ready to supply those readers and quite as skillful as any of their English rivals in the invention of improved processes and the execution of good work. For a long period after the termination of the revolutionary struggle the lot of the American printer, in whatever department it was cast, was not an easy one. Those who could afford to buy books in any quantity still preferred the book of English manufacture, and venture after venture in the making of books of a higher grade than ordinary met with disastrous failure. The constituencies of the few newspapers which proved their right to live, by surviving the cruel ordeal of the war, continued to be small and unresponsive, and the utility of the periodical press as a medium for advertising had not yet been discovered.

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a The following entry appears on the council minutes of the province of New York:

Resolved in Council, That if a Printer will come and settle in the city of New York for the printing of our acts of Assembly and Publick Papers, he shall be allowed the sum of £40, current money of New York, per annum for his salary, and have the benefit of his printing besides what serves the publick.

March 23, 1693.—Council minutes, vi, 182.

Arriving in New York, Bradford was immediately appointed royal printer.

The prices paid for paper and printing material continued to be ruinously high, and men who had passed the better part of their lives in the business were compelled to confess that the result was complete failure in the pecuniary sense, and that it had been a life of hard work, constant anxiety, unnumbered embarrassments, and scant rewards. Of course there were occasional exceptions. In his autobiography, Benjamin Franklin, discussing the circumstances which induced him to establish a new newspaper in Philadelphia, speaks of the only journal then existing in that city, which was Andrew Bradford's, as "a paltry thing, wretchedly managed, and yet profitable to him". The well-known antipathy between the two great Pennsylvania printers must be remembered in considering the import of this criticism. The fact that Bradford had found the printing business profitable is established. Franklin speaks of him later on as "rich and easy, and caring little for the business". He undoubtedly made the greater portion of his money out of the general printing business rather than out of the newspaper. Franklin himself, notwithstanding the adverse circumstances under which he began the business for himself in Philadelphia, by rigid economy and indomitable industry very soon succeeded in paying for his establishment and amassing a fairly comfortable competence. But even Franklin turned very early from the exclusive attention to his printing office to supplement his earnings by the office of clerk of the colonial legislature, and later by that of postmaster. These and some other exceptions to the general rule do not alter the truth of the statement that the occupation was one of hardship and penury, "the business of the printer," to quote from Franklin's autobiography again, "being generally regarded as a poor one."

THE RELIGIOUS AND THE POLITICAL PAMPHLET.

The characteristic literature of the early colonial period, indeed, was neither the book nor the periodical, but that intermediary form known as the pamphlet. The pamphlet form was still a popular though no longer a prevailing method of publication in England, and it was natural, in a new and rude country, for the literature to take this fragmentary and transient shape. The colonists were not equal to book writing or book making, and they had no need for newspapers. Their demands upon the printing press were few, and were made at distant intervals for the most practical of purposes. Thus, while the pamphlet met their wants and constituted the bulk of their literature, its most common appearance at the beginning was in the shape of the almanac. The second issue from the first Cambridge press was an almanac, and there are more almanacs than all other classes of pamphlets combined, excepting only sermons, in the bibliography of colonial literature. Some of these almanacs met with enormous sales for that day, sixty thousand copies of Ames' famous almanac, printed by John Draper, being annually sold in the New England colonies. (*a*)

Colonial pamphlet literature.

The bibliography of the epoch (*b*) reveals the fact that the great bulk of the publications of the early printing presses, other than almanacs, were in pamphlet form; that is to say, they were rude, unbound publications, of less than one hundred pages each, generally not more than twenty-five to fifty, and they arrange themselves into two grand groups—the religious and the political tract or pamphlet. In the earlier days of colonial settlement the religious pamphlet naturally predominated; it was in line with the prevailing tendencies of the colonial mind, and consisted of the publication of a famous sermon or a contribution to some of the many prevailing religious controversies, an exhortation to severer living, a denunciation of some prevalent vice, or a tract or waif sent out upon its proselyting mission. There exists a list (*c*) of three hundred and eighty-two of the publications of Cotton Mather (believed to be far from complete), nearly all of which were single sermons, controversial letters, or tracts of a theological complexion. The list of the publications of Increase Mather includes eighty-five titles, principally sermons or similar tracts. The fecundity of these celebrated divines was exceptional, but the direction of their efforts was not exceptional.

As the colonies progressed toward their political destiny the religious pamphlet, while it continued important, was relegated to the secondary position, and the tract became the most common method of intercommunication among the men who were profoundly concerned in the problem of the political destiny of the American colonies. These tracts or pamphlets usually took the form of letters, and were signed by fictitious names. They formed, indeed, the great bulk of the colonial literature immediately preceding the revolution, and are almost the only feature of it which is worthy of recognition as forming a distinctive colonial literature. Miscellaneous writing continued to be either a faint reflection of the cultivation of the old world or nondescript in its character and utterly unworthy

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a Thomas, i, 126.

b The second edition of Thomas' *History of Printing in America* contains in an appendix a catalogue of publications prior to the revolution in what is now the United States. There are in the list 7,683 entries of titles, of which number nine-tenths, at least, are of pamphlet or tract publications. This catalogue was the work of Dr. Samuel F. Haven, jr., of Worcester, Massachusetts, one of America's most accomplished antiquarians. The work of compiling this catalogue of titles, starting from the basis of memoranda left by Isaiah Thomas, was not completed at the time when Dr. Haven dropped his antiquarian work in response to the call of his country, in whose cause he sacrificed his life. The editors of the second edition of Thomas' *History* published the catalogue just as Dr. Haven had left it. Thus it happens that the late Joseph Sabin, in his *Bibliography of American Bibliography*, describes this list of ante-revolutionary publications as being "far from complete", and adds, with truth, that "a reference to Sabin's *Dictionary of Books relating to America* would have furnished many titles now entirely omitted". Careful comparison of the entries in this list and in Sabin's *Dictionary* reveals several hundred titles omitted in the former. As a rule, they are of the tract or pamphlet order, and of unpretentious character.

c *Life of Cotton Mather*, by his son, Samuel Mather. Boston, 1729.

in its attempts at originality, a conclusion to be drawn after considering the industrious efforts of Moses Coit Tyler to rescue early American literature from oblivion and elevate it to permanent dignity. (*a*) The type of fragmentary literature represented by the political pamphlet was not only developed out of all proportion to every other form of literature except the religious in colonial America, but exhibits in its best aspects the tendencies and peculiarities of the American mind, and at the time took immediate rank with the cultured writing of European statesmanship. This was before an American book, outside of politics, had ever been read or heard of on the other side of the Atlantic. (*b*)

The pamphlet era of colonial literature has been spoken of as the formative one. This form of publication was not chosen for the reason that it was the best, but because it was the only form available. As the newspaper developed in importance the pamphlet slowly but surely made way before its onward march. The burden of the publication of the pamphlet rested solely upon the author, and he could not, and did not, look for reimbursement by sales. Its circulation was correspondingly limited, and it was, moreover, necessarily accidental, as it was without organized and regular methods of reaching the hands of those to whom it was addressed. These methods the newspapers at once supplied, and the amalgamation of the political pamphlet and the newspaper became speedily complete, adding to the importance of each. They gave publicity to the views of the political writers of the time without involving either them or the newspaper publishers in expense on account of them, and came in time to be an expected and a distinguishing feature of the periodical press. The latter crowded the pamphlet out of the field, and has held its own against it ever since, as it is right and natural that it should. Undoubtedly the pamphlet, with its popularity, stimulated the printing industry of the colonial epoch, and was a great instrumentality in preparing the way for the more rapid establishment of newspapers. As the colonies approached the verge of the revolution the number of political writers increased rapidly, but their writings found circulation almost entirely through the medium of the periodical press.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPERS.

The first English newspaper printed in America was issued from a Boston press in 1690. It is a significant commentary upon the subsequent rank growth of periodical literature in the United States that this pioneer paper was immediately suppressed by the authorities of Massachusetts. It was entitled *Publick Occurrances, both Foreign and Domestick*, and, for the reasons named, never reached the dignity of a second number. (*c*) It is doubtful, therefore, whether the real date of the birth of American journalism is not fourteen years later, as given by Thomas, because of the establishment of the Boston *News-Letter* on April 4, 1704. (*d*) It is worthy of attention that it was during the series of years in which the printing press was gradually getting foothold in the American colonies that the determined and finally successful effort to

Publick Occurrances.

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a *A History of American Literature*, 2 vols., 1676–1765. By Moses Coit Tyler: 1879.

b In the early schools of the colonies the American mind was soon educated to a point in the science of politics much in advance of the contemporary culture of Europe, and it produced, along with this intellectual progress, a literature the vigor and even sometime elegance of which became the admiration of some of the first publicists and statesmen of England. Of course the remains of this early literature are very scant. Before the revolution of 1776 few books were printed in America, and most of the school-books came from England. The political literature of the colonial era was necessarily or conveniently tractarian, taking the form of pamphlets and letters and other comparatively light and perishable forms of the press; yet many of them were perishable only in the conventional sense, and the controversial pamphlets of colonial politics, the prints of Franklin and Witherspoon and Price, the tracts of Adams, the *Farmer's Letters* of Dickinson, and the *Common Sense* of Paine take rank with a literature that in more modern times has been thought worthy of preservation in the best boards of the binder's art, and illuminates the libraries of our scholars. It would be interesting to collect these productions of the colonial period, in a sense more extraordinary than that of reclaiming strays and fugitives in the general literature of our country. The form of literature, so far as print and paper are concerned, is very insignificant, and in some sense the distinction between the pamphlet and book is merely mechanical; yet this minor literature (using the comparative term as only that of the printer's art) attaches some peculiarities which give it frequently a character *sui generis*. This is remarkably so in one form of literature even lesser, mechanically, than the pamphlet, and one which was formerly much in fashion in our politics. The modern facilities of the press and the multiplication of its uses have been the occasion of the decay of what at one time figured largely in the communication of ideas, and especially those concerning political affairs. We refer to the elaborate letter, or epistle, in times wherein the means of miscellaneous print were less abundant and men were wont to compose long dissertations in communications to their friends, designed, perhaps, to go the rounds of a circle of acquaintances. * * * * Beyond the letters of Franklin but little has been rescued from what was almost the exclusive department of our literature in colonial times. Much of it must have been destroyed in the perishable form of manuscript, or has passed beyond the region of discovery. * * * * It is to be observed that America has reversed that order which has commonly been observed in the productions of a nation's genius. As a general rule of history, the poet precedes the statesman, or, in more general phrase, the arts are anterior to political science. This rule we see remarkably reversed in the intellectual development of America.—Tyler's *History of American Literature.*

c Considerable doubt has been expressed regarding the genuineness of the only copy of this paper known to be in existence, which is in the State Paper office in London. That such a paper was actually published at the date given would seem to be established beyond peradventure by the references to it in the colonial annals of Massachusetts.

d The second newspaper printed in the colonies was a republication of an English gazette in 1696 in New York by order of the royal governor. The circumstance is thus detailed by Governor Fletcher in a letter to the lords of trade, dated May 30, 1696: "A ship belonging to this place from Madera happily met at sea that vessel which had your Lord's packet for Virginia, & brought me a Gazett which gave me an account of that horrid conspiracy against His Majesty's Sacred person. I caused it to be reprinted here, & proclamation was issued for thanksgiving thro'out the province."—*Documentary History of New York*, iv, 150.

secure the abolition of the censorship of the press was in progress in the mother country. (*a*) The general system of censorship was established in England by a decree of the star chamber, dated June 11, 1637, which remained in force during the civil war, and was confirmed by act of parliament in 1643. It was against this act that Milton wrote his *Areopagitica, a Speech for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing.* The act expired in 1679, and thereafter any person might print, at his own risk, a history, a sermon, or a poem without the previous approbation of any public officer. But the courts continued to hold that this liberty did not extend to gazettes, and that by the common law of England no man not authorized by the crown had a right to publish political news. This view of the common law was accepted without dispute in the colony of Massachusetts. Four days after the appearance of the *Publick Occurrances* it was spoken of in the general court as a pamphlet which came out "contrary to law, and contained reflections of a very high nature", (*b*) and it thereupon strictly forbade "anything in print without license first obtained from those appointed by the government to grant the same". (*c*) This short-lived pioneer of the American press was published by Benjamin Harris "at the London coffee-house", and was printed for him by Richard Pierce on three pages of a folded sheet, one page being blank, two columns to a page, and each page being 7 by 11 inches. It was intended to appear monthly, and the journalistic notions of its projector were fully set forth in the following prospectus:

Censorship of the press.

Prospectus of the "*Publick Occurrances.*"

It is designed that the Countrey shall be furnished once a month (or if any Glut of Occurrences happen, oftener) with an account of such considerable things as have arrived unto our Notice. In order hereunto, the Publisher will take what pains he can to obtain a Faithful Relation of all such things; and will particularly make himself beholden to such Persons in Boston whom he knows to have been for their own use the diligent Observers of such matters. That which is herein proposed is, First, That Memorable Occurrents of Divine Providence may not be neglected or forgotten, as they too often are. Secondly, That people everywhere may better understand the Circumstances of Publique Affairs, both abroad and at home; which may not only direct their Thoughts at all times, but at some times also to assist their Business and Negoceations. Thirdly, That some thing may be done toward the Curing, or at least the Charming of that Spirit of Lying, which prevails among us, wherefore nothing shall be entered, but what we have reason to believe is true, repairing to the best fountains for our Information. And when there appears any material mistake in any thing that is collected, it shall be corrected in the next. Moreover, the Publisher of these Occurrences is willing to engage, that whereas, there are many False Reports, maliciously made, and spread among us, if any well minded person will

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a The newspaper press cannot be said to have had an existence in England until the expiration of the law which subjected the press to a censorship, May 3, 1695. Within a fortnight Harris announced that the *Intelligence, Domestic and Foreign*, suppressed fourteen years before by tyranny, would again appear. Ten days later was printed the first number of the *English Courant.* Then came the *Packet Boat* from Holland and Flanders, the *Pegasus*, the *London Newsletter*, the *London Post*, the *Flying Post*, the *Old Postmaster*, the *Postboy*, and the *Postman.* These first English newspapers were not superior typographically to their humble imitators across the Atlantic, and hardly superior in a literary point of view. On these points Lord Macaulay says in his *History of England:* "At first these newspapers were small and mean-looking. Even the *Postboy* and the *Postman*, which seem to have been the best conducted and the most prosperous, were wretchedly printed on scraps of dingy paper, such as would not now be thought good enough for street ballads. Only two numbers came out in a week, and a number contained little more matter than may be found in a single column of a daily paper of our time. What is now called a leading article seldom appeared, except when there was a scarcity of intelligence, when the Dutch mails were detained by the west wind, when the Rapparees were quiet in the Bog of Allen, when no stage-coach had been stopped by highwaymen, when no nonjuring congregation had been dispersed by constables, when no ambassador had made his entry with a long train of coaches and six, when no lord or poet had been buried in the Abbey, and when, consequently, it was difficult to fill up two pages. Yet the leading articles, though inserted, as it should seem, only in the absence of more attractive matter, are by no means contemptibly written."

b Buckingham's *Reminiscences.*

c In 1662 some religious pamphlets were published by the colony, which the general court or some of the ruling clergy judged rather too liberal and tending to open the doors of heresy, and regular licensers of the press were therefore appointed at that time. The ancient records of the colony show that Major Daniel Gookin and the Rev. Jonathan Mitchell were the first appointees under this regulation. A year later, May 27, 1663, the regulation was rescinded and the general court "ordered that the printing presse be at liberty, as formerly, until this court shall take further order, and the late order is hereby repealed". The effect of this repeal seems to have been a return to the publication of somewhat free-spoken pamphlets. The government immediately became alarmed again, and the following rigid edict was subsequently passed:

At a General Court called by order from the Governour, Deputy Governour, and other magistrates, held at Boston 19th of October, 1664. For the preventing of Irregularyties and abuse to the authority of this Country, by the Printing Presse, it is ordered by this Court and the authority thereof, that theeir shall no Printing Presse be allowed in any Towne within this Jurisdiction, but in Cambridge, nor shall any person or persons presume to print any Copie but by the allowance first had and obtayned under the hands of such as this court shall from tjme to tjme Impower; the President of the Colledge, Mr. John Shearman, Mr. Jonathan Mitchell and Thomas Shepheard, or any two of them to survey such Copie or Coppies and to prohibit or allow the same according to this order; and in case of non-observance of this order, to forfeit the Presse to the Country and be disabled from Vsing any such profession within this Jurisdiction for the tjme to Come. Provided this order shall not extend to the obstruction of any Coppies which this Court shall Judge meete to order to be published in Print.

At the same time a law was passed that "no printing should be allowed in any town within its jurisdiction except in Cambridge". This was subsequently so modified as to permit the use of a press at Boston, and a person authorized to conduct it.

The government not only required conformity to this law, but even exercised a power behind and above it, as on an occasion when the licensers had permitted the republication of a book written by Thomas á Kempis, entitled *Imitation of Christ*, etc. This treatise was presented to the court in the session of 1667 as heretical, and immediately the following order was passed: "This court being informed that there is now in the presse reprinting a book that imitates of Christ, or to that purpose, written by Thomas Kempis, a popish minister, wherein is contained some things that are lesse safe to be infused amongst the people of this place, Doe comend to the licensers of the presse the more full revisale thereof, and that in the meane tjme there be no further progresse in that work."

Daniel Fowle, one of the best printers and the best known men in New England in that time, was arrested in 1754, on an order from the house of representatives, and taken before that body, on suspicion of having printed a pamphlet entitled *The Monster of Ministers*, by Tom Thumb, jr., which reflected on some of its members.

be at the pains to trace any such false Report, so far as to find out and Convict the First Raiser of it, he will in this Paper (unless just Advice be given to the contrary) expose the Name of such person, as A malicious Raiser of a False Report. It is supposed that none will dislike this Proposal, but such as intend to be guilty of so villanous a Crime.

Harris is spoken of by Thomas as the fifth printer in Boston, and previous to and after his journalistic venture he was engaged in printing, chiefly for the booksellers. Two years after the suppression of his *Publick Occurrances* he was appointed by Governor Phipps "Printer to his Excellency the Governor and Council", and printed the acts and laws of Massachusetts in 1692 and 1694.

There was nothing significant about this first journalistic venture, except the manner of its sudden demise. It was an enterprise conceived by a printer lately from London, and modeled after the sheets which were at that time beginning to be of comparative frequency in the British capital.

The second American journal appeared April 24, 1704; it was printed by Bartholomew Green, (*a*) and published and edited by John Campbell, then postmaster of Boston. It was called the "Boston *News-Letter*, published by authority", and was issued every Monday. Its beginning was nearly contemporaneous with the appearance of the first Scottish gazette, and it appears to have been the natural outgrowth of a series of news-letters (modeled after the similar letters that had long previously been sent regularly from London into the provinces), which Campbell, by virtue of his official character as postmaster, had been in the habit of preparing and sending to the governors of the several New England provinces. Nine of these letters have been preserved. (*b*) They embody, in concise form, a digest of the most recent news received from across the water and the events in Massachusetts bay, with occasional political or other suggestions; and they doubtless conveyed the first intelligence of these events to the distant points whither they were sent. It was a function which a postmaster, as a center of intelligence, naturally assumed; and it is not surprising that, for a long period after John Campbell established his *News-Letter*, a newspaper was regarded as a natural adjunct of a post-office. (*c*) The second paper in the colony was established in 1719 by William Brooker, immediately upon his appointment to succeed Campbell as postmaster of Boston, and was called the Boston *Gazette*. Four postmasters in succession conducted the *Gazette*, and the post-office may fairly be called the godfather of American journalism. (*d*) Beside the *News-Letter* and the *Gazette*, established by postmasters, the Boston *Weekly Post Boy* was founded, in opposition to the *Gazette*, by Ellis Hushe, immediately upon his being appointed postmaster in 1734. James Parker, postmaster of New Haven, established the *Gazette* in 1755, and Benjamin Mecom, postmaster, published the same journal in 1764. The Providence *Gazette* was established by John Carter, who had been postmaster before the revolution. James Parker, the founder of the New York *Gazette and Weekly Post Boy* (1742), was comptroller of the post-office, and was subsequently accused by William Weyman, who had been his partner, and who began a rival *Gazette* in 1759, of giving orders to post-riders not to circulate this new journal. William Hunter, the publisher of the *Virginia Gazette*, was also the postmaster. During a considerable portion of the period in which he conducted the Philadelphia *American Weekly Mercury* Andrew Bradford was postmaster of that city; and the office was indeed, if we can accept Franklin's statement, "an important adjunct of the newspaper. As he held the post-office, it was imagined that he had better opportunities for obtaining the news, and his paper was thought a better distributor of advertisements than mine, and therefore had many more; which was a profitable thing for him and a disadvantage to me, for tho' I did receive and send papers by the post, yet the public opinion was otherwise; for what I did send was by bribing the riders, who took them privately, Bradford being unkind enough to forbid it, which occasioned some resentment on my part; and I thought so meanly of the practice that when I afterwards came into the position I took care never to imitate it."

Boston *News-Letter*.

Postmasters as editors.

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a Five days after town meeting was issued in Boston the first newspaper published in North America. This was the Boston *News-Letter*. The proprietor and publisher was John Campbell. He was postmaster of Boston, and this office gave him superior facilities for the circulation of a newspaper. Nicholas Boone was associated as publisher.—Samuel G. Drake's *History of Boston*.

The first newspaper established in North America was the Boston *News-Letter*, the first number of which appeared on Monday, April 24, 1704. The contents of the *News-Letter* during the whole of Campbell's proprietorship are chiefly extracts from the London papers. The little that has the appearance of having been written by the editor is clumsily composed, with no regard to punctuation or grammatical construction. The *News-Letter* was regularly published for nearly seventy-two years.—Buckingham's *Reminiscences*, vol. i.

The prospectus of the *News-Letter*, as printed in the first issue, was as follows:

ADVERTISEMENT.

This News-Letter is to be continued weekly, and all persons who have Houses, Lands, Tenements, Farms, Ships, Vessels, Goods, Wares or Merchandise, &c., to be Sold, or Let, or Servants Run-away, or Goods Stole or Lost; may have the same inserted at a Reasonable Rate, from *Twelve Pence* to *Five Shillings*, and not to exceed: who may agree with *John Campbel*, Postmaster of *Boston*.

All Persons in Town and Country may have said News-Letter every week, yearly, upon reasonable terms, agreeing with *John Campbel*, Postmaster, for the same

b They are addressed to Governor Fitz John Winthrop, of Connecticut, bearing dates from April to October, 1703, and are preserved in the collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

c Newspapers were at first carried free in the mails. In 1758, "by reason of their great increase," they were charged with postage at 9*d.* a year for 50 miles and 18*d.* for 100 miles.

d Postmasters started the first two papers in Boston, and succeeding postmasters seemed to claim a right to such publications, or at least to think a newspaper was an appendage to their office.—Thomas.

THE [Nº 80

New-England Courant.

From MONDAY February 4. to MONDAY February 11. 1723.

The late Publisher of this Paper, finding so many Inconveniences would arise by his carrying the Manuscripts and publick News to be supervis'd by the Secretary, as to render his carrying it on unprofitable, has intirely dropt the Undertaking. The present Publisher having receiv'd the following Piece, desires the Readers to accept of it as a Preface to what they may hereafter meet with in this Paper.

Non ego mordaci distrinxi Carmine quenquam,
Nulla venenato Litera mista Joco est.

LONG has the Press groaned in bringing forth an hateful, but numerous Brood of Party Pamphlets, malicious Scribbles, and Billinsgate Ribaldry. The Rancour and bitterness it has unhappily infused into Mens minds, and to what a Degree it has sowred and leaven'd the Tempers of Persons formerly esteemed some of the most sweet and affable, is too well known here, to need any further Proof or Representation of the Matter.

No generous and impartial Person then can blame the present Undertaking, which is designed purely for the Diversion and Merriment of the Reader. Pieces of Pleasancy and Mirth have a secret Charm in them to allay the Heats and Tumours of our Spirits, and to make a Man forget his restless Resentments. They have a strange Power to tune the harsh Disorders of the Soul, and reduce us to a serene and placid State of Mind.

The main Design of this Weekly Paper will be to entertain the Town with the most comical and diverting Incidents of Humane Life, which in so large a Place as *Boston*, will not fail of a universal Exemplification: Nor shall we be wanting to fill up these Papers with a grateful Interspersion of more serious Morals, which may be drawn from the most ludicrous and odd Parts of Life.

As for the Author, that is the next Question. But tho' we profess our selves ready to oblige the ingenious and courteous Reader with most Sorts of Intelligence, yet here we beg a Reserve. Nor will it be of any Manner of Advantage either to them or to the Writers, that their names should be published; and therefore in this Matter we desire the Favour of you to suffer us to hold our Tongues: Which tho' at this Time of Day it may sound like a very uncommon Request, yet it proceeds from the very Hearts of your Humble Servants.

By this Time the Reader perceives that more than one are engaged in the present Undertaking. Yet is there one Person, an Inhabitant of this Town of *Boston*, whom we honour as a Doctor in the Chair, or a perpetual Dictator.

The Society had design'd to present the Publick with his Effigies, but that the Limner, to whom he was presented for a Draught of his Countenance, descryed (and this he is ready to offer upon Oath) Nineteen Features in his Face, more than ever he beheld in any Humane Visage before; which so rais'd the Price of his Picture, that our Master himself forbid the Extravagance of coming up to it. And then besides, the Limner objected a Schism in his face, which splits it from his Forehead in a strait Line down to his Chin, in such sort, that Mr. Painter protests it is a double Face, and he'll have *Four Pounds* for the Pourtraiture. However, tho' this double Face has spoilt us of a pretty Picture, yet we all rejoiced to see old *Janus* in our Company.

There is no Man in *Boston* better qualified than old *Janus* for a *Couranteer*, or if you please, an *Observator*, being a Man of such remarkable *Opticks*, as to look two ways at once.

As for his Morals, he is a chearly Christian, as the Country Phrase expresses it. A Man of good Temper, courteous Deportment, sound Judgment; a mortal Hater of Nonsense, Foppery, Formality, and endless Ceremony.

As for his Club, they aim at no greater Happiness or Honour, than the Publick be made to know, that it is the utmost of their Ambition to attend upon and do all imaginable good Offices to good Old *Janus* the Couranteer, who is and always will be the Readers humble Servant.

P. S. Gentle Readers, we design never to let a Paper pass without a Latin Motto if we can possibly pick one up, which carries a Charm in it to the Vulgar, and the learned admire the pleasure of Construing. We should have obliged the World with a Greek scrap or two, but the Printer has no Types, and therefore we intreat the candid Reader not to impute the defect to our Ignorance, for our Doctor can say all the *Greek* Letters by heart.

His Majesty's Speech to the Parliament, October 11. tho' already publish'd, may perhaps be new to many of our Country Readers; we shall therefore insert it in this Day's Paper.

His MAJESTY's most Gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday October 11. 1722.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am sorry to find my self obliged, at the Opening of this Parliament, to acquaint you, That a dangerous Conspiracy has for some time formed, and is still carrying on against my Person and Government, in Favour of a Popish Pretender.

The Discoveries I have made here, the Informations I have received from my Ministers abroad, and the Intelligences I have had from the Powers in Alliance with me, and indeed from most parts of Europe, have given me most ample and current Proofs of this wicked Design.

The Conspirators have, by their Emissaries, made the strongest Instances for Assistance from Foreign Powers, but were disappointed in their Expectations: However, confiding in their Numbers, and not discouraged by their former ill Success, they resolved once more, upon their own strength, to attempt the subversion of my Government.

To this end they provided considerable Sums of Money, engaged great Numbers of Officers from abroad, secured large Quantities of Arms and Ammunition, and thought themselves in such Readiness, that had not the Conspiracy been timely discovered, we should, without doubt, before now have seen the whole Nation, and particularly the City of London, involved in Blood and Confusion.

The Care I have taken has, by the Blessing of God, hitherto prevented the Execution of their trayterous Projects. The Troops have been incamped all this Summer; six Regiments (though very necessary for the Security of that Kingdom) have been brought over from *Ireland*; The States General have given me assurances that they would keep a considerable Body of Forces in readiness to embark on the first Notice of their being wanted here; which was all I desired of them, being determined not to put my People to any more Expences than what was absolutely necessary for their Peace and Security. Some of the Conspirators have been taken up and secured; Endeavours are used for apprehending others.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Having thus in general laid before you the State of the present Conspiracy, I must leave to your Consideration, what is proper and necessary to be done for the Quiet and Safety of the Kingdom. I cannot but believe, that the Hopes and Expectations of our Enemies are very ill grounded, in flattering themselves that the late Discontents, (occasioned by private Losses and misfortunes) however industriously and maliciously fomented, are turned into a Disaffection and Spirit of Rebellion.

Had I, since my accession to the Throne, ever attempted any Invasion in our Established Religion; had I, in any one Instance, invaded the Liberty and Property of my Subjects, I should less wonder at any Endeavours to alienate the Affections of my People, and draw them into Measures that can end in nothing but their own destruction. But to hope to perswade a free People, in full enjoyment of all that's dear and valuable to them, to exchange Freedom for Slavery, the Protestant Religion for Popery, and to Sacrifice at once the Price of so much Blood and Treasure as have been spent in our present Establishment, seems an Infatuation which cannot be accounted for. But however vain and unsuccessful these desperate Projects may prove in the End, they have at present so far the desired Effect, as to create Uneasiness and Diffidence in the Minds of my People; which our Enemies improve to their own Advantage, by framing Plots: They depreciate all Property that is vested in the Publick Funds, and then complain of the low State of Credit; They make an Encrease of the National Expences necessary, and then clamour at the Burthen of Taxes, and endeavour to impute to my Government all the Grievances, the Mischiefs and Calamities, which they alone create and occasion.

I wish for nothing more than to see the Publick Expences lessened, and the great National Debt put into a Method of being gradually reduced and discharged; with a strict Regard to Parliamentary Faith: And a more favourable Opportunity could never have been hoped for than the State of profound Peace which we now enjoy with all our Neighbours. But Publick Credit will always languish under Daily Alarms and Apprehensions of Publick Danger; and, as the Enemies of our peace have been able to bring this immediate Mischief upon us, nothing can prevent them from continuing to subject the Nation to new and constant Difficulties and Distresses, but the Wisdom, Zeal and vigorous Resolution of this Parliament.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the Account to be made up and laid before you, of the extraordinary Charge that has been incurred this Summer, for the Defence and Safety of the Kingdom; and I have been particularly careful, not to direct any Expence to be made greater or sooner than was absolutely necessary. I have likewise ordered Estimates to be prepared and laid before you, for the Service of the Year ensuing: And I hope the further provisions which the Treasonable practice of our Enemies have made necessary for our Common Safety, may be ordered with such Frugality, as very little to exceed the Supplies of the last year.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I need not tell you of what infinite Concern it is to the peace and Tranquility of the Kingdom, that this Parliament should, upon this Occasion, exert themselves with a more than ordinary Zeal and Vigour. An entire Unity among all that sincerely wish well to the present Establishment is now become absolutely necessary. Our Enemies have too long taken Advantages from your Differences & Dissentions: Let it be known, that the Spirit of Popery, which breathes nothing but Confusion to the Civil and Religious Rights of a Protestant Church and Kingdom, (however abandoned some few may be, in despite of all Obligations Divine and Humane) has not so far possess'd my people as to make them ripe for such a fatal Change. Let the World see, that the general disposition of the Nation is no Invitation to a Foreign Power to invade us, nor Encouragement to Domestick Enemies to kindle a Civil War in the Bowels of the Kingdom. Your own Interest and Welfare calls upon you to defend yourselves: I shall wholly rely upon the Divine protection, the Support of my Parliament, and the Affections of my people; which I shall endeavour to preserve, by steadily adhering to the Constitution in Church and State, by contending to make the Laws of my Realms the ruled Measures of all my Actions.

London, Octob. 18. The Humble Addresses of both Houses of *Parliament*, and that of the Convocation of Canterbury, full of Loyalty and Duty, have been presented to his Majesty; which Addresses his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously. And 'tis not doubted but the steady adherence of the *Parliament* and Clergy, to his Majesty's Person and Government, will put an End to the Trayterous Designs of those who are Enemies to both.

London, Octob. 31. 'Tis said that a Scheme or Draught of a Conspiracy was found among Counsellor Layr's Papers, signed with his own Hand; whereby the Tower was to have been first seiz'd, the Palace of St. James's set on Fire, and certain Desperadoes to be at hand, who, under pretence of giving Assistance, were to have murder'd his Majesty; and that a very great Number of disaffected persons were to be assembled in Lincoln's Inn-Fields, to put the Town immediately into the greatest Confusion.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Last Week the Reverend Mr. Orem, Minister of the Episcopal Church at Bristol, came from thence with a Petition from Twelve of his Hearers, (who are imprisoned for Refusing to pay Rates to the *Presbyterian Minister of Bristol*) to the Lieut. Governour, who, with the Advice of the Council, promis'd Mr. Orem to use his Interest for their Relief at the next Meeting of the General Assembly, the Men being imprison'd by Vertue of the Laws of the *Province*.

We have Advice from the Eastward, that 300 Men, under the command of Capt. Harmon, are gone to *Norigiwock*, in quest of the Indians, and 170 to *Penobscot*, under command of Col. Westbrook. 'Tis said another party are to march to Pejepscot.

Yesterday Morning about 6 of clock, a Fire broke out at Mr. Blush's Work-house in Cornhill, which burnt a considerable part of the Roof before it was extinguished.

Custom House, Boston. Entred Inwards.

Daniel Jackson from New-Hampshire, Jonathan Chase from Newport, John Dassett from North Carolina, Joshua Benjamin for South Carolina, Charles Whitfield from Martinico, John Bonner, Ship Sarah from London.

Cleared Out. None.

Outward Bound. Amos Breed for New London, William Fletcher for Maryland, James Blin for Annapolis Royal, John Trobridge for North Carolina, J. Pompey for Antigua, Jacob Pinhorne for London.

ADVERTISEMENTS

THE best new Philadelphia Town-boulted Flower, to be sold by Mr. William Clark in Merchant's Row, at Twenty-Eight Shillings per Hundred.

A Servant Boy's Time for 4 Years to be disposed of. He is about 16 Years of Age, and can keep Accompts. Enquire at the Blue Ball in Union Street, and know further.

**** This Paper having met with so general an Acceptance in Town and Country, as to require a far greater Number of them to be printed, than there is of the other publick Papers; and it being besides more generally read by a vast Number of Borrowers, who do not take it in, the Publisher thinks proper to give this publick Notice for the Incouragement of those who would have Advertisements inserted in the publick Prints, which they may have printed in this Paper at a moderate Price.*

BOSTON. Printed and sold by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN in Queen Street, where Advertisements are taken in.

N. E Numb. 1.

The Boston News-Letter.

Published by Authority.

From Monday April 17. to Monday April 24. 1704.

London Flying-Post from *Decemb. 2d to 4th.* 1703.

LEtters from *Scotland* bring us the Copy of a Sheet lately Printed there, Intituled, *A seasonable Alarm for* Scotland. *In a Letter from a Gentleman in the City, to his Friend in the Country, concerning the present Danger of the Kingdom and of the Protestant Religion.*

This Letter takes Notice, That Papists swarm in that Nation, that they traffick more avowedly than formerly, & that of late many Scores of Priests and Jesuites are come thither from France, and gone to the North, to the Highlands & other places of the Country. That the Ministers of the Highlands and North gave in large Lists of them to the Committee of the General Assembly, to be laid before the Privy-Council.

It likewise observes, that a great Number of other ill-affected persons are come over from *France*, under pretence of accepting her Majesty's Gracious Indemnity; but, in reality, to increase Divisions in the Nation, and to entertain a Correspondence with *France:* That their ill Intentions are evident from their talking big, their owning the Interest of the pretended King *James* VIII. their secret Cabals, and their buying up of Arms and Ammunition, wherever they can find them.

To this he adds the late Writings and Actings of some disaffected persons, many of whom are for that Pretender, that several of them have declar'd they had rather embrace Popery than conform to the present Government; that they refuse to pray for the Queen, but use the ambiguous word Soveraign, and some of them pray in express Words for the King and Royal Family; and the charitable and generous Prince who has shew'd them so much Kindness. He likewise takes notice of Letters not long ago found in Cypher, and directed to a Person lately come thither from St. *Germains*.

He says that the greatest Jacobites, who will not qualifie themselves by taking the Oaths to Her Majesty, do now with the Papists and their Companions from St. *Germains* set up for the Liberty of the Subject, contrary to their own Principles, but meerly to keep up a Division in the Nation. He adds, that they aggravate those things which the People complain of, as to *England's* refusing, to allow them a freedom of Trade, *&c.* and do all they can to foment Divisions betwixt the Nations, and to obstruct a Redress of those things complain'd of.

The Jacobites, he says, do all they can to perswade the Nation that their pretended King is a Protestant in his Heart, tho' he dares not declare it while under the Power of *France;* that he is acquainted with the Mistakes of his Father's Government, will govern us more according to Law, and endear himself to his Subjects.

They magnifie the Strength of their own Party, and the Weakness and Divisions of the other, in order to facilitate and hasten their Undertaking; they argue themselves out of their Fears, and into the highest assurance of accomplishing their purpose.

From all this he infers, That they have hopes of Assistance from *France*, otherwise they would never be so impudent; and he gives Reasons for his Apprehensions that the *French* King may send Troops thither this Winter, 1. Because the *English & Dutch* will not then be at Sea to oppose them. 2. He can then best spare them, the Season of Action beyond Sea being over. 3. The Expectation given him of a considerable number to joyn them, may incourage him to the undertaking with fewer Men if he can but send over a sufficient number of Officers with Arms and Ammunition.

He endeavours in the rest of his Letters to answer the foolish Pretences of the Pretender's being a Protestant, and that he will govern us according to Law. He says, that being bred up in the Religion and Politicks of *France*, he is by Education a stated Enemy to our Liberty and Religion. That the Obligations which he and his Family owe to the *French* King, must necessarily make him to be wholly at his Devotion, and to follow his Example; that if he sit upon the Throne, the three Nations must be oblig'd to pay the Debt which he owes the *French* King for the Education of himself, and for Entertaining his supposed Father and his Family. And since the King must restore him by his Troops, if ever he be restored, he will see to secure his own Debt before those Troops leave *Britain*. The Pretender being a good Proficient in the *French* and *Romish* Schools, he will never think himself sufficiently aveng'd, but by the utter Ruine of his Protestant Subjects, both as Hereticks and Traitors. The late Queen, his pretended Mother, who in cold Blood when she was *Queen of Britain*, advised to turn the West of *Scotland* into a hunting Field, will be then for doing so by the greatest part of the Nation; and, no doubt, is at Pains to have her pretended Son educated to her own Mind: Therefore he says, it were a great Madness in the Nation to take a Prince bred up in the horrid School of Ingratitude, Persecution and Cruelty, and filled with Rage and Envy. The *Jacobites*, he says, both in *Scotland* and at St. *Germains*, are impatient under their present Straits, and knowing their circumstances cannot be much worse than they are, at present, are the more inclinable to the Undertaking. He adds, That the *French* King knows there cannot be a more effectual way for himself to arrive at the Universal Monarchy, and to ruine the Protestant Interest, than by setting up the Pretender upon the Throne of Great *Britain*, he will in all probability attempt it; and tho' he should be perswaded that the Design would miscarry in the close, yet he cannot but reap some Advantage by imbroiling the three Nations.

From all this the Author concludes it to be the Interest of the Nation, to provide for Self defence; and says, that as many have already taken the Alarm, and are furnishing themselves with Arms and Ammunition, he hopes the Government will not only allow it, but encourage it, since the Nation ought all to appear as one Man in the Defence of our Gracious Soveraign the Queen, and her just Right and Title to the Crown, against the Bloody Designs of Papists and Jacobites.

Dublin, Nov. 27. A Speech was made by a Member of Parliament, setting forth the great Danger the Protestants were in, in some parts of *Ireland*, particularly the County of *Limrick*, where the *Irish* were beginning to form themselves into Bodies, and to plunder the Protestants of their Arms and Money. And that the disaffected here held a Correspondence with those in *England*, and were not out of hopes of restoring the pretended Prince of *Wales*.

There's no doubt but there is a Disign among the Papists to do mischief, and it may be justly said they have begun already; for Letters yesterday say that a Body of Papists had got together in the County of *Limerick*, had marched in a hostile manner through the several Towns, particularly *Askeiting*, and had Plunder'd and disarm'd several Protestants, and killed one *Green*, a Protestant, for appearing as a Witness in the first Court of Claims against one *Tady O Quin*, an *Irish* Papist. It's said there are several more little Parties of *Irish* up in that Country, which put the Protestants in a mighty Consternation.

London Gazette Decemb. 16. to 20th. 1703.

Westminster, December. 17.

HEr Majesty came this day to the House of Peers, attended with a usual Solemnity; and being Seated on the Throne in Her Royal Robes, Sir *David Mitchel* Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message to the House of Commons, requiring their Attendance in the House of Peers, whither they came accordingly; And Her Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to *An Act for Granting an Aid to Her Majesty by a Land Tax, to be raised in the Year, One thousand seven hundred and four.*

After which Her Majesty made the following most Gracious Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentleman,

I Think it proper upon this Occasion to acquaint you, That I have had Unquestionable Informations of very ill Practices and Designs carried on in Scotland *by Emissaries from* France, *which might have proved extreamly Dangerous to the Peace of these Kingdoms, as you will see by the Particulars, which shall be laid before you as soon as the several Examinations relating to this Matter can be fully perfected and made publick without Prejudice: In the Mean time, I make no Doubt, but by this Seasonable Discovery I shall be able to give such Directions for Our Security, as will Effectually Prevent any ill Consequence from these Pernicious Designs.*

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I am very Sensible of your great Readiness and Affection for the Publick Service, by Presenting Me so early in the Sessions with a considerable Part of your Supplies; I depend entirely upon your Continuing with the same Zeal to dispatch the Remainder of them, that so we may be Prepared to give the speediest Assistance to Our Allies, and to defeat the malicious Designs of Our Enemies; who cannot be more Industrious to Contrive the Ruine of this Kingdom and of the Protestant Religion, than I shall always be Vigilant and Careful, both for their present Preservation, and for their future Security.

Boston, April 18. Arrived Capt. *Sill* from *Jamaica* about 4 Weeks Passage, says, they continue there very Sickly.

Mr. *Nathanael Oliver*, a principal Merchant of this place dyed *April* 15 & was decently inter'd April. 18. Ætatis 53.

The Honourable Col. *Nathanael Byfield* Esq. is Commissioned Judge of the Admiralty for the Provinces of *Massachusetts-Bay*, *New-Hampshire*, and *Rhod-Island*. And *Thomas Newton* Esq. Judge-Deputy for the Colony of *Massachusetts-Bay*.

The 20 the R'd. Mr. *Pemberton* Preach'd an Excellent Sermon on 1 *Thes.* 4. 11. *And do your own business:* Exhorting all Ranks & Degrees of Persons to do their own work, in order to a REFORMATION: which His Excellency has ordered to be Printed.

The 21. His Excellency Dissolved the Gen. Assembly.

Rhode-Island 22. The Rd. Mr. *Lockyer* dyed on Thurs. last.

Capt. *Tongrello* has taken Five Prizes off of *Curraso*, one of which is come in to *Rhode-Island* mostly Loaden with *Cocoa*, *Tobacco*, *Liquors* &c. She is a *Currasso* Trader, as all the rest were. One of the Five was one *Larew* a *French-man*, a Sloop of 8 Guns & 9 Pattereroe's 76 Men, Fought him Board and Board three Glasses; Captain *Larew* was kill'd, and 20 of his Men kill'd & wounded: Capt. *Tongrello* wounded thro' the Body, and five of his men, but none kill'd, he had but 40 Fighting Men, when he took Larew.

The 18 Currant, came in a Sloop to this Port from *Virginia*, the Master informed Governour *Cranston* Esq. he was Chased by a Topsail Shallop off of *Block Island*, which he judged to be a *French* Privateer, and that there was two other Vessels in her Company, which he judged to be her Prizes. Whereupon his Honour being concerning for the Publick Weal and Safety of Her Majesties good Subjects, immediately caused the Drum to beat for Voluntiers, under the Command of Capt. *Wanton*, and in 3 or four hours time, Fitted and Man'd a Brigantine, with 70 brisk young men well Arm'd, who Sail'd the following Night; returned last Evening, and gave his Honour an Account, that they found the aforesaid Shallop, with one other, and a Ketch at *Tarpolian* Cove, who were all Fishing Vessels belonging to *Marblehead* or *Salem*, who were Fishing off of *Block-Island*, one of them was a *French* built Shallop with a Topsail, which gave the great suspicion that they were Enemies.

New-York, April. 17. By a Barque from *Jamacia* (last from *Burmuda*, 7 Weeks Passage,) says, there was an Imbargo in that Island several Months, occasioned by News they had of a design the *French & Spaniards* had, to make a descent upon them: She came out with the Homeward bound *London* Fleet, who are gone home without Convoy.

Capt. *Davison* in the Eagle Gally, Sailes for *London*, in a Month, if the *Virginia* Fleet stays so long, he intends to keep them Company Home, if not, to run for it, being Built for that Service.

Philadelphia, April, 14. An Account that the *Dreadnaught* Man of War was Arrived in *Maryland*.

N. London April, 20. The Adventure, A Vessel 60 Tuns, will Sail from thence to London, in three Weeks or a Months time.

Advertisement.

THis News-Letter is to be continued Weekly; and all Persons who have any Houses, Lands, Tenements, Farms, Ships, Vessels, Goods, Wares or Merchandizes, &c. to be Sold, or Let; or Servants Run-away, or Goods Stole or Lost; may have the same inserted at a Reasonable Rate, from *Twelve Pence to Five Shillings*, and not to exceed: Who may agree with *John Campbel* Post-master of *Boston*.

All Persons in Town and Country, may have said News-Letter every Week, Yearly, upon reasonable terms, agreeing with *John Campbel*, Post-master for the same.

Boston: Printed by *B. Green*. Sold by *Nicholas Boone*, at his Shop near the Old Meeting-House.

This extract from the autobiography undoubtedly tells the real secret of the great tendency of postmasters to become the editors of the colonial newspapers, as well as of the great advantages they derived from the office in the matter of distribution.

For fifteen years Campbell's *News-Letter* continued to be the only newspaper printed in the colonies. He met with innumerable difficulties throughout this entire period, and received but little encouragement from any source. The population of Boston was 8,000 when the first number of the *News-Letter* appeared; and in August, 1719—fifteen years later—Campbell declared, in one of his frequent appeals through his paper for a better support, that he "can not vend three hundred at an impression, tho' some ignorantly concludes he sells upwards of a thousand; far less is he able to print a sheet every other week, without an addition of four, six or eight shillings a year, as every one thinks to give quarterly, which will only help to pay for press and paper, giving his labor for nothing. * * * * It is afforded by the year, or by the piece or paper, including the difference of money, far cheaper than in England, where they sell hundreds, nay thousands of copies to a very small number vended here".

Difficulties of the Boston *News-Letter*.

Such proportions between circulation and population reveal at a glance the inhospitable field in which this pioneer labored. Neither the times nor the people were well adapted to the creation of a new want of this character. The settlers had lived along without newspapers, and continued to so live after the latter were at hand. There were few stirring events going on in their own midst of which they required the periodical chronicle, and the news from England and Europe interested them only in a general way, and therefore they were content to know it by word of mouth, at second or third hand, whenever it should happen to fall to their lot to hear it. The newspaper was of no aid to them in their respective business, and there was not the remotest probability of the *News-Letter* containing any first announcement of an event which affected the value of their properties, or even worked a rise or fall in the markets. The marvelous development of the later-day journalism is due not more to the increased popular intelligence or the greater energy and enterprise of its conductors than to the fact that the changes in business and in business methods have made our whole commercial life dependent upon the information which is conveyed from continent to continent, from city to city, from interest to interest, from individual to individual, through the medium of the public press. This contrast can be made more striking by glancing at the contents of Campbell's paper. At one time he expressed his regret that he found himself "thirteen months behind in giving the news from Europe". When he did give it, it was in the shape of transcripts from the London *Gazette*, the official organ of the British government, which never contained anything the publication of which was not sanctioned by the government. Issue after issue of the *News-Letter* was almost wholly filled with the formal proclamations, the verbose addresses of deputations, and other like official matter, which then, as now, was very dull reading, especially when "thirteen months late". There were rarely advertisements in the paper; and it was not until after the revolution that the newspaper came to be generally recognized as the most natural and direct method of business communication with the public. Campbell's powers of composition were limited, and in the matter of home or colonial news he generally confined himself to the record of the arrival and departure of vessels and an occasional brief account of a fire or the death of a citizen. The dreary monotony of the files of the *News-Letter* (*a*) during the entire period in which it was the only American journal affords a sufficient explanation of its admitted failure in a financial point of view.

Mechanically, it was more creditable to America, in comparison with similar work then done in England. It was printed sometimes on a half-sheet folio, sometimes on a full sheet of post paper with a small-pica type, and occasionally one of the four pages would be left blank. There were a number of weekly papers published during the last census year in the United States, and specimen copies of which are contained in the census file, which in mechanical appearance and in the quality of paper used compare unfavorably with the Boston *News-Letter*.

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIAL PRESS.

Upon the removal of Campbell from the post-office, in 1719, he met with his first opposition, his successor founding the Boston *Gazette*. The serene temper displayed in the journal for fifteen years was for the first time ruffled by this opposition, and the chagrin of the editor was not concealed from the public. The *Gazette* was owned and conducted by five persons, all of them successive postmasters, between 1719 and 1739, when it was merged with the *New England Weekly Journal*, a paper that had been established in 1727. A day later than the first issue of the *Gazette*, the third newspaper in the colonies, and the first outside of Boston, was founded in Philadelphia, the *American Weekly Mercury*, "Printed and sold by Andrew Bradford, at the Bible, in the Second street, and John Capson, in the High street, 1719–'20." Bradford was then the postmaster of Philadelphia, and the son of William Bradford, who established the first colonial printing office out of New England.

In 1721 the fourth paper appeared in Boston, its first issue dated August 7. It was called the *New England Courant*, and was established by James Franklin, who had recently lost the work of printing the *News-Letter* for Campbell. The father and many friends of Franklin are said to have been inimical to his project, "supposing that one newspaper was enough for the whole continent, and apprehending that another must occasion absolute ruin to the printer." (*b*) Nevertheless it had been left for Franklin

The *New England Courant*.

a A complete file of the Boston *News-Letter* for the seventy-two years of its existence is preserved in the collections of the New York Historical Society.

b Thomas' *History of Printing*.

first to introduce into journalism that versatility which now began to create something of a public demand for this weekly vehicle of intelligence. He began by denouncing the *News-Letter* as "a dull vehicle", and continued by attacking the government of the province and its principal agents, the clergy and private individuals, in a free-handed manner entirely out of consonance with the spirit of the age. The controversy with the clergy grew out of a difference of opinion respecting inoculation for the small-pox, a practice which the *Courant* opposed by argument and by ridicule. The Mathers—father and son—were lampooned with a virulence seldom seen in the press of the present day, and the result was an *Address to the Publick*, by Dr. Increase Mather, in which the *Courant* was denounced as "a wicked libel", and the wrath of God was called down upon the head of its editor. This controversy was followed by repeated attacks upon the government, which, in 1722, received the notice of the general council. A committee was appointed to consider and report on the subject, which found as follows:

James Franklin and the colonial government.

The tendency of said paper is to mock religion and bring it into contempt, that the Holy Scriptures are therein profusely abused, that the reverend and faithful ministers of the Gospel are injuriously reflected upon, His Majesty's government affronted, and the peace and good order of His Majesty's subjects of this province disturbed, by said *Courant;* and for precaution of the like offense for the future the committee humbly propose that James Franklin, the printer and publisher thereof, be strictly forbidden by this court to print or publish the *New England Courant*, or any other pamphlet or paper of the like nature, except it be first supervised by the secretary of this province. (*a*)

The next issue of the *Courant* appeared in the name of Benjamin Franklin, and for three years thereafter, and probably until the suspension, the younger brother was the nominal publisher, although he does not appear to have remained with the paper during that period. The device was sufficient to elude the supervision of the government, and the *Courant* continued, with hardly less freedom than before, its rough and frequent criticisms upon the institutions of the province. But the effect of governmental opposition was fatal to the *Courant*. The contributors to whom it had been indebted gradually dropped away; the paper ceased to interest the public, and finally perished for lack of support. The Philadelphia *Mercury*, at the time the only newspaper in the colonies out of Boston, commented with just severity upon the re-establishment of a censorship in Massachusetts; but in the way of liberty the publisher of that paper had little to boast. Not a year before, on account of some offensive article, he had been summoned before the governor and council and compelled to make a humble apology, receiving at the same time an intimation "that he must not presume to publish anything relating to the affairs of this or any other of His Majesty's colonies without the permission of the governor or secretary". (*b*)

During the nine years of its existence the *Courant* received and published communications on a variety of topics from a number of persons, the friends of its publisher. Thus it set a fashion that soon became a prevailing one in the colonial papers, and opened the way for a larger and higher field for journalism than that which Campbell had marked out in the *News-Letter*.

When Green succeeded Campbell as the publisher of the *News-Letter*, in 1723, he announced that he proposed to extend his publication to the "history of nature among us, as well as of all foreign and political affairs, and, agreeable to this design, he desires all ingenious gentlemen, in every part of the country, to communicate the remarkable things they observe; and he desires them to send their accounts post free, and nothing but what they assuredly know; & they shall be very gratefully received & published. So that this paper may serve for the philosophical transactions of New England, as well as for a political history; & the things worthy of recording in this as well as in other parts of the world may not sink into eternal oblivion, as they have done in all the past ages of the aboriginal and ancient inhabitants". Green followed the example of Franklin in this respect.

Enlarging the field of colonial journalism.

This was the beginning of the outside communication to the press, which soon developed into its most prominent feature, involving the contributions of public men to the discussion of the current political questions, and for several years before the revolution many communications from able writers on the side of the government and some of its first officers, under various signatures, appeared in the Boston *News-Letter*.

When Thomas Fleet took possession of the Boston *Weekly Rehearsal*, in 1733, he blocked out a field of literary usefulness for his journal in the following ambitious announcement:

Prospectus of the Boston *Weekly Rehearsal*.

The Gentleman who first set up and has hitherto been interested in this Paper, having now resigned all his Right and Interest therein into the hands of the Subscriber, the Subscriber thinks himself obliged to give publick Notice thereof, and informs all such as have taken, or may hereafter take it, that as he has settled a Correspondence with Gentlemen in London, and most of the principal Towns within this and the neighbouring Governments, and is favoured with the acquaintance of many intelligent Persons in Boston, he doubts not but he shall be able to make the *Rehearsal* as Useful and entertaining as any of the Papers now published. And the better to effect it, requests all Gentlemen in Town or Country who may be possessed of anything new or curious, whether in the Way of News or Speculation, worthy the publick View, to send the same to him, and it will be gratefully received and communicated for the Entertainment of the Polite and inquisitive Part of Mankind. The publisher of this paper declares himself of no Party, and invites all Gentlemen of Leisure

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a In Council, July 5th, 1722. Whereas in the paper called the *New England Courant*, printed Weekly by James Franklin, many passages have been published boldly reflecting on His Majesty's Government and on the Administration of it in this Province, the Ministry, Churches and College; and it very often contains Paragraphs that tend to fill the Readers' minds with vanity to the Dishonor of God, and disservice of Good Men.

Resolved, That no such Weekly Paper be hereafter Printed or Published without the same be first perused and allowed by the Secretary, as has been usual. And that the said Franklin give security before the Justices of the Superior Court in the Sum of 100*l.* to be of the good behaviour to the End of the next Fall Sessions of this court. Sent down for Concurrence. Read and Non-Concurred.

b Hildreth's *History of the United States*, ii, 395, first series.

The Connecticut Courant.

M O N D A Y, October 29, 1764. (Number 00.)

H A R T F O R D: Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the Heart and Crown, near the North-Meeting-House.

Hartford, October 29th, 1764.

OF all the Arts which have been introduced amongst Mankind, for the civilizing Human-Nature, and rendering Life agreeable and happy, none appear of greater Advantage than that of Printing: for hereby the greatest Genius's of all Ages, and Nations, live and speak for the Benefit of future Generations.—

Was it not for the Press, we should be left almost intirely ignorant of all those noble Sentiments which the Antients were endow'd with.

By this Art, Men are brought acquainted with each other, though never so remote, as to Age or Situation; it lays open to View, the Manners, Genius and Policy of all Nations and Countries and faithfully transmits them to Posterity.—But not to insist upon the Usefulness of this Art in general, which must be obvious to every One, whose Thoughts are the least extensive.

The Benefit of a Weekly Paper, must in particular have its Advantages: as it is the Channel which conveys the History of the present Times to every Part of the World.

The Articles of News from the different Papers (which we shall receive every Saturday, from the neighbouring Provinces) that shall appear to us, to be most authentic and interesting shall always be carefully inserted; and great Care will be taken to collect from Time to Time all domestic Occurrences, that are worthy the Notice of the Publick; for which, we shall always be obliged to any of our Correspondents, within whose Knowledge they may happen.

The CONNECTICUT COURANT, (a Specimen of which, the Publick are now presented with) will, on due Encouragement be continued every Monday, beginning on Monday, the 19th of November, next: Which Encouragement we hope to deserve, by a constant Endeavour to render this Paper useful, and entertaining, not only as a Channel for News, but assisting to all Those who may have Occasion to make use of it as an Advertiser.

☞ Subscriptions for this Paper, will be taken in at the Printing-Office, near the North-Meeting-House, in Hartford.

B O S T O N, October 1.

IT is now out of fashion to put on mourning at the funeral of the nearest relation, which will make a saving to this town of twenty thousand sterling per annum.—It is surprising how suddenly, as well as how generally an old custom is abolished. It shows however, the good sense of the town, for it is certainly prudent to retrench our extravagant expences, while we have something left to subsist ourselves, rather than be driven to it by fatal necessity.

We hear that the laudable practice of frugality is now introducing itself in all the neighbouring towns, (and it were to be wished it might thro'out the government) an instance of which we have from Charlestown, at a funeral there the beginning of last week, which the relatives and others attended, without any other mourning than which is prescribed in a referent agreement.

October 8. There seems to be a disposition in many of the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring governments to cloath themselves with their own manufacture.—At Hampstead on Long Island, in the Province of N. York, a company of gentlemen have set up a new woolen manufactory, and having given notice to gentlemen shopkeepers and others, of any of the provinces, that by sending proper patterns of any colour, they may be supplied with broad-cloths, equal in fineness, colour, and goodness, and cheaper than any imported, the proprietors give good encouragement to any person who are any way versed in the woolen manufactory, such as wool combers, weavers, clothiers, shearers, dyers, spinners, carders, or understand any branch of the broad-cloth, blanket, or stroud manufactory.——At Jamaica on the said island, one Thomas Popham is erecting a fulling mill, which will be compleat in about a month, and carry on all the branches of a fuller and dyer of cloth.

The Surveyor-General has appointed Charles Antrobus, Esq; to be an officer of his majesty's customs to seize prohibited and uncustomed goods in North-America. And,

William Brown, Esq; to be collector of his majesty's customs at Salem and Marblehead.

Yesterday one of his majesty's cruizers arrived in King-Road; 'tis thought to be the Cygnet.

By a letter from Barbados, we have advice, that Gidney Clark, Esq; of that island, died there on the 27th of August last, greatly lamented.

It is now confidently affirmed by some, which however may not be true in fact, that the severity of the new a——t of p——t is to be imputed to letters, representations, NARRATIVES, &c. transmitted to the m——y about two years ago by persons of eminence this side the water—And that some copies of letters are actually in this town, and others soon expected.—To whatever cause these severities are owing, it behooves the colonies to represent their grievances in the strongest point of light, and to unite in such measures as shall be effectual to obtain redress.

The northern colonists have sense enough, at least the sense of *feeling*; and can tell where the *shoe pinches*—The delicate ladies begin to find by experience, that the Shoes made at Lynn are *much easier* than those of the make of Mr Hose of London—What is become of the noted shoemaker of *Essex*—it is fear'd by many who wish well to *Great Britain*, that the new A—t of P——t will greatly distress, if not totally ruin some of HER own manufactures—It is thought that by means of this A—t, less of her woolen cloths, to the amount of some thousands sterling, will be purchas'd in this cold climate the insuing winter.

We are told that all the Funerals of last Week were conducted upon the new Plan of Frugality.

Nothing but FRUGALITY can now save the *Distress'd* northern colonies from impending ruin—It ought to be a consolation to the good people of a certain province, that the greatest man in it exhibits the most *rigid* example of this political as well as moral virtue.

A surprizing concatenation of events to one man in one week.

Published a Sunday—married a Monday—had a Child a Tuesday—stole a horse a Wednesday—banished a Thursday—died a Friday—buried a Saturday—all in one Week.

N E W P O R T, *October* 15.

Letters from Jamaica inform us that one of the Men of War on that station called lately at the Cape, and brought away one of the people that had been carried thither from Turks-Island; the Captain on asking the Reason of their Behaviour there which was looked on as a Breach of the good Understanding between the two Crowns received for Answer, *It was done by Orders from the Courts of France and Spain*. A King's Frigate was dispatched by Admiral Sir William Burnaby to Turks-Island and the Cape.

The Squirrel man of war, Capt. Smith, sailed from this port for Halifax last Thursday.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

NAPLES, July 10.

THOUGH the sickness decreases here, we still have about 115 burials every day. These distempers have also carried off several persons of note, among whom are the Abbot Rufini, Auditor of the Nunciature, the Duke de Montalte, Post Master General &c. They likewise make great havock in several other parts of the kingdom, particularly at Salerno, Sorento, and Capua.

MADRID, July 10. From the frequent arrival of couriers, and the profound silence observed in relation to their dispatches, it is judged that there are some serious affairs on the carpet; and the more so, as the court is augmenting its forces by sea and land, and ships of war are building in all the yards of the kingdom with more ardour than ever. Besides, we think we perceive a coolness between two foreign Ministers; and it is even reported, that one of those Ministers, who is but lately arrived, will soon receive orders, if he has not already, to return home. Be that as it may, it is certain that we look not with a good eye on the close connection formed between two courts, one of which, by means of its conquests and acquisitions during the last war, and by the treaty of peace, seems to want to establish in America a superiority, which, if not prevented in time, may, in the sequel, annihilate the Empire of the Spaniards in that part of the world.

CADIZ, July 10. Some vessels arrived here within these few days report, that a great number of Barbary Corsairs are actually at sea.

GENOA, July 28. His Royal Highness the Duke of York arrived here this morning in perfect health.

His Royal Highness was complimented by the government of Novi, at a small distance from that town. This afternoon the Master of the Ceremonies waited on, and complimented his Royal Highness on his safe arrival, and acquainted him, that the Republic had named six Nobles, as a deputation from the Republick; his Royal Highness returned his thanks and declined to accept of the deputation.

The Republick will endeavor to amuse his Royal Highness with diversions of Balls; and preparations are making to give a masqued Ball at the Theatre to-morrow night.

TURIN, July 28. On Saturday last the 21st instant, his Royal Highness the Duke of York received a friendly visit from the Duke of Savoy, the Prince of Piedmont, and the Duke of Chablais; and the day following his Royal Highness dined with his Sardinian Majesty. The same night a magnificent supper and a great ball were given at the Palace, which his Royal Highness occupies; and two days after, the Prince of Carignan, who was in the country fifteen miles from Turin, came from thence to pay his respects to his Royal Highness, whom he invited to dine with him at his beautiful seat of Racconis; where he likewise asked a number of the most conspicuous of the ladies and noblemen of the court to come to a dinner, a concert and a ball, which altogether, made it a most complete and agreeable entertainment. Last Thursday his Royal Highness took leave of the King of Sardinia, and the rest of the Royal Family, by all of whom he was sincerely regretted; and yesterday, early in the Morning, his Royal Highness left Turin to go to Genoa.

STOCKHOLM, July 31. The king has sent orders to all commanders of regiments to send him forthwith an exact list of their present number of men, and to complete their respective corps as soon as possible. His majesty has also ordered the intendants of the baggage and stores of the army to keep in readiness a sufficient quantity of the same, to the end that the troops may immediately take the field in case of need. We are much puzzled to account for the motives to these orders.

PARIS, August 10. Within these last three days no less than 18 different couriers have been dispatched to Madrid.——All is hurry and confusion at Versailles: Expresses are every moment sent to the different seaports; and if some whispers are to be credited we are on the eve of a new rupture with the most formidable of our neighbors. This, and the distractions which are but too justly apprehended in Poland threaten to deluge Europe afresh with blood, and throws an uncommon air of dejection over this metropolis, which was just beginning to recruit from the miseries of the late war.

HAGUE. They write from Madrid, that that Court begins to take umbrage at that of Lisbon's continuing to repair their fortified towns, and augmenting their sea and land forces, which neither the Court of Spain nor that of France can see without a jealous eye, especially as the Portuguese seem greatly devoted to the interest of the Court of Great Britain, with whom they have not long since concluded a treaty, and in consequence of which the Courts of Madrid and Versailles have agreed to counteract that of Portugal, in case she should attempt any thing against their common interest.

L O N D O N.

St. James's, July 21. In answer to the representations made by his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Madrid, upon the late transactions of their late Governor of Jucatan, and his proceedings towards the British subjects employed in cutting logwood in the Bay of Honduras the Spanish Ministry have replied, That they have not received any advices from that Governor relative to this affair, but that it is certain the Catholic king has given positive orders to his Governor of Jucatan to abide by, and observe the XVIIth article of the last treaty of peace, and that he will not approve of the conduct of his subjects who act in contravention to it. That it is the intention of his Catholic Majesty, that no one shall impede the English in their cutting logwood in the stipulated places; and he will disapprove of his Governors and Ministers whenever they act to the contrary, and renew the most strict orders to that effect.

August 3. His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to order, that the Parliament, which stands prorogued to Thursday the 16th of this instant August, should be further prorogued to Tuesday, the 30th of October next.

August 6. We are credibly informed, that a great man in a late conference strongly enforced the necessity of repealing the cyder act, as it now stands, which its thought will be effectually removed next sessions, a numerous society of noblemen and gentlemen having agreed to use all their influence in banishing this hydra headed monster out of the kingdom.

We are informed, that in the course of the last month 14,000l. have been remitted to Paris, in order to purchase tickets in the French lottery.

A piece of ore, weighing several pounds, has lately been brought over from Florida, which appears impregnated with divers particles of silver. It is now in the hands of an assayer, to see if any thing can be made of it.

Most of the gullies over which the English army were obliged to pass in the late siege of Martinico, are now fortifying with strong redoubts of cannon; and the same precautions have for some time past, been carrying on at Guadaloupe.

They write from Jamaica, that among other fortifications now carrying on by the Spaniards at the Havana, all the possible avenues to the citadel, and other strong holds, are shutting up, by driving huge piles of timber into the ground, strongly secured together with iron, and headed with sharp spikes. These piles are designed to render the future carriage of heavy artillery from the sea impracticable; 20,000 trees having been cut down for this purpose by the direction of one Mannelly, an Irish engineer lately arrived from Spain.

Certain advice has been received, that the late report of the French having ceded New-Orleans to the Spaniards, is entirely without foundation.

According to the last advices from Naples, the mortality in that kingdom has already amounted to between three and four hundred thousand people, in that city and its environs.

August 7. Three Spanish gallions have taken, in the water of Palamos, an Algerine Rover, with 73 men on board, and carried her into Barcelona.

General de Block, in the Hanoverian service, died lately at Gottingen, at a very advanced age; 60 years of which he was in the service of the Electorate of Hanover.

August 8. Three elegant statutes of white marble are now erecting in the Sale Room of the India House, viz. Admiral Sir George Pococke the middle, Lord Clive on the right, and Colonel Laurence on the left hand.

The Lords of the Admiralty have been pleased to appoint the Hon. Spencer Percival to be principal Register of the Vice-Admiralty Court for all America.

August 10. There is now a report, that several Lieutenants will be sent out to command cruizing cutters on the Spanish Main, to act in like manner as those some time ago appointed on the North American station.

The following is an exact copy of the proclamation made at the great door of St. Margaret's church, Westminster, on Sunday last, by the Under-Sheriff of Middlesex:

"*JOHN WILKES, late of the parish of St. Margaret, within the Liberty of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Esq; appear before the Lord the King at Westminster, on Tuesday next, after the morrow of All Souls, to satisfy the Lord the King for your redemption, on account of certain Trespasses, Contempts and Misdemeanors, whereof you are impeached, and thereupon, by a certain Jury of the Country taken before the King and you the said John Wilks, you are convicted.*"

They write from Lisbon, that numbers of English seamen daily enter themselves there, to serve on board his Most Faithful Majesty's ships of war.

Monday died at Willsden, Middlesex, the Hon. Gen. Otway, in the 78th year of his age.

August 11. A report is pretty current at the East end of the town, that a certain very great personage lately expressed a desire that the importation of French manufactures might be made Felony the next meeting of the Parliament, and that the wearers of the minutest article should either be fined a large sum, or imprisoned six months.

We hear that three noble Earls joined the Minority last week.

The pretended Prince of Angola, at Paris proves to be an impostor, and was therefore taken up, having under that false title, contracted debts to a large amount, to support his brilliant appearance. He had been a servant to an Irish merchant, who was very active in the late rebellion in Scotland in the year 1745, and is since settled in Nantz. This Chevalier d'Industrie had very proper talents for that profession, having a fine address, &c. However, he has got a lodging with his attendants, in the Bicetre of Paris.

There is now in Newgate one hundred and twelve felons for transportation.

It is again reported, that his royal highness the duke of York has had, or will have, an offer made him of the kingdom of Corsica.

As the wearing the manufactures of France is doubtless an injury to every individual in this kingdom, it must give every loyal subject pleasure to hear that their Sovereign has very lately signified his disapprobation in the following terms: "Do these people think that they make their court to me, by shewing me that they do what they can to starve my subjects by enriching those of France? I do not care to do a shocking thing to anybody, or else I would forbid them the Court."

One of the Cruising Cutters has brought into Cowes a Smuggler, with about two Tons of Tea on board.

The Tidesmen and other Officers are all suspended, on account of the large quantities of goods that were suffered to be carried on shore at Blackwall.

There is now a talk that an old 60 gun ship is to be stationed for three years in the gulph of Honduras. She is to ride Commodore, and act as a guard ship to the logwood cutters on the Spanish main.

August 14. They write from Cadiz, of the 12th ult. that the Rovers of Barbary of late have been very troublesome on that coast; all the ships that have not proper passports going in or out of that Bay are in danger of being taken.

An Algerine Galliot is taken by the Spaniards and carried into Carthagena, after a sharp action, in which ten of the Moors were killed, and 11 wounded.

We are informed that a very strong memorial was on Saturday morning sent off for France, touching the full payment of the Canada bills on English subjects, whose property in this kind of currency is said to amount to four hundred thousand pounds sterling.

Some letters just received from Mr. Wilkes in France, seem greatly against those Gentlemen who are said to have laid considerable bets of his speedy return to England; as not the least mention is made in any of them of such a design.

We can assure the Public, that there neither is, nor ever was, any scheme proposed for appointing an Arch bishop, or more than four Bishops, in our American Plantations; or for placing them elsewhere than in the episcopal colonies, or for giving them any authority in civil matters, or over any Dissenters from the Church of England, or which may be grievous to any members of that Church; or for levying any tax in any place, in order to their support.

It is said a stop will be put next sessions to the further exportation of corn spirits to North America.

A great number of Stone-masons are embarking at Liverpool for the two Floridas, where it is said several important places of strength are to be erected on the frontiers of those provinces.

At Rome they expect that their dispute with the Court of Portugal will be soon terminated, through the mediation of France.

L O N D O N, August 18.

It is now said the court of France hath finally refused to reimburse any sums of money expended so generously by Great-Britain, in the cloathing and maintenance of their prisoners during the late War.

We are informed, the result of some late weighty conferences held on the Honduras affair, was, that proper instructions were this week dispatched to the governors and commanders in the West Indies, in case of any future molestation to his Majesty's subjects in those parts; and as soon as well attested accounts are received of the loss sustained by the British logwood cutters, the same are to be transmitted to the court of Madrid, where satisfaction will be insisted upon without further delay or equivocation.

There is a report current, that the Spaniards are fortifying the island of Heneago, one of the Bahama islands, in the windward passage.

By letters received from Portsmouth and Plymouth on Tuesday last, we are informed, that there are a great number of ships of the line ordered to be got ready with all expedition at the several yards, and likewise stores of all kinds for them; as the present ministry seems to be determined at all events to have them put into a proper state for the sea service; but it is a question whether they will be ready so soon as they are wanted, especially for want of seamen.

The *Utrecht Gazette of August* 14, informs us, that in the last Conference Mr. Pitt had with his Majesty, he earnestly pressed for the revocation of the late tax on cyder and perry: But they do not take upon them to say what regard his Majesty paid to the solicitation.

One Broker at the west end of the town has sold out within this week above 400,000l. in funds, by commission from some of the great ones.

Mr. Wilkes is gone from Paris to Bologne, in order to pass some time with a very particular friend, who went from London to meet him at that place.

It was yesterday morning reported, that orders were given to drop entirely three very material prosecutions against some late productions of the Press.

August 20. A Survey is shortly to be made of all the principal Sea-Ports and Fortifications in Ireland, and put them into a good State of Defence in case of Emergency.

We are informed Mr. Pitt was to be in town on Saturday evening in consequence of some dispatches sent on Friday night to Hayes.

Last Wednesday one particular house in the city, it is said sold out 60,000l. in the public funds, which taking wind, was the next followed by several others. It makes people imagine, that there is not all this smoke without some fire.

The price of insurance of shipping to the West Indies, was on Saturday morning advanced two and half per cent. above the usual premium.

By the Cruttenden East-Indiaman, Captain Bowler, from Bengal we learn, that Manilla is not yet delivered up to the Spaniards, owing to the ship having lost her passage that was dispatched there.

An experiment was made in Picadilly, on Saturday, by two natives of France, in order to make their fine soap which is made at Rouen; and, as they succeed, a large Soap-house is going to be erected to carry on that manufacture.

They write from Lipstadt, that the chapter of Ofnaburg, had sent circular letters all over Germany, touching the difference with the regency of Hanover about their Bishop.

It is said that a bill will be brought in next Sessions, to entitle a defendant to damages and costs, in cases of false informations or vexatious actions, at the suit of the crown.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

Deal, July 25. We have the satisfaction of informing the public, that the Liberty, John Wilkes, Esq; who was reported to have foundered, is safe arrived in France, having been blown over to that coast by a violent northerly wind, which proceeded from the highlands of Scotland; and in its passage has done great damage this side the Tweed.

We hear the ships Pitt, Temple and Devonshire, (which for some time have been laid up) are immediately ordered into commission, as his M——y is now sensible how active and successful these ships have always been.——At which time it thought the Sloops Tyranny, Oppression and Slavery, will be taken off their Stations in America.

An irreparable defect has been discovered on board the Bute Capt. Stuart, a survey being made upon her by almost every principal and honest carpenter in the nation, and as she has always been a remarkable bad ship, they have condemned her. She is ordered up to Tower wharf, and as her head is a very curious piece of workmanship, it is to be taken off and placed on Temple bar.

We hear that if any Persons can tell of any valuable Reversions in the Gift of the Crown undisposed of, they may have a good Premium for such Intelligence; as there are some few of the Children of the Gentlemen now in Power still unprovided for.

CHARLESTOWN, (*South-Carolina*) *September* 13.

The commissioners of his Majesty's customs have appointed Mr. Robert Lightfoot to be collector of the customs at the town and port of Beaufort, Port Royal, in this province.

Williamsburg, (in Virginia) September 14.

Extract of a Letter from Fredericksburg, dated Sept. 3, 1764.

"Lieutenant Colonel Reid, of the Highland Regiment got as far as Fort Legonier, with the first Division of the Troops under Col. Bouquet's Command, the 25th ult., without any Loss from the enemy; and Col. Bouquet marched from Fort London, in Pennsylvania, on the 31st, with the rest of the Troops. A Party of 4 Indians killed several people near Strasburgh on the 22d ult. and took one Mary Dillener Prisoner, but by the Activity of the Militia employed at the advanced Posts, they intercepted the Indians, scalped one on the 26th, and retook the Prisoner. Several small Parties are down, conducted by white Men, who have lived with the Indians, and turned as savage as they; but such Dispositions are make for pushing and intercepting them, that it is hoped they will not have an Opportunity of committing any Outrage. Sir William Johnson has sent some Northern Indians to Fort Pitt, to reclaim the Ohio Indians, and a general Peace is soon expected."

N E W - Y O R K, *October* 1.

Extract of a Letter from England, dated July 14, 1764.

"There have been several things before our House of Commons, very pernicious to America; some have been drop'd, some pursued, and some depending. The report of your gaiety and Luxury have reached your Mother Country, and they infer from thence your oppulency, which is further confirmed by the extravagant expences of your youth sent here for education, and therefore you are well able to bear part of the expences your defence has cost the nation; and can you blame them for such a conclusion? Is it not natural to infer it from the Premises?" [*This is the effect, the bane of our own prodigality; but we are corrected by those who receive the* Benefit *of it.*]

B O S T O N, October 25.

The following Abstracts are from the London Prints bro't by Capt. Bruce who had the shortest passage here. They are to the 5th of September.

THAT it has been intimated in the foreign papers that the late great preparations of the marine in France and Spain were in consequence of the advices they had received, that a change in the British ministry would assuredly take place before Christmas.—That some singular immunities would be granted the next sessions of parliament, to the whale fishery on the coast of Newfoundland, Labrador and Hudson's bay, as they had heard that 32 large fish had been caught by adventurers from the small island of Nantucket the past season.—That the iron mines near Trois Reveries in the province of Canada, have been so well improved by able workmen, that near 1000 wt. of ore are run daily; one half more than while in the hands of the French.—That a gentleman well acquainted with the staples of America, gives it as his opinion, that the woolen manufactures can never come to any degree of perfection in the Northern colonies, as their wool is inferior to that of Britain; and as there are severe penalties incurr'd upon carrying sheep or wool from England.—That the Scotch are so greatly increas'd, and so naturally attached to each other at Kingston in Jamaica, that scarce any English or Irish can get their bread in that place, unless by the addition of Mac to their names, or otherwise can persuade their Scotch brethren that they are of that kingdom.—That the non-attendance of a certain noble peer of consequence at court, tho' sent for 3 times, much embarrassed the majority.—That the reason of a sudden return of a certain great personage to England, was to mediate between the two contending parties, known under the title of majority and minority.—That in answer to the British ambassador at the court of France his remonstrances against the acts of violence, done by the commander of a French ship of war at one of the Turks Islands, that court has disavowed the said proceedings, and given orders to the governor of St. Domingo, to cause the said islands to be abandoned on the part of the French, to restore every thing therein to the condition in which it was the 1st of June last, and to make reparation of the damages which any of his Majesty's subjects shall be found to have sustained in consequence of the said proceedings, according to an estimate to be settled forthwith by the said governor, with his Majesty's governor of Jamaica.—That the court of Spain have determined to effect a settlement on the coast of Guinea, in order to supply themselves with slaves without paying such large sums to foreigners for them; and that three men of war sailed the 18th ult. on that design.—That the Spaniards at the Havana, being depriv'd by the content of both nations, of their usual northern supplies, are oblig'd to apply to the French islands for the subsistence of their numerous negroes, which has made Spanish gold and silver to be plenty at Martinico for some months past.—That it was said that the West-Indies would not be the only quarter visited by the men of war fitting out in the different parts of the kingdom; as the fleet at Spithead, when joined with those from Chatham will consist of nine sail of the line; and a considerable number were also rendezvousing at Plymouth.——That Count Poniatowski was elected King of Poland on the 27th of August, under the name of Stanislaus the Second.—That a great number of men of war were fitting out at Portsmouth and other ports, but that their destination was kept a profound secret; tho' it was generally thought the West-Indies would be the scene of action, and that it was said the Duke of York, who was arrived in England from his tour thro' Italy, &c. would shortly take the command of a squadron.—That by the number of ships fitting out, and other naval preparations it is apparent the court is not disposed to give any credit to the pretensions of France and Spain of their ignorance of some late transactions in the West-Indies and that three English admirals will speedily renew their naval functions.—That the present spirited behaviour of our ministry have considerably cheered the French funds.—That the accounts transmitted from Jamaica of the loss of the English at Honduras amounts to 20000 l. and those at Turks Island to 9000.—That a noble Duke will shortly set out in a very high character to a neighbouring kingdom on an important affair.—That on the 14th of September a messenger was sent with dispatches of the utmost consequence to the Earl of Hertford at Paris.—That the late dismission of some persons from their employments is like to be a fund of much political altercation in the ensuing sessions; and that a certain noble peer had join'd the minority.—That it was computed that by cramping the trade with the Spaniards in America, the English had already been sufferers in the sum of 100,000 pistoles.—That a match was preparing to bring over his highness Adolphus Frederick, reigning Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, brother to her Majesty, whom it is said will shortly be married to the Princess Louisa Ann, his Majesty's second sister.—Various are the reports about the great armaments now fitting out, but Jamaica is thought will be the principal rendezvous; from whence, after having examined into the affair of Turks island and shewn the French we are prepared for them in that quarter, the whole squadron will bear away in sight of the Havana, for the Spanish main; where the appearance of 20 sail of British ships of the line may have a better effect in reducing the Spaniards to their senses than twenty tedious expostulations with the petty governors of Campeachy, Honduras or Jucatan.—It was said presstwarrants will be shortly issued, as seamen enter very slowly on board the men of war.—And that it is said in some of the foreign prints, that the supplies of seven millions for the ensuing year will be rais'd in the following manner.

From the land tax, continued at 4s. in	£2000000
the malt tax,	750000
the sinking fund	[illegible]
A Lottery, which can be rais'd by sale lands in America and the ransom of Manilla,	1250000

A ship with 500 German Protestants, is shortly expected over to settle in the Eastern Parts of this Province.

A large Ship bound to Philadelphia with Palatines came out with Capt. Bruce.

In Capt. Montgomery who arrived here last Week from Scotland, came Passenger the Rev. Mr. Sandiman, said to be the Author of the Letters on the Rev. Mr. Harvey's Theron and Aspasio.—At the Request of several persons he has twice discoursed in a public Manner at Mason's Hall in this Town; but we don't learn that any of his Auditors were either weak or wicked enough to become Proselytes to his Tenets. On Tuesday he set off for Portsmouth.

N E W - Y O R K, October 25.

Extracts from the latest English papers and letters.

The French very busy in raising recruits, and offer great rewards to volunteers.

Orders said to be dispatch'd by the last mail for the West-Indies, to remove every impediment in the way of trade between the Spaniards and his Majesty's American subjects; and to declare the ports in the neutral islands entirely free.

The Hereditary Prince Stadt Holder, with the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, Field Marshal of the Dutch forces, visiting and examining all the fortified places in Holland next the continent.

Strong remonstrances from the northern colonies in America against some late measures, ruinous to their trade, and injurious to the mother country. Also, several petitions from the British islands in the West-Indies, to be laid before the Parliament.

Five English ships with 200 Palatine passengers, men, women and children, passed the Needles for Philadelphia.

Complaints from New England, that unless the obstructions to their trade are speedily removed, remittances to England will be impracticable. Resolutions taking in all the colonies to prevent the exportation of silver to England.—No gold to be had, as it seems many commanders on the stations are resolved none should trade with the Spaniards but the K——'s ships.

A fleet of observation manned with 10,000 men, said to be fitting out with all expedition.

Our last advices from the army under Col. Bouquet are dated the 28th September, when they had crossed the Ohio, and were encamped on the other side, near Pittsburg.

Col. Bradstreet, with the army under his command, was still at St. Dusky, waiting for the arrival of the Indians to execute the articles of accommodation, according to the stipulated terms.—The Indians had been for some time past, very quiet in those parts.—Yet many people doubt their sincerity, and think, if they can gain time to get in their winter stores, and find pretences to delay the operations against them till the season is past, and all our expensive preparations, and the difficult, painful services of the year render'd entirely useless. That they will show themselves as inveterate, and as destructive enemies as ever; and that our easiness in admitting a reconciliation after suffering the most provoking and cruel expressions of their implacable malice that they could possibly invent, will probably give them reason to suppose they may treat us in the same manner again with impunity.

The Lord Hyde packet, Capt. Goddard, was arrived at Falmouth, before Capt. Goddard sailed from thence.

H A R T F O R D, October 29.

On the 11th Instant, departed this Life, in the XXVth Year of her Age, Mrs. SARAH LORD, Consort to Mr. George Lord of this Town, Merchant, and the only Child of the Hon. Daniel Edwards, Esq.

Last Saturday se'night, sail'd from N London, for England, the Mast Ship ——, on board of which went Passengers, Joseph Harrison Esq; Collector of the Customs, for the Port of New-Haven, Jared Ingersol Esq; late Agent for this Colony, Capt. Samuel Willis, of Middletown, and Mr. Samuel Wyllys, of this Town, Son of the Secretary of this Colony.

The Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs in England, and the Plantations, have appointed the Hon. Eliphalet Dyer, (one of the Council of this Colony) to be Comptroller for the Port of New-London; and George Miles Esq; to be Comptroller for the Port of New-Haven.

We hear, that the General Assembly of this Colony, now conven'd at New Haven, have appointed the 15th of November, next, to be observed as a Day of public Thanksgiving thro'out this Colony.

Just Published, and to be sold by the Printer hereof,

ELLSWORTH's ALMANACK for the Year 1765. Calculated for the Meridian of Hartford.

Of whom also may be had, Blanks, Primers, Spelling-Books, Bibles, Watts's Psalms, Catechisms, Writing Paper, &c.

A B R A H A M B E A C H,

NEAR the South Meeting-House in *Hartford*, exchanges choice *Saltertudas & Angellia* SALT for FLAX-SEED, on the best Terms.——

and Capacity inclined on either Side, to write anything of a political Nature, that tends to enlighten and serve the Publick, to communicate their Productions, provided they are not overlong, and confined within Modesty and Good Manners; for all possible Care will be taken that Nothing contrary to these shall ever be here published. And whereas the publishing of Advertisements in the Weekly News Papers has been found of great Use (especially in such as are sent thro' all the Governments as this is) this may inform all Persons, who shall have Occasion, that they may have their Advertisements published in this Paper upon very easy Terms, and that any Customer for the Paper shall be served much cheaper than others. And whereas the Price of this Paper was set up at Twenty Shillings per Year, and so paid till this time; the present Undertaker being willing to give all possible Encouragement to his Readers has now reduced it to Sixteen Shillings; and offers all Gentlemen who are willing to hold a Correspondence, and shall frequently favour him with any thing that may tend to the Embellishment of the Paper, to supply them with one constantly free from Charge. And considering it is impossible for half a Sheet of Paper to contain all the Remarkable News that may happen to be brought in upon the Arrival of Ships from England or other extraordinary Occurrences, the Publisher therefore proposes in all such Cases, to Print a Sheet of what he judges most Material, and shall continue to send the Paper to all such as have hitherto taken it, until he is advised to the contrary by those determined to drop it, which he hopes will not be many.

The *New England Journal*, 1727, was furnished with miscellaneous essays on moral rather than political topics by literary gentlemen. Governor Burnet is supposed to be the author of a series which appeared in its third year.

The Boston *Independent Advertiser*, 1748, was supplied with well-written essays, chiefly political. A number of gentlemen associated themselves for this purpose, among them Governor Samuel Adams. They were all whigs, who advocated the rights of the people against the government. Indeed, the principal purpose of the *Advertiser* came ultimately to be political discussion, as the means to arouse the people of the province to maintain their rights. The address of the proprietors to the public is as good a declaration of the widest scope of colonial journalism as can be found. It reads:

As our present political state affords Matter for a variety of Thoughts, of peculiar Importance to the good People of New England, we purpose to insert every thing of that Nature that may be pertinently and decently wrote. For ourselves, we declare we are of no party, neither shall we promote the narrow and private Designs of any such. We are ourselves free, and our Paper shall be free—free as the Constitution we enjoy—free to Truth, good Manners, and good Sense, and at the same time free from all licentious Reflections, Insolence and Abuse. Whatsoever may be adapted to State and Defend the Rights and Liberties of Mankind, to advance useful Knowledge and the Cause of Virtue, to improve the Trade, the Manufactures, and Husbandry of the Country, whatever may tend to inspire this People with a just and proper Sense of their own Condition, to point out to them their true Interests, and rouse them to pursue it, as also any Piece of Wit and Humor, shall at all Times find (free of Charge) a most welcome reception. And altho' we do not altogether depend upon the casual Benevolence of the Publick to supply this Paper, yet we will thankfully receive every Thing from every quarter conducing to the Good of the Publick and our general Design.

The *Massachusetts Spy*, 1771, was filled with essays in the whig interest, and in 1775 it began to publish Robertson's *History of America*, completing the whole in about a year. This was followed by a history of the revolutionary war.

Journalistic clubs.

The custom of forming a club to write political and literary articles for newspapers was quite common in colonial days. Beside the Hell-fire Club, which contributed to Franklin's *New England Courant*, a similar club of gentlemen in Boston wrote for the *Weekly Rehearsal*, founded by James Draper in 1721, evidently at the suggestion of its members. At the head of this club was Jeremiah Gridley, afterward attorney-general of the province of Massachusetts and a member of the general court, who was the real editor of the paper. The receipts of the *Rehearsal* never amounted to more than enough to defray the expenses of publication. Of the *Connecticut Courant* (1764) Mr. Scudder says that, "with the exception of a scanty abstract of news, the paper may be said to have been edited by its subscribers—a policy which made such papers very good reflexions of the feeling of the community." (*a*)

Political development of the colonial press.

Among the contributors to the Boston *Gazette*, which was the leading and most influential organ of the revolutionary party in Massachusetts, were Samuel Adams, Jonathan Mayhew, James Otis, John Adams, Joseph Warren, Thomas Cushing, Samuel Dexter, Oxbridge Thatcher, and Samuel Cooper. Charles Carroll was one of the writers for the *Maryland Gazette*, 1765, the year of the stamp act, and in that paper, through his influence, first appeared the famous resolutions of Patrick Henry in the Virginia house of burgesses, declaring the exclusive right of the general assembly of that state to lay taxes and impositions upon the inhabitants thereof. These resolutions were subsequently published in Franklin's *Pennsylvania Gazette*, in the Newport *Mercury*, which was instantly suppressed as a traitorous publication, in three Charleston papers, and in the Boston *Gazette*.

Thus the colonists learned the divers uses to which the newspaper press might be put, and early made it a medium for the discussion of the public questions and the dissemination of the political opinions which were so speedily to become controlling in the colonies. (*b*)

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a *Life of Noah Webster*, by Horace E. Scudder.

b Nearly all of these newspapers were issued once each week. Many of them were on diminutive sheets, and for a long time all of them clung to the prudent plan of publishing only news and advertisements, abstaining entirely from the audacity of an editorial opinion, or disguising that dangerous luxury under pretended letters from correspondents. News from Europe, when it was to be had, and especially news from England, occupied a prominent place in these little papers, but, necessarily for each one, the affairs of its own colony, and next the affairs of the other colonies, furnished the principal items of interest. Thus it was that early American journalism, even though feeble, sluggish, and timid, began to lift the people of each colony to a plane somewhat higher than its own boundaries, and to enable them, by looking abroad this way and that upon the proceedings of other people in this country, and upon other interests as

THE COLONIAL PRESS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Slow growth of the press in the several colonies.

Nevertheless, the number of newspapers did not increase rapidly. We have seen that Pennsylvania had her first newspaper in 1719—the *American Weekly Mercury*, by Andrew Bradford, worthy scion of the founder of the printing press in both Pennsylvania and New York. The *Mercury* was published by Andrew Bradford, with a temporary association with William Bradford in 1739, until his death, in 1742, after which it continued to be published "by the widow Bradford" until its suspension, in or about 1746. This paper was creditably printed and conducted, alike under Bradford and his widow. It announced its general object to be "the encouragement of trade", and local news, obituary notices, and the like, had but small attention in its columns. Foreign news, commercial statistics, custom-house entries, including those of all the considerable ports along the coast, occupied regularly allotted space, and there were occasional literary communications and extracts from English classics. In the meanwhile, December 24, 1728, Samuel Keimer had established in Philadelphia *The Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences and Pennsylvania Gazette*, under which pretentious title it was carried on to No. 40, nine months, never with more than one hundred subscribers, (*a*) when, for a trifling consideration, Keimer was glad to turn it over to the more active energy and sagacity of his former apprentice, Benjamin Franklin. Explaining his immediate success, Franklin said: "Our first papers made quite a different appearance from any before in the province—a better type and better printed—but some remarks of my writing on the dispute then going on between Governor Burnet and the Massachusetts Assembly struck the principal people, occasioned the paper and the manager of it to be much talked of, and in a few weeks brought them all to be our subscribers." For a short time Franklin published the *Gazette* twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays, on a whole or a half sheet of pot, as occasion seemed to require; but the semi-weekly was of short duration, notwithstanding the fact that the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, as the journal was now called, became in the course of a few years the most valuable newspaper property in the colonies, circulating extensively for those times throughout Pennsylvania and in other colonies, and compelled several times to enlarge "by reason of a great increase of advertisements". When Franklin practically retired from the management of the *Gazette*, in 1766, on account of the urgency of his public duties, he received from his former partner, David Hall, the sum of £1,000 per annum, currency, for a number of years, in lieu of his share of the profits of the newspaper and a lucrative printing business attached thereto. The *Gazette* did good service for the revolutionary cause until the British occupation of Philadelphia, in 1777, compelled its suspension until after the evacuation. It survived, with another brief suspension in 1815, until 1824. The *Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, founded by William Bradford, third, December 2, 1742, divided the field with the *Gazette* until the British occupation, and, like it, was afterward revived. The *Journal* made an unsuccessful venture as a semi-weekly about 1788, and when it was discontinued, in 1797, it was to make room for the *Daily American*, a daily newspaper.

The Pennsylvania colonial press.

Benjamin Franklin's *Gazette*.

As the period of the revolution approached newspapers multiplied in Philadelphia as they did in Boston; indeed, it may be truly said that Philadelphia, from the first establishment of newspapers there, gave them a better support, both by subscriptions and advertisements, than was received by the Boston colonial press. The *Pennsylvania Packet, or the General Advertiser*, was founded in 1771, and when it returned from Lancaster, after the British evacuation, in 1778, it was published three times a week, becoming a daily paper in 1784, being known after 1786 as *Claypoole's American Daily Advertiser*, and the first daily journal established in the United States. The *High Dutch Pennsylvania Journal*, a weekly German newspaper, was founded by Joseph Crellius as early as 1743, and the *Zeitung*, a second German paper, was founded by Godhart Armbruster, the German copperplate printer, about 1748. For a considerable period previous to the revolution there were two German and two English newspapers regularly published in Philadelphia.

German colonial press.

THE COLONIAL PRESS OF NEW YORK.

New York, after Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, was the colony in which the newspaper met with the greatest success. The venerable William Bradford, then over seventy years of age, began the first newspaper there, the New York *Gazette*, October 16, 1725. (*b*) It was printed weekly on a foolscap sheet. He had been tempted to New York by Governor Fletcher in 1693, disgusted with the controversies which his printing press forced upon him with the dominant authorities of

New York colonial press.

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precious as their own, to correct the pettiness and the selfishness of mere localism in thought. Colonial journalism was a necessary and a great factor in the slow process of colonial union.

Beside this, our colonial journalism soon became, in itself, a really important literary force. It could not remain forever a mere disseminator of public gossip or a placard for the display advertisements. The instinct of critical and brave debate was strong even among those puny editors, and it kept struggling for expression. Moreover, each editor was surrounded by a coterie of friends, with active brains and a propensity to utterance; and these constituted a sort of unpaid staff of editorial contributors, who, in various forms—letters, essays, anecdotes, epigrams, poems, lampoons—helped to give vivacity and even literary value to the paper.—Moses Coit Tyler, in *History of American Literature*, vol. ii, 304.

a Thomas' *History of Printing*.

b On May 20, 1863, the New York Historical Society celebrated, with appropriate commemorative exercises, the two-hundredth birthday of "Mr. William Bradford, who introduced the art of printing into the middle colonies of British America", on which occasion a

Numb. 237.

THE

New-York Gazette,

From *May* 4. to Monday *May* 11. 1730.

IT has been the constant Observation in all Ages and Nations, that as *Learning* and *Knowledge* increased, so did the *Power*, *Strength* and *Luxury* of the People; and where the latter has decreased by the like Degrees, the People have degenerated into *Poor*, *Poverty* and *Slavery*. *Luxury* and *Money* are the natural Fruits of *Liberty*; and where these abound, *Learning* and the liberal Arts flourish; Most of the despotick Governments of the World have neither of them: they are naturally over-run with *Ignorance* and *Barbarity*; above Nine Parts of the World in Ten, are in the lowest State of *Slavery*, and consequently sunk into the meanest gross State of *Ignorance*. *European Slavery* is indeed a State of *Liberty*, compared with that which prevails in the other three Divisions of the World, because there are Men famous for Knowledge and Learning, and some of them Rich and Wealthy.

Reading and *Conversation* are the two great Sources of *Knowledge*, the Usefulness of which, and the Pleasure and Perfection it gives the Mind, is chiefly known to those only who enjoy it; and happy it is, that such love to communicate their Discoveries, by which Means others seeing the Happiness of such a learned Life, and improving by their Conversation, emulate and endeavour to surpass one another; till a Country is filled with a Race of Wise and Understanding Men. There is indeed a certain Spirit in every Mind, towards Knowledge, which may be improved and strengthened by proper Application.

Mr. *Addison* considers, a human Soul without Education, like Marble in a Quarry, which shews none of it's inherent Beauties, till the Skill of the Polisher fetches out the Colours, makes the Surface shine, and discovers every ornamental Cloud and Spot that runs thro' the Body of it's Education after the same Manner, when it works upon a noble Mind, draws out the View every latent Virtue and Perfection, which without such Helps are never able to make their Appearance: what Sculpture is to a Block of Marble, Education is to a human Soul. The Philosopher, the Wise, the Good, or the Great Man, very often lie hid concealed in a Cottage, which a proper Education might have brought to Light. And *Pericles* observes, the wrong Education of Children, (in a manner) ruines Posterity, and defrauds our Country of those Persons, who with due Care might make an eminent Figure in their respective Posts of Life.

How much our Posterity are like to be beholden to us for our Care in this Matter, Time will discover: We have Wisdy indeed, by publick Laws, taken Care of the Breed of Horses, and are all Endeavouring to better our Kinds of Fruit; But, *Quot audeas Hominum Genera, e Natura Rerum Tollere, Labori, i.e.* What is there in Nature so dear as a Man's own Children to him? is all the Reflection I shall at present make on those who have Negligent or Cruel in the Education of them.

Mr. Bradford;

Please to insert the following Letter to the Country Farmers.

Mr. Farmers,

EVery Merchant that made the Voyage of your Interest to Tho out last Gazette, will conclude, that you have forgot the Nature of Trade and Exchange; or, that if you know no more of *Agriculture* than you do of *Merchandize*, you will be once more ob'ged and change your Calling.

In the first Place we mutually agree, it is superfluous to make a Currency in any Place on Silver and Gold, and Flour or Grain, which is of real and full intrinsick value to the Demand for them: Silver is, has been, and will be a Commodity, and Very richly Valu'd, or something worse, for any Sort of Merchandiz, so general in make a Currency of it. If you, Mr. Farmers, at that Time, nay, even that Day the Paper was published, had form'd of the Subscribers the whole purchase Silver, at 8 s. 6 d. would you have taken it of them at 8 s. 9 d.? No, certainly you would have cryed out, This stuff is a Bite. We will allide with you, that Pistoles are as good as Silver at 8 s. 9 d. Indeed as you say, common Custom hath made a Sort of Currency of them, and they have been at the Rate of 18 s. for some Years, but such Silver been for no, is half its value full like other Merchandize. If Silver (as it has been, and may yet) should come at 9 s. 9 d. then the Pistoles (as Assuming better) have Ishah, and will be made Remove of, as the Subscribers (well know, and thereby will be no more a Currency, but a Merchandize for Bills of Exchange have likewise their different Prices; and they have been sometimes as more than 6 s per Cent. A sufficiency of Gold and Silver will naturally flye in the Country, which we can find any thing to transportable at Advantage but We know Remains up England we chiefly made to them Commodities and Ware, and if we are so happy now, we have large Quantities of Spice in the Country, we cannot tell how long we may keep it, not make a Currency of it for also on the Power of our Merchandize, except it could under the Transportations of it

Now Farmers the Design of this Paper is, if you can get Gold? We told you before, they were then Sold at 8 s. 6 d. but as it is natural for all Men to enhance the Commodities they have to Sell, so some of their Subscribers were here and large Quantities of Silver by them, and indeed, it falls Gold at 8 s. 6 d. readily agreed to Subscribe the Paper, or indeed was a Design of pay them at 8 s. 9 d. which others, not knowing what they did, as some of them have unfortunately, follow'd Examples like Mr. Allcock's sum. If we should have a Demand for our Produce this Year, and S. Fee should at 8 s. 9 d. can you, Mr. Farmers, afford to keep yours by you, and lose the interest of your Money, in Expectation of a Rise? or will those Subscribers take it at 8 s. 9 d.? Not very willingly, as I believe: but if any Person makes a Tender to them of Silver at their Rate for Good Bargain, and we should refuse it, that Tender shall be good for Money, and their own Hands will appear against them in any Court, if they do not stand to their own Agreement. And if S. Fee should rise to 9 s. who will pay it 8 s. 9 d.

We shall now consider the Merchants a loser, then Cassy had to Pay you, that a Factor here to be secretary to the Ruling of Spice, in letting his own Ends, and doing his Factor as his Employers.

Suppose a Merchant here, as Factor, has the Commission of some Thousand Pounds, and he, at that Time the Paper was signed, has a Thousand Pounds of your Money, that Merchant Factor perhaps, had had large Returns on between Pounds from the Subscribers on Score of Lights, he only Sets that Paper, and thinks he, I'd venture this Silver at 8 s. 9 d. and call it a Master Piece, although he could not a tenth part more for it than 8 s. 6 d. We know several Men have been sold for 60 per Cent, and first hours at Remainders within the three Months: Now, what can a Merchant do, but call his Factor to remove him Bad Name, 60 per Cent and perhaps, one Same Factor, at the same Time has lend Gold to receive Silver at 8 s. 6 d. Could the Merchant will conclude his Factor not Honest, or not Wise

The till Part of your Letter we shall omit, hath Some Colour of an Honest Intention but as this Paper was Tomo, being Easie Story Tellers should be imposed on, and as some of the Subscribers are of that Sort, they would have come well in have Extend the Paper as the Last Publication of Tomo, for the Benefit of the Country.

If the extra Tod of the Tobacco be so sure the Price of Tobacco be can never be to make, in that has Merchant at home is 20 not be Sold out of Hand, and accordingly have come to Ruin. Do an Old saying, Honesty is the best Policy, for this Kind of pay Cunning, is not so good as to pay Cash.

Yours, &c.

City Merchants.

If you approve of my Scheme, I shall more Illustrate it by the next Post to Hartford.

The Act of Accession of the States General of the United Provinces, to the Treaty of Peace, concluded between the Kings of Great Britain, France and Spain, and signed at Seville, Nov. 9. 1729.

WHereas their most Serene Majesties, the *King of Great Britain* the *Most Christian King*, and the *Catholick King*, as well for keeping together the Tyes of that Strict Union which subsists between them, as for the Security of their own Kingdoms and Dominions, and likewise for the Preservation of the Publick Peace and Tranquility, have thought fit to make an Alliance between them, by the Treaty whereof was concluded and signed at Seville, the 9th of *November*, 1729, wherein *High Magnanimous* having been invited by the contending Kings to accede to this Treaty, in pursuance of what they had agreed upon by the 24th Article;

[*Which is the Origin of Instrument the Treaty in here inserted.*]

And whereas the said *Lords the States General*, have always had a sincere desire to continue and strengthen the good intelligence and friendship wherein they have the Honour to live with the *Emperor*, *Most Christian*, and *Catholick Majesties* and as they desire to contribute as far as depends upon them towards the Preservation and Establishment of the Peace and publick Quiet, without which, that of this *Republick* cannot be secure; they are very desirous of the only Invitation which has been made them to accede to this Alliance, being persuaded, that its Ends tends chiefly to bind themselves more closely together.

And as the Alliance among other Ends, has that of Establishing an entire Confidence between the contracting Parties, the *States General* supposes, that the Allies will mutually communicate to each other, in all Confidence, their Thoughts, as to the Ways and Means which shall be judged the most Effectual in case of Need, to preserve and maintain all Possessions & Rights above-mentioned in the Treaty here before recited, as well with respect to Commerce, as others, both within *Europe*, and without it.

And whereas in the firm Persuasion and Confidence, that this is the true Aim and Intention of their said Majesties, the first *Lords the States General*, to give an instance of their Desire to unite themselves closely with them, and of the high Esteem they have for their Friendship and Alliance, have resolved to accede to the said Treaty, and for that Purpose they have named, &c.

[N.B. *Here follow the Names of the Plenipotentiaries.*]

Who have conferred together, have agreed in the Manner following

I. That the Lords the *States General* shall accede, like as the said Plenipotentiary has declared they accede, to all Articles and Articles specified by the Act in their Name, and on their Part to the said Treaty, ebb, and then towards their said Majesties to all that is therein contained, in the same Manner, as if they had contracted with them from the Beginning, and that their Magnificencing, that their Aim and Intention is such, as is here before expressed, shall accept, as actually they do accept, the Accession of their *High Magnanimities*, to the said Ambassadors, Ministers and Plenipotentiaries have declared, and declare in the Name, and on the Part of their said Majesties, obliging them towards their *High Allies* effectually all that is contained in the said Treaty, entirely in the same Manner as if they had contracted with their Majesties from the Beginning.

II. His *Britannick Majesty*, and his *Most Christian Majesty*, in Consideration of the *Lords the States General*, confirm and renew all the Engagements

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Engagements they formerly entered into, for procuring to their Brought an entire Satisfaction in the abolishing the *Trade and Navigation of the Spanish Company* to the *Indies*, and as to the *Asiatick East Indies*; and his *Catholick Majesty* in like Manner obliges himself, and on the Full Conclusion, to enter into all the same Engagements as soon as they shall be communicated to him, which the said *Lords the States General* promise to do within the Space of three Months, to be reckoned from the Day of the Signing this present Treaty, or sooner, if it be possible.

III. As the Successors which Prince *Charles Alberto* may be given in Case of Need, could not be settled in the Treaty, it is agreed, that these shall be 4000 Foot and 1000 Horse.

IV. His *Catholick Majesty* engages to confirm the Satisfaction to be given for their *High Magnanimities* Grievances, as well in the *Indies* as in *Europe*, and to order their Trade to be established according to former Treaties. Their *High Magnanimities* engage in like Manner to cause the Grievances to be redressed which there may be on the Part of his *Catholick Majesty* founded upon Treaties; and if, in the Examination of the above said Treaties there shall be found Difficulties which cannot be agreed, his *Catholick Majesty* and their *High Magnanimities* shall name Commissaries to treat of them on the same Foot as the Commissaries of the other Powers are settled by the 8th and 9th Articles of the Treaty above inserted.

V. If it should happen that his *Catholick Majesty* should think fit to give a preference, or bestow, either publickly or by secret Conventions, new Rights or Advantages to any Power whatsoever with respect to Trade, the same Rights or Advantages shall immediately be granted to their *High Magnanimities* and to their Subjects, who shall be treated in every Thing as the most favoured Nations the most favoured, as it is pointed by the former Treaties.

VI. The *Lords the States General* having represented, that there may happen certain Cases, wherein they may, out of Hatred for their Ancient Friend this Day be attacked in troublesome Manner, that they may be obliged to move for large Recourse to Arms for their Defence, and that in such Case the Time necessary for wait not for the Succors of the Officers, which may be then unemployed, and after which, only their Allies are obliged to furnish them with the Succours stipulated by the 2d Article of this present Treaty, may be the Occasion of a considerable Loss due to them, and leave them exposed to the most vigorous Attacks, Whereas the Succours of the Princes their Allies, the *Britannick Majesty*, the *Most Christian Majesty*, and his *Catholick Majesty*, in order to give the *Lords General* a new Proof of the Share they take in the Preservation of the *Republick*, have consented to engage, and promise, that in the above said Cases, which might put the *Republick* in evident Danger, they will furnish the Succours stipulated by the 2d Article above-mentioned, even without waiting for the Success of the Offices and Instances which they may have begun to employ, with the Aggressor, for procuring the Satisfaction and Reparation required.

VII. This present Treaty for the Accession of the *States General*, shall be approved and ratify'd by his *Britannick Majesty*, his *Most Christian Majesty*, and his *Catholick Majesty*, and by these *High Magnanimities* the *Lords the States General*, and the Ratifications shall be brought and exchanged at the *Court of Spain* within twelve Months, to be reckoned from the Date of this present Treaty, or sooner if possible.

Thus done at Seville, Nov. 21. 1729.

W. Stanhope. | *B. Kent* | *Francis.*
Ad. Q. de la Paz. | *E. F. Abert.*

Vienna, December 27. N. S.

AS the Allies of *Hanover*, after having adopted their Differences with Spain, are doing all their Endeavours for to dispose Matters, that the rest of the Affairs of *Europe*, may be friendly accommodated in the Congress of *Soissons*; we hear the High Chancellor Count *Sinzendorf* will soon return to Vienna. This week from *Italy*, that the *Great Duke of Tuscany* offers to maintain 10,000 (some say 20,000) Men at his own Charge, to hinder a Descent from Spain; and we hear that the King of *Sardinia* begins to be extremely uneasy about that Affair, and makes different Proposals to this Court about it. Mean while, the Pope, has given Assurances to his imperial Majesty, that he will use his Interest with the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, to prevail with them not to lend the Infante *Don Carlos* to *Italy* till after the Great Duke of *Tuscany's* Death; to which the Pattern himself Affirmed, because he is persuaded the Queen of *Spain* will rather like some Invasion.

London, January 17. We hear that the Duties on soap and Candles will be lessened, and in how Manner, an Impeal of 10 d. per *Ab.* will be laid on all Necessaries, Luxuries & Chattels.

And 10 s per *Ton* on every Person wearing a Sword in *Great Britain*, Officers of the Army, Navy and Train'd Bands excepted.

And this raised the Duty of 6 s will be laid on every *Pack of Cards*, and one Guinea upon every *Pair of Dice*, which, if it be true, will be of great Service to many Thousands of his Majesty's Subjects, and in particular those of Low Rank, by preventing, in a great Measure, the excessive Gaming, which is too frequently practised by such Persons, whose Families many Times are miserable in Sufferers thereby.

We hear that Mr *Wood* of *Hampstead*, famous for his Copper Half-pence, has a few Days ago, petitioned his Majesty for his Royal Charter, to carry on his Works to make that Subjects so supply this Kingdom.

His Excellency's SPEECH to the General Assembly met at Amboy in New-Jersey, the 5th Day of May, 1730

Gentlemen;

IT is with great Pleasure I meet with this Assembly, because it gives me an Opportunity of convincing you and your Constituents, that I have the Prosperity of *New-Jersey* sincerely at Heart, and gives you an Occasion of expressing your Loyalty, Fidelity and Gratitude to the Best of Kings.

His Majesty, who during the whole Course of his Reign, has shown a constant, and unwearied Care to promote the Ease and Happiness of his Subjects, and a tender Concern for the Well-fare of his remotest Dominions, has commanded me to have a strict Regard for all your Rights and Privileges, and has fully instructed me to concert with you in every thing that is for the real Good and Advantage of this Province, particularly the encouraging of your Trade and Manufactures.

He expects on your Part, that you will support his Government by settling upon him a Revenue in as ample a Manner, and for as long a Time as former Assemblies have given it to his Predecessors.

I do earnestly desire you to shew on this Occasion such Temper and Unanimity as is becoming the Representatives of so considerable a People; that will certainly be the most effectual Way of serving your Country, and of recommending your selves to his Majesty's Royal Favour.

J. MONTGOMERIE.

Frankfort, December 25. We are advised from different Quarters, that 5 Battalions and 30 Squadrons are to march out of the Emperor's Hereditary Countries to *Italy*; and that if any Troubles should arise in that Country, they will be joined by four thousand more of his Cavalaiers and Auxiliaries in the Spring.

The Court of *Spain*, on the Appearance of Opposition to the Introduction of *Spanish Troops* into *Italy*, is taken up with Preparations for supporting that Project by Force of Arms, in Case of Necessity.

Paris, Feb. ary 9. We learn from *Toulon* and *Marseilles*, that they are equipping there, with all possible Diligence, a large Squadron of Men of War and Galliss, which are to convoy the Transports with *Don Carlos* and the *Spanish Troops* to *Italy*.

Hague, December 9. Nothing is more certain than that the Imperial Court expects a new War; and that it will break out in *Italy*. For that Reason this Court repeat their Orders for Raising the Recruits in all the Hereditary Countries, and more especially the Payment of the Subsidies for the ensuing year; secret Intimation having been every where given to the States, that the Subsidies hitherto paid by the King of *Spain* will not only cease, but that his Imperial Majesty has no great Reason to promise himself so much on the Arrears.

Custom-House, Boston, Entered Inwards.

Virginia, Jno Pr Reynolds from St Andrew; Jedan Hope and Miller from Rh Island; Dalcais Nortley Chandler Huff and Sarah from Antigua; Mary Jesham Kendrick Gold and Lafrack from Jamaica; Jones Price & Dunham from Thatches; Sarah Bellfoam Barbados Silk from Cape Taylor and Thomas Dalaney Master from Cape Francois; Mabee from Maryland.

Cleared Out. William Woodward & Ann for Maryland & Cross-Boat, Sanders & Lockem for Carol. Tuller for Lisbon, Sch methuen & Beech for N York, Reed for Fungo Dutch for Jamaica Tucker for St Kitts, Lewis for Jamaica, Hopkinson for London.

Entered Inwards. Prince for Long-Island, Mackin for Fryesport, Jones & Gardiner Hall-Jolly Cutter & Crocker for Canada; Freemans for Rh Island Thomas for Barbados, Cotton for Newfoundland, Clarke for Jamaica, Smallhow for Europe & Wright for Barbados.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entered Inwards.

Ship Prophet Jones, Ab Lawrence from London, Brigantine Prince Wells, J Perkins from Portland Brest Amey, Thos Marshal from Bristol Brigt Rich Stephen Hopkins from Barbados, Sloop William, James Crook from Madeira.

Entered Outwards. Brig Dolphin W. Hillier Accl. to Sloop Christmas Sailor, W Sarbach to Barbados

Cleared Out Outwards. Sloop Tamer J Hume for Virginia, Sloop Friendship J Jones to Carolina Sloop Tacy, B Hopkins to Providence, Brigs Anne & Elizabeth, Tho Stanford to Bristol.

Custom-House, New-York, Entered Inwards.

Sloop Friendship, A Schermerhorn, Sloop Rachel Fortune J Bogardus from Albany, Sloop Tamer Thomas and Mary, Jn Jackin from St Thomas

Cleared Outwards. Brig Margaret & Mary, Gilfoy for Bermudas Sloop Mary Ann Dan Bisset for Antigua Sloop Speedwell, A Schermerhorn for St Croix

Cleared Out Inwards. Brig Nancy, J Jones to Carolina, Sloop Jacob J Fi to Rh Island Sloop Adventure Van Courtes to New-Foundland Sloop Mary J Vosburgh to N. Carolina Sloop Sarah Ann Jackson Elizabeth Isabel Lo to Philadelphia

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Advertisement.

JAMES Peter *Chirurgeon and Apothecary of London, the second here the latter End of last June and brought with him a Parcel of very fine Cordials of all Sorts and Strength, approved Special Tonics to this Paper to separate them Publick, that Gentlemen may see and Judge for Self by Learn, wrong such mistake Ex imagination, he parts from about to Wilk of Cost All Perf and prefers to Inquire Self to Peter their Glass required, or be sent, may apply unto said James Foley at Mr. Vergheck's at New-York.*

Printed and Sold by William Bradford, in New-York, where Advertisements are taken in, and where you may have old Books new Bound, either Plain or Gilt.

Numb. VII.

THE

New-York Weekly JOURNAL.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign, and Domestick.

MUNDAY December 17, 1733.

Mr. Zenger;

I *AM told your Encouragement has so far exceeded your Expectation, that you have sold off almost three Editions of some of Your Papers.*

In all publick Papers great Regard is to be had to Truth; but your No. V. *Article* New-York, Dec. 3d. *where it is said,* That the Inhabitants of Cape-*Brittoun* were distitute of Provisions, and that to supply the Want of them the Sloop *Le Cæsar* was sent hither, *did not meet with intire Credit, because it was supposed to be taken from the* New-York Gazette, N. 422. *which, if I am rightly informed, is a Paper known to be under the Direction of the Government, in which the Printer of it is not suffered to insert any Thing but what his Superiors approve of, under the Penalty of losing* 50 L. per annum *Salary, and the Title of* The King's Printer for the Province of New-York. *I wont pretend to give the Reasons why that Paragraph was put into the* New-York *Gazette leaving that to those who directed it: But if Credit may be given to the following Affidavits, that Paragraph is far from true. I have been favoured with the following Depositions which I send you with this to make publick, which I believe will be kindly received by your Readers. I have concealed the Name of the Magistrate before whom they were taken, because, it being common to take Affidavits without reading them, he might be ignorant of their Contents.*

B.

WILLIAM LIGGET late of *Boston*, Mariner, aged about 22 Years, being duly sworn on the holy Evangelists, on his Oath declareth, That some Time in *September* last he sailed from *Boston*, to *Cape Brittoun* in the Sloop five Brothers, and arrived about the 4th of *October* at Cape *Brittoun*, *Amice Messervay* was then Master of the Sloop, who sold the said Sloop to *Charles Boy*, says that all the Time he was at Cape *Brittoun*, he heard of no Scarcity of Provisions, tho' he was ashore at *Louisburgh* every Day, until the Time they were coming away, and then they heard it only from the Gentlemen and People that came along with them in the Vessel, which Vessel is the said Sloop *Five Brothers*, by the Name of *Le Cæsar*; that sailed this Day from *New-York*: Says, he verily believes there was no Scarcity of Provisions there, not only because he heard nothing of it in *Louisburgh*; but also while he was there, there came a Ship and a Brigantine from *Canada*, and a Scooner from *Piscataway*, with Provisions; and as they were coming out they spoke with a Sloop and a Brigantine from *Piscataway* going into *Louisburgh*, which he verily believes were carrying Provisions, because he saw live Stock on the Deck of the Sloop, and particularly a large Quantity of Sheep. And as to the Brigantine, she being deep Wasted, he saw not what was on the Deck, but saw Hay on the Quarter-Deck. Says, that he heard *Louisburg* has been strongly fortified by three Forts to hinder the coming in of Vessels. Says, the first of these Forts they came within twenty Yards of both in going in and coming out, and has heard that Vessels must come within less than one Hundred Yards of it, and thinks that Fort is able to sink any Vessel that can attempt to go in. The three Forts he heard were compleated, and a Wall is now building across the Neck of Land on which *Louisburg* stands, and that it wanted about One Hundred Yards in Length of being finished. Says, That during the Voyage from Cape *Brittoun* hither, a Gentleman, who, he heard was called *Laron*, was very busy with a Chart, or Map; and says, that they made the Land about *Shrewsbury* in coming hither, and that the Lead was kept going from about Ten Leagues from the Land till they came up to the City of *New-York*. Says That there was one *Jandine*, was Pilot and Linguister from Cape *Brittoun* on Board, who shewed all the Marks in coming up to the said *Laron*, who, he believes, set them down upon his Chart, for he saw him almost always busy with it, and saw it was the Map of the Land coming in, *Statten Island*, the *Narrows*, and most Things remarkable in coming up to the City. Says, they took in no Pilot till they came off of *Robins Reef*, lying between *Statten Island* and the City of *New-York*, and there they came to an Anchor. That the Pilot that Night, with the *French* Gentlemen on Board, came up to the City. Says, that Afternoon in turning between *Statten Island* and the City, Mr. *Laron* observed the View of the City and the B[illegible], and saw the Steeples of the City, and the Fl[ag] Staff of the Fort, and a very good Prospect of the Town set down by him on the Mapp. Says, about two next next Morning Mr. *Byfield* came aboard to pilot the Vessel up, (*Jandine* staying on Shore) and the next Day came up to the Harbour. Believes the said *Jandine* is a very good Pilot into this City, for that he told this Deponent that *New-York* was his natural Place, and that he had sail'd out a Mate from *New-York*, and because they turned within the Hook in the Night Time, and came not to an Anchor that Night till nine o' the Clock at night, and because he shewed *Laron* all the Marks, which he said were Directions in coming up. Says, That two of the Gentlemen on Board, he hears, were Captains in the Land Service of the King of *France* at *Louisburg*, and that two others were Gentlemen Cadets in the Land Service, in Expectation of Preferment there. That there were a Serjeant and three private Soldiers, none of which concerned themselves in the Navigating of the Sloop, there being fourteen others who navigated the Vessel, whereof two were two *French* Pilots, who were very carefull in observing every Thing in coming in as well as *Laron*. Says, That these two Pilots were taken in after they had sailed from *Louisburgh* about twelve Leagues; and says, Mr. *Laron* and one of the Cadets went ashore to bring them aboard. Says, he heard one of them say, *That he was well acquainted with all the Eastern Shoar.* Says, he heard the Sloop has sailed for *Watte Stone* to Day, in order to go back through the Sound. Says, that before he came from Cape *Brittoun*, he heard that there was two Sloops expected from *New-berry*, near *Boston*, with Provisions. And farther saith not,

William Ligget.

Sworn this Twenty Eighth Day of November, 1733
Before ———

JOHN GARDNER of *Boston*, Mariner, aged about 28 Years, being duly sworn on the holy Evangelists, on his Oath did declare, That he hath a Wife and Children at *Boston*, where his House is. That on or about the 14th Day of *September* last he sailed out of *Boston*, in the Sloop *Five Brothers* as her Mate, and acted in that Station on Board of her ever since, till the 10th instant when he left her, and has been paid as Mate to that Time. And farther saith, That he was present and heard *William Ligget* declare all in the above Affidavit, and says as the said *William Ligget* in the above Affidavit has said, and refers to another Sheet what for farther he can say, besides what the said *William Ligget* has deposed to.

John Gardner.

Sworn this Twenty Eighth Day of November, 1733.
Before ———

[*By that Affidavit referea to he gives a Map and Discription of* Louisbourg *and its Fortifications and an Account, how he escaped being imprisoned, for viewing them; which, if possible, I shall insert in my next, being for want of Room omitted here.*]

———, ———, Gent. being duly sworn on the holy Evangelists, on his Oath saith, that about the 22d of *May* last he went from *Albany* for *Canada*, with a Pass that had been granted by the Governour General *Bauharnois* about two Years before; and about the 4th of *June* he arrived at *Montreal* and waited on the Governour General, and requested Leave to stay for some Time to learn the Language, to which he gave no direct Answer, but did not deny it. That the Deponent was recommended to Mr. *F*—— *P*———, Merchant, in *Montreal*, who about three Weeks after the Deponents Arrival was to go to *Trois Rivieres*, about the middle Way to *Quebeck*. And hearing of a Design to send the Deponent back, waited upon the Governour and requested that the Deponent might have Leave to stay at least till he returned back. About a Fortnight afterwards, before Mr. *F*———'s Return, the Governour sent the Deponent an express Order, he believes on the *Tuesday* Evening, to be gone on the *Thursday* after. Whereupon this Deponent represented the Impossibility of Providing a Canoe and Provisions without the Help of Mr. *F*———, which, with the Entreaties of sundry of the Governour's Friends prevailed so far, that he consented the Deponent should forth with send a Canoe and two Hands for Mr. *F*———, which this Deponent did, and he came in two or three Days afterwards, who immediately prepared for this Deponents Departure, and about two Days afterwards this Deponent departed for *Albany*, he believes it was the 18th of *July* when he came away. Says, sundries there told this Deponent, *That the Governour could not answer it to suffer the Deponent to stay there.* Says that he carried a Letter from Mrs. *Dawson* of *Schenectady* to her Husband, who was in Prison at *Quebeck*, for going to *Canada* without a Pass. And this Deponent gave the Letter to one Mr. *Duplesi*, to deliver to him; but said *Dawson* has lately told this Deponent, he never had received that Letter. This Deponent says, That when Governour *Cosby* was last at *Albany*, he told him of the Strictness of the *French*, concerning *English* Men being in *Canada*, and particularly of his own Treatment, and believes, but cannot be positive, he told him of *Dawson*. And the Deponent farther says, That when he came from *Montreal*, Harvest was beginning, and the Crop was esteemed very good. And the Deponent farther says, That he has seen and read the Paragraph in the *New-York Weekly Journal*, of *Monday* last, concerning *Dawson*; and says, about 10 Days agoe he saw that *Dawson* at *Starford*, and he told the Deponent to the Purpose in that Paragraph set forth, which this Deponent verily believes to be true. And farther saith not.

Sworn this Thirteenth Day of December, 1733.
Before ———

It is agreed on all Hands, that a Fool may ask more Questions than a wise Man can answer, or perhaps will answer if he could; but notwithstanding that, I would be glad to be satisfied in the following Points of Speculation that the above Affidavits afford. And it will be no great Puzzle to a wise Man to answer with a *Yea*, or a *Nay*, which is the most that will be required in most of those Questions.

Q. 1. *Is it prudent in the* French *Governours not to suffer an* Englishman *to view their Fortifications, sound their Harbours, tarry in their Country to discover their Strength.?*

Q. 2. *Is it prudent in an* English *Governour to suffer a* French *Man to view our Fortifications, sound Our Harbours?* &c.

Q. 3. *If the above Affidavits be true, had the* French *a bad Harvest in* Canada? *or do they want Provisions?*

Q. 4. *Was the Letter from the Governour of* Louisburgh *to our Governour true?*

Q. 5. *Might not our Governour as easily have discovered the falshood of it as any Body else, if he would?*

Q. 6. *Ought he not to have endeavoured to do it?*

Q. 7. *Did our Governour endeavour to do it?*

Q. 8. *Was it not known to the greatest Part of the town, before the Sloop* Le Cæsar *left* New-York, *that the* French *in the Sloop* Le Cæsar *had sounded and taken the Land-Marks from without* Sandy-hook *up to* New-York? *Had taken the View of the Town? Had been in the Fort?*

Q. 9. *Might not the Governour have known the same Thing, if he would?*

Q. 10. *Is there not great Probability that he did know it?*

Q. 11. *Was it for our Benefit or that of the* French *their Soundings and Land-Marks were taken, and Views made?*

Q. 12. *Could we not, by seizing their Papers, and confining their Persons, have prevented them in great Measure from making use of the Discoveries they made?*

Q. 13. *Ought they not to have been so prevented?*

Q. 14. *Was it prudent to suffer them to pass through* Hellgate, *and also to discover that Way of Access to us?*

Q. 15. *If a* French *Governour had suffered an* English *Sloop and Company to do what a* French *Sloop and Company has done here, would he not have deserved to be* —— ——?

Q. 16. *Since it appears by the Affidavits, there was such Scarcity of Provisions, as by the Letter from the Governour of* Louisburgh *to our Governour is set forth, since the Conduct of the* French *to the* English *that happen to go to* Canada, *shews they think it necessary to keep us ignorant of their State and Condition as much as they can. Since the Sounding our Harbours, viewing our Fortifications, and the honourable Treatment they have received here (the reverse of what we receive in* Canada) *has let them into a perfect Knowledge of our State and Condition. And since their Voyage must appear to any Man of the least Penetration to have been made with an Intent to make that Discovery, and only with that Intent. Whether it would not be reasonable in us to provide as well and as soon as we can for our Defence?*

Q. 17. *Whether that can be done any way so well and effectually as by calling the Assem ly very soon together?*

Q. 18. *If this be not done, and any dangerous Consequences follow after so full Warning, Who is blameable?*

Sir; *Be pleased to insert in your next Paper the following List of the Honourable Gentlemen Members of the Council, usually summoned to Council by His Excellency the Governour, and you'll oblige one of your Subscribers.*

The Honourable *George Clark*, Esq; Secretary of this Province, and, by that Office, Clerk of the Council.

The Honourable *Francis Harrison*, Esq; Judge of the Admiralty of the Province of *New-York*, and *New-Jersey*, Recorder of the City of *New-York*, Examiner of the High and Honourable Court of Chancery, before His Excellency the Governour, and Surveyor and Searcher of His Majesty's Customs of the Port of *New-York*.

The Honourable *Archibald Kennedy*, Esq; His Majesty's Receiver General of the Province of *New-York*, and Collector of His Majesty's Customs for the said Province.

The Honourable *James De Lancy*, Esq; lately made Chief Justice of this Province, in the Room of *Lewis Morris*, Esq; displaced.

The Honourable *Daniel Horsmanden*, Esq; a Gentleman lately come to this Province, and more lately by His Excellency our Governour's Recommendation (as is said) appointed one of His Majesty's Council, having first been, and still he is, one of His Excellency's Council in His Suit in the King's Name against the Honourable *Rip Van Dam*, Esq;.

The Honourable *Henry Lane*, Esq; recommended and appointed as Mr. *Horsmanden*. ——— My Intelligence, I must own, is not so good as to be able to inform you what Office he as yet has. Besides;

Sundry others of the Gentlemen of the Council, who have no Offices, nor expect any, live also in Town; but few of them have often the Honour of being summoned to Council; and one of them, it is said, has not been once summoned since *November* 1732, tho' it is said, he has been in Town at the Time of every one of the Councils since: But as five do make a *Quorum*, and when five do meet, the *Majority* of them do determine the Point in Question, it would seem, that it is thought, there's no Need of those (whom we beg leave to call) INOFFICIOUS GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL, seeing enough of more fit Members are to be had.

Sir; *If Honour is the proper Reward of Virtue, and men that have deserved well of their Country ought to be remembred, it may be a Piece of private Justice, as well as publick Service to record the following Vote.*

Appearing to this House, that the Governor had wrote to *Samuel Baker*, one of the Merchants appointed for the Nominating an Agent for this Province at the Court of *Great-Brittain*, telling of him, he must appoint one *Harrison*, or he would not draw any Warrant to pay him. The Question being put, *Whether a Copy of that Letter should be sent for?* — *Resolved*, in the Affirmative.

For the Affirmative.	For the Negative.
Gerrit Van Horn,	*Samuel Gerritson,*
Frinkas Piat,	*Johannes Lott,*
[illegible] Schuyler,	*Richard Merrite,*
Jacob Glen,	*Samuel Hutchison,*
[illegible] Schuyler,	*Cornelius Harring,*
Jeremiah V. Rensslaer,	
Lewis Morris, junr.	
Abraham D. Chambers,	
Albert Pawling,	
Anthony Rutgers,	
[illegible] Hicks,	
Benjamin Hicks.	

New-York Dec. 11. 1733.

Mr. Zenger;

Being in Company yesternight, on reading your last Journal, No. VI. some of the Company asked and made these Questions and Observations, and first upon the Paragraph of *New-York, Dec.* 10. : What is meant by saying, *We are assured the Case is not so here?* If the Author or Authors of that Paragraph mean, the present Governor did not draw that Address from his or their intimate Acquaintance with him, they may be perfectly well assured he did not. And we the Readers, in that Point, may, I think, safely believe them: But if they mean, *that it was not brought in ready drawn*; we are not so credulous, in that Point; for we are very much misinformed, if a late Address in a certain Government was not brought into a certain Council ready to be signed, before any previous Motion thereto for such Address. And then as to what's said in the latter Part of that Paragraph, we don't think that Men of any Kind are better or less capable of being influenced now than those that were before them, because like Causes have generally like Effects.

Afterwards another said, *What is the Meaning of the big and different Letters for some Words and Sentences in* Cato's *Comments on that Paper? For Example, in describing the Causes of the Happiness and Misery of Government, the Character of* Order *is little, and that of* MISMANAGEMENT *great. Is there not* (said he) *something like Pun in this? Pray* (said he) *where is there little* Order *and great* Mismanagement? I bid him ask those most concerned, as being most likely to tell him. But one in the Company bid him do as Travellers use to do, about the Way, ask every Body he met; he resolves upon that. And I hope in some of your Papers to know the success of his Inquiry.

Custom House New-York Inward Entries.

Sloop Albany, John Davis from St. Christophers, Scooner Lamb, Henry Tucknels from Jamaica, Ship George, George Gosbold from Cadiz and Port St. Maries.

Outward Entries.

Sloop Speedwell, John Paynter for Lewis on Delaware, Sloop John and Mary, John Vanpelt for N. Carolina, Brig. Hope, John Bedford for Jamaica, Brig. Catharin, Thomas Vatar for Coracoa.

Cleared for Departure:

Snow Anne and Betty, John Crooke to Antigor, Ship Susanah, William Clarkson to Jamaica, Sloop Mary, Josias Smith to Barbados, Brige Stephen and Ellis, John Lush, Brig Dolphin, Richard Jeffery to Ireland, Brig. Providence Thomas Eaton to Bristol, Ship Albany, William Bryant to London. Sloop Speedwel, John Paynter to Lewis on Delaware, Sloop John and Mary, John Vanpelt to N. Carolina.

ADVERTISEMENTS

TO be sold, a certain Lott of Ground, lying between Mr. Gomez *and* Mr. John Blake *containing in Length, Easterly* 69 *Foot, Breath Southerly* 43 *and a Half, in Length Westerly* 85 *and a Half, in Breath Northerly* 43 *Foot, with a Gang-way of 4 Foot, coming out to the Slip, between the dwelling House and Store-House of the said* John Blake. *Inquire of* Mr Christopher Banker, *Merchant in* New-York.

WHEREAS Notice has been given in the New-York Gazette *of a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Equivalent Lands, on the second Tuesday in* December *next; but some of the principal Proprietors have sent Notice that they can't meet at that time and desire that the Time may be deferred to Thursday the 27th Day of* December *next. Therefore,*

These are to give Notice to the Proprietors of that 50.000 Acres of Land, Part of the Equivalent Lands granted to *Hauley* and Company; that pursuant to the Articles of Agreement among the said Proprietors, upwards of 20 Votes have agreed and signed as their Opinion, that the further concerting Matters necessary for their mutual Defence in Law; A Meeting of the said Proprietors or their Proxies will be proper; and that the said Meeting should be at the sign of the Horse and Cart in *New-York*, on Thursday the 27th Day of *December*, 1733. whereof Letters of Notice pursuant to the said Articles, are on this Day sent to the Places agreed on for that Purpose.

Dated *November* 26, 1733.

NEW-YORK: Printed and Sold by *John Peter Zenger*: By whom Subscriptions for this Paper are taken, at three Shillings *per* Quarter; and Advertisements at three Shillings the first Week, and one Shilling every Week after.

Pennsylvania. He became printer to the government of New York, and his newspaper steadily supported the latter through a period of exciting and bitter controversy. November 5, 1733, (*a*) the second newspaper, John Peter Zenger's New York *Weekly Journal*, began publication, avowedly for the purpose of opposing the administration of Governor Cosby, in the interests of the popular party led by Rip Van Dam. Zenger's journal may be called the prototype of the American political journal of to-day. Its editor, while somewhat illiterate, was an excellent printer, and was bold and bright. The columns of his paper were filled with sharp criticism, gibes, poetical fusilades, and the like, largely the contributions of prominent opponents of the government, which so annoyed the administration that Zenger was finally arrested on an information for libel, and his subsequent acquittal taught the authorities of the colony that the time had passed in which the government could exercise unresisted surveillance over the American press. The *Journal* continued to be published by Zenger until his death, in 1746, and afterward by his widow and son until 1752, when it was discontinued. Its title was revived again in 1766 by John Holt with new types and a new printing apparatus, and the paper soon had an extensive circulation.

Zenger's *Journal*

The New York *Gazette and Weekly Post Boy* had in the meanwhile been established by James Parker in 1742, about the time that Bradford discontinued his *Gazette*, and it was practically a continuation of Bradford's journal, and probably held most of its subscribers. In 1760 Parker formed a partnership with John Holt. Afterward Holt published the paper alone for some time, but relinquished it again to Parker in 1766, when he started his *Journal*, taking most of the subscribers of the *Gazette and Post Boy* to the new paper. Parker died in 1770, and the *Gazette* survived him but two years. In the meanwhile Holt's *Journal* maintained its ground as an earnest and fearless advocate of the popular cause until the British took possession of the city, in 1776, and its columns had many able contributors beside the editor. After the occupation the *Journal* had a migratory experience, being driven from Esopus to Poughkeepsie, whence it returned to New York in 1783. There, under the name of the *Independent Gazette, or The New York Journal Revived*, it became a semi-weekly. Holt died in 1784. Thomas Greenleaf, who purchased the establishment of the widow, made it the basis of the first daily newspaper published in New York. This appeared in 1787, and was called *The Argus, or Greenleaf's New Daily Advertiser.*

Parker's *Gazette and Post Boy.*

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most scholarly and entertaining address was delivered by John William Wallace, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—himself a descendant of Bradford—in which was presented the most complete record of the work, the history, and the personal character of William Bradford that has yet been written or is likely to be written. The following are among the most striking paragraphs in Mr. Wallace's address:

"The figure of this enterprising youth, as he labored at his press in these early days, deserves, I think, to make a feature on the canvas which shall perpetuate the history of American civilization. In all other countries the typographic art has been cultivated beside the supporting walls of palaces, within the protecting close of religious houses, or under the fructifying air of patronage and wealth. Princes have been its nursing fathers and queens its nursing mothers, and nobles and bishops and scholars have watched its early progress. Westminster, the venerated abbey in which for ages England has crowned her sovereigns, and which she consecrates as the abode of her most honored dead, counts even as one of her distinctions that Caxton reared his press within her precincts. France, celebrating the munificence of the Eleventh Louis, displays, in all the richness of her art and in the costliest products of her Sevres skill and taste, upon the windows of her Louvre the monarch who sat beside her press and fostered with his care its flickering light.

"Where rank and wealth and learning have not been its cheerful supporters the press has languished or has had to wait for happier times. Even in Massachusetts no book nor paper was issued for eighteen years after the settlement of that province. Virginia and Maryland forbade the art entirely. William Bradford, establishing his press in these middle states, presents an exception to all ordinary history. He has crossed an ocean and is a thousand leagues away from the genial influences of education and taste. He has no 'assistance of the learned' nor any 'patronage of the great'. No 'academic bowers' lead the way to his humble roof nor bring scholars to watch his daily progress. No strains, pealing through long-drawn aisles and swelling the note of praise, refreshed his spirits, as they often must have Caxton's, as he grew weary with his lengthened toil. The arches above *him* are of the interlacing forests, and amidst the primeval oaks the curious and wondering Indian watches him in the solitary practice of his 'mystery'. He is printing the wisdom of Francis Bacon—his essays, 'Of Studies,' 'Of Counsel,' 'Of Goodnesse and Goodnesse of Nature,' 'Of Judicature,' 'Of Honour and Reputation,' 'Of Ceremonies and Respects.' His Sacred Meditations, 'Of the Moderation of Cares,' 'Of Earthly Hopes,' 'Of the Church and the Scriptures,' for the rough trader, whose soul is absorbed in schemes of gain, or for the poorer colonist, anxious only to build himself a shelter from the storm or to provide for the day that is passing over his head. His patrons are the ignorant Finlander and Swede and Hollander, whom Penn is bringing to his colony. To use his own simple but expressive words, he has 'laid out the greatest part of that small stock he had on materials for printing (which are very chargeable), and coming here found little encouragement, which made him think of going back'. Unaided he rears his humble press. With his own hand he sets the type. He imposes himself the form; corrects by his own care the pages; locks them in the chase; adjusts the register; and then, applying the full vigor of his arm and turning back the crank, lifts up the printed sheet. Behold! (exhibiting to the whole audience the open volume of Lord Bacon's *Essays*) the genius of Lord Verulam shines upon a new world! At such a moment how joyous must have been the emotions of such a man! Measuring them by the means of their accomplishment, in what other land can the art conservative of all the arts boast so noble a result?

"This issue of Bradford's press appeared in 1688, seventeen years before Benjamin Franklin was born, thirty-nine years before he established anywhere the printing press. The name of Franklin is widely revered. But the printers' calling received no addition to its dignity when the candle-end-saving genius of Poor Richard usurped the honors which in an earlier day had been paid to the author of the Instauration."

a "Munday, Oct. 5, 1733," was the date of the first issue of the *Journal*, but it appears that a mistake of a month was made.—Hudson's *History of Journalism.*

A number of other journals, most of them short-lived, appeared in New York previous to the revolution. The most important were the New York *Weekly Mercury*, by Hugh Gaine, "printer, bookseller, and stationer," founded in 1752, and Rivington's New York *Gazetteer, or the Connecticut, New Jersey, Hudson's River, and Quebec Weekly Advertiser*, founded in 1773. Gaine's paper was one of the best in all the colonies in its collection of intelligence, and it gained a comparatively extensive circulation in the city and surrounding settlements. But its publisher, like other publishers of the time, was ready to be upon either side in the revolutionary struggle if he could be sure it was to be the successful one; but this was not the way to journalistic success at that time. He printed his paper for some time in New Jersey after the British occupation, but soon returned, and, like Rivington, continued the publication of his paper under the protection of the king's army. With the close of the war it naturally suspended, after an existence of thirty-one years. Rivington's *Gazetteer* was printed upon a large medium sheet, folio, and was perhaps the best specimen of the typographic art that appeared in the colonies before the revolution. His sympathies were warmly with the royalists, and his circulation was confined to the tory element of the people. The end of the war was the end of the *Gazetteer*.

Gaine's *Weekly Mercury*.

THE COLONIAL PRESS ELSEWHERE.

Before the revolution there were thirteen papers of all kinds started in New York colony, all but one in the city, and of these four only were in existence at its outbreak. Of these four, all save the *Journal* were in the interests of the tory or royal party, and alone survived the event.

I shall not attempt to follow the early press of the other colonies with any detail. The great bulk of the newspapers was located in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New York, and their experience elsewhere was even more precarious than we have seen it to have been in these three colonies. Maryland was the fourth colony in which a newspaper was established, the *Maryland Gazette*, at Annapolis, being commenced by William Parks, probably in the year 1727, and continued irregularly until 1736. Nine years later, 1745, another *Gazette* appeared, and, with the exception of a short suspension in 1765 on account of the stamp act, was regularly published through the revolution, and is still in existence as a weekly journal, there being but one other newspaper in the United States which is of prior origin. The third Maryland newspaper, the *Maryland Journal*, appeared in Baltimore in 1773, and these three constituted the entire ante-revolutionary press of the state.

Maryland colonial press.

South Carolina and Rhode Island followed Maryland in 1731. The *South Carolina Gazette*, of that date, in Charleston, survived but a few months, but another, started in 1734, continued to the revolutionary war, after which it was revived. Still two other *Gazettes* were started in the colony, one in 1758, which suspended in 1780, its publisher, Robert Wells, being a royalist; and the other in 1765, born into the world for the express purpose of opposition to the stamp act, and published regularly, without stamps, after the date upon which the act was to have taken effect until 1775.

South Carolina.

The *Rhode Island Gazette*, the first newspaper in that colony, continued but seven months in 1732–'33, and was the paper established by James Franklin after the suspension of the *Courant* and his removal from Massachusetts. The Newport *Mercury*, established in 1758, was able to maintain itself, and has been continuously published up to the date of this report. The Providence *Gazette and Country Journal*, 1762, was interrupted by the stamp act, but with that exception was a successful undertaking, and did zealous work for the cause of independence.

Rhode Island colonial press.

Virginia's first newspaper appeared at Williamsburg in 1736. As an evidence that the influence of the colonial press may easily be exaggerated, there were but two newspapers published in all Virginia previous to the outbreak of the revolution, one of them surviving only until 1750, and the other not born until 1766. North Carolina and Connecticut welcomed their first newspapers in the same year (1755), more than half a century after Campbell's venture with the *News-Letter*.

Virginia colonial press. North Carolina and Connecticut.

The *North Carolina Gazette*, at New Berne, lived six years, was discontinued, and established again in 1768, and, with the *Cape Fear Mercury*, was still published at the commencement of the war. The *Connecticut Gazette* appeared in New Haven in 1755, and lived until 1767.

New Hampshire's first newspaper, the *New Hampshire Gazette*, at Portsmouth, appeared in 1756, and Georgia followed in 1763 with the *Georgia Gazette* at Savannah. The *Gazette* was the only newspaper attempted in Georgia previous to the revolution, and, like many of its contemporaries, was compelled temporarily to suspend when the stamp act was passed. New Jersey had no newspaper until December 3, 1777, when the *New Jersey Gazette* was established; and the territory which afterward became the state of Vermont had its first newspaper, the *Gazette, or Green Mountain Post Boy*, in 1781, at Westminster. (*a*) The first and only pre-revolutionary newspaper in Delaware, the Wilmington *Courant*, established in 1762, lived but six months.

New Hampshire and Georgia.

Before the close of the year 1765 there had been established in the American colonies forty-three papers of

a The Vermonters were dependent upon the columns of the Hartford *Courant* to carry on their public controversy with the citizens and authorities of New York before and during the war of the revolution respecting their title to the present territory of Vermont.—Munsell.

RIVINGTON'S

NEW-YORK GAZETTEER: OR THE CONNECTICUT, NEW-JERSEY, HUDSON'S-RIVER, AND QUEBEC WEEKLY ADVERTISER

The CENSOR.

No. I.

Scrivener's Office, &c.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WATCHES

IRISH LINENS

THEATRE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

IRISH LINEN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Advertisement.

Printed by JAMES RIVINGTON, facing the Coffee-House Bridge, where Advertisements are received, and all Sorts of Printing Work neatly and expeditiously performed.

THOMAS'S

Massachusetts SPY: Or, The Worcester Gazette.

"The Liberty of the Press is essential to the Security of Freedom."—La Liberté de la Presse est essentielle au soutien de la Liberté Publique.—A facultas loquendi palam, vel scribendi, pendet Reipublicæ Libertas.

VOL. XX.] WORCESTER, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1791. [No. 93[illegible]

Miscellanies.

History of the Life and Character of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L.L.D. &c.

(Continued from our last.)

[illegible]

B. FRANKLIN.

[illegible]

B. FRANKLIN.

REPORT of the SECRETARY of STATE, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE COD AND WHALE FISHERIES.

(Continued from our last.)

PAPERS &c. referred to in the foregoing REPORT.

No. I. An Historical view of the Cod Fisheries of France, England and the United States.

FRANCE. ENGLAND. UNITED STATES.

No. II.

(To be continued.)

[illegible]

Congressional Affairs.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE Columbian Federal Congress.

[illegible]

European Affairs.

France.

[illegible]

England.

LONDON, [illegible]

[illegible]

United Columbia.

[illegible]

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March [illegible]

[illegible]

Newport.

[illegible]

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, March [illegible]

[illegible]

WORCESTER, March 24.

[illegible]

MASSACHUSETTS SEMIANNUAL STATE LOTTERY.

[illegible]

Miscellanies.

[illegible]

INDIA SALES at SALEM.

[illegible]

INDIA GOODS,

[illegible]

A quantity of OSTRICH FEATHERS.

[illegible]

W. P. BARTLETT and CO.

PROPOSALS

For Printing, by Subscription, A COLLECTION of STATE PAPERS, [illegible] By EBENEZER HAZARD, A.M.

[illegible]

CONDITIONS.

[illegible]

CAVALRY ORDERS.

AGREEABLE to orders to me [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given, that [illegible]

SAMUEL FLAGG, JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, Commissioners.

[illegible]

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. GRIFFITH takes the [illegible]

[illegible]

To be SOLD, And may be entered upon immediately, A LARGE, well finished, elegant HOUSE at KEENE, [illegible]

[illegible]

Printed at WORCESTER, (Massachusetts) by ISAIAH THOMAS, Printer, Bookseller and Stationer.

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PRINTING, in all its Variety, performed with Care, Neatness and Fidelity. A large Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY always for SALE. SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS, for this Paper, are also received at Isa. Thomas and Company's Bookstore, No. 45, Newbury Street, BOSTON.

which either the record or the visible evidence remains. Of these, one was in Georgia, four in South Carolina, two in North Carolina, one in Virginia, two in Maryland, five in Pennsylvania, eight in New York, four in Connecticut, three in Rhode Island, two in New Hampshire, and eleven in Massachusetts. (*a*) In the ten years just previous to the Revolution the number multiplied faster than in any previous epoch of like length, but still not so fast as one, looking back from this point, would naturally expect.

During the seventy-one years embraced between 1704, the year of Campbell's venture, and 1775, seventy-eight different newspapers were printed in the British-American colonies. Of this number thirty-nine were discontinued, either occasionally or permanently, and but thirty-nine were actually in process of publication at the commencement of the war. These figures, which are supplied by Thomas, furnish the only correct basis upon which to found an estimate of the influence of the newspaper press in the colonies, and of its share in producing the state of public feeling which culminated in the Declaration of Independence. In the first place, it is obvious that thirty-nine newspapers, all of them, or nearly all of them, published weekly, and none oftener, was a very small allowance for the three millions of people existing in the colonies in 1775.

Statistics of press previous to the revolution.

It is evident, from an abundance of testimony, that none of these papers had a circulation that would now be regarded as even respectable in point of size. Its average was even smaller, in proportion to population, than the average circulation of the far western newspaper of to-day, which encounters a rival at nearly every village. We have already quoted Campbell's testimony to the effect that he printed but three hundred copies of the *News-Letter* per week during the years in which he had the field absolutely to himself. The *News-Letter* existed seventy-two years, its plucky proprietors carrying it through the gathering storm of the revolution with tory principles. It was the only journal printed in Boston during the siege, and it only surrendered when the British evacuated the city. But, notwithstanding their pertinacity, its proprietors never made a profit out of it, and it may be questioned if a thousand copies of a single issue were printed during the entire seventy-two years. Franklin's *Courant* was frozen out, after a hard and brilliant struggle of seven years, by want of sufficient support.

Circulation of colonial newspapers.

From 1747 to 1759 there were but two weekly papers, Parker's *Gazette* and Gaine's *Mercury*, printed in New York city. Rivington, of the New York *Gazetteer*, informed his readers in 1773 that each impression of his *Weekly Gazetteer* amounted to 3,600 copies. A census of New York was taken in the same year, which showed its population to be 21,876 people. It is probable that Rivington was guilty of the more modern device of exaggerating his circulation.

New York.

November 1, 1780, Thomas, in his Worcester *Massachusetts Spy*, issued an appeal for more generous support, in which he said:

Massachusetts Spy.

> For twelve months past the number of customers for this paper has been so small as to be by no means adequate to its support, by which means the printer has absolutely sunk money by its publication. Books, schools, and newspapers are become too much neglected, and of consequence the rising generation will be great sufferers thereby if these necessary things, which tend to learning, are not more encouraged.

It further appears from this notice (*b*) that the subscribers were in the habit of stopping their subscriptions in the winter time, and Thomas threatened to accept a proposal to remove his establishment to another town if more subscribers, who would continue through the winter months, were not forthcoming.

Mr. Thomas puts the average circulation of the four newspapers which were printed in Massachusetts (all in Boston) in 1754 at 600 from each press. The total list of subscribers to his *Massachusetts Spy* in 1771, on the occasion of its conversion from a semi-weekly to a weekly paper, upon his own authority, was less than 200, although it increased rapidly from that time, until in two years "its subscription list was larger than that of any other paper in New England".

The great mortality among the colonial press—just one-half of the whole number established suspending before 1775—is the conclusive evidence of small and unprofitable circulation, although the high cost of materials, especially paper, the stamp acts in Massachusetts and New York, and the oppressive supervision of the authorities, must also be taken into consideration in accounting for this mortality.

POLITICS OF THE COLONIAL PRESS.

Then not all the press was political, and not all the press that was political was whig. Several journals permitted the revolution to break over their heads without alluding to the causes which were in operation to bring it about, and a number occupying relations with the government authorities through their acceptance of the public printing were neutral in their attitude or violently hostile to the patriot cause. (*c*) In his *History of American Loyalists* Sabine makes a definite statement of the political division of the colonial press. He says:

The neutral and the tory press.

> Of the thirty-seven newspapers which were published in the colonies in April, 1775, seven or eight were in the interest of the crown, and twenty-three were devoted to the service of the whigs. Of these thirty-seven, however, one on each side had little or no part in discussing the great questions at issue, as they were established only in the preceding month of January, and of those which

a Tyler's *History of American Literature.* *b* Hudson's *History of Journalism*, p. 131.

c Speaking of the Williamsburg *Gazette*, established in 1766, Thomas Jefferson wrote: "Till the beginning of our revolutionary disputes we had but one press, and that, having the whole business of the government, and no competitor for public favor, nothing disagreeable to the governor could find its way into it. We procured Rind to come from Maryland to publish a free paper."

did participate in these discussions and maintain the right no less than five went over to the loyalists in the course of the war. Of the number first named, two were printed in German and English; and, as another of the thirty-seven was commenced in April, there were, in fact, but thirty-one newspapers in the vernacular tongue at the close of 1774. Up to the beginning of the strife printing had been confined to the principal towns, but hostile deeds, interfering with all employments, caused the removal of some of the journals to places more remote, and were the means of interrupting or wholly discontinuing the publication of others. Those that existed at the period of which we are speaking were very unequally distributed; thus, Maryland, Virginia, the two Carolinas, and Georgia, taken together, had but one more than Pennsylvania, and but three more than Massachusetts. In New Hampshire the *Gazette* was alone, while Rhode Island had both a *Gazette* and a *Mercury*. Of the editors and proprietors who originally opposed the right or became converts to the wrong several sought refuge in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where they established newspapers, which were the first published in these colonies.

The individual responsibility for the position and utterances of the newspaper made it naturally conservative—a follower rather than a leader. The real contribution of the printing press to the revolutionary cause was through the medium of the occasional tract or pamphlet, to which allusion has already been made.

Let us not, however, underestimate the services to the patriot cause rendered by the few journals which did what they could in that cause, and did it with boldness, zeal, and disregard of consequences. At the head of this class of colonial journals stand the Boston *Gazette and Country Journal*, founded by Benjamin Edes and John Gill, April 7, 1755, and the *Massachusetts Spy*, founded by Isaiah Thomas, August 7, 1770. The *Spy* was started shortly after the suspension of the Boston *Chronicle*, which had been founded in 1767, and had rendered itself obnoxious to the whig element of the community by assailing the citizens who differed with the advocates of the British administration. Four other papers were in the meanwhile regularly published once a week in Boston, viz, the *News-Letter*, the *Evening Post*, the *Gazette*, and the *Weekly Advertiser and Post Boy*. Of these the *News-Letter* and the *Weekly Advertiser and Post Boy* were conducted in the interests of the government. The *Gazette* was warmly enlisted for the whig cause, and the *Evening Post* was apparently neutral or indifferent, paying little or no attention to political controversy and a great deal to religious controversy. Under these circumstances there appeared to be great need for another journal devoted to the patriot cause, while there was very little to encourage the hope of its financial success. In 1768 the Boston *Chronicle* had set the fashion of a semi-weekly publication, it being the first newspaper published oftener than once a week in New England. It increased its issue from once to twice a week without any addition to the cost to the subscriber, which was six shillings and eight pence—"but a very small consideration," according to Thomas, "for a newspaper on a large sheet and well executed." Mr. Thomas proposed to publish his paper three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and did so publish it for three months, giving his readers a quarter-sheet twice a week and a half-sheet once a week. At the end of that period the tri-weekly was replaced by a semi-weekly, which ran for three months longer, when, that also proving unprofitable, the enterprise was started anew, on March 7, 1771, as a weekly. This was printed on a whole sheet, royal size, folio, with four columns, and was a larger paper than any that had thus far been published on the continent. There are few weekly newspapers now published in the United States which do not contain from three to twenty times the amount of reading matter for which there was room in the columns of the *Massachusetts Spy*.

Services of press to the revolutionary cause.

The *Spy* was supplied with communications from the ablest political writers of the day. It began by admitting controversial articles upon both sides of the great question, but its leanings were so clearly whig that the loyalist element gradually withdrew altogether from its subscription lists, and the *Spy* thereafter devoted its entire energies to the furthering of the patriot cause. Some of the contributions in its columns were powerful and effective specimens of argument and invective, notably those signed "Centinel", "Leonardas," and "Mucius Scævola". In the meanwhile John Adams, Josiah Quincy, jr., and other patriots only less distinguished, were regularly contributing to the columns of Edes & Gill's *Gazette and Country Journal* the series of papers on political questions which produced the most marked influence in shaping and stimulating the public opinion of the time. In the columns of this newspaper "every innovation upon the chartered privileges of the colonies was examined, reviewed, reprobated, and condemned with a freedom which knew no fear and a severity which despised all control". (*a*)

It was in January, 1775, that John Adams began the publication in the *Gazette* of the celebrated series of papers signed "Novanglus", in reply to the contributions of Jonathan Sewell, published in the *News-Letter*, and signed "Massachusettensis". Mr. Adams' series ran through several months of the most exciting period just prior to the outbreak of hostilities. They often filled two or three pages of the *Gazette*, and their singular clearness of reasoning and vigor of style gave them a wide circulation, and made them, on the whole, the most cogent expression of the case for the revolutionists which found the light of the types in the colonies.

The contributions of Josiah Quincy, jr., to the *Gazette* were hardly less powerful and eloquent, and certainly no less bold, than those of John Adams. They were published over a variety of signatures, and it is probable that the whole number of them are not identified as from his pen. These and other writers who had begun their criticisms upon the measures of the government almost from the first establishment of the *Gazette*, in 1755, continued their fire, with increasing directness and indignation, at each successive obnoxious act of government—the stamp act, the massacre, the tea tax, and the closing of the port of Boston—until the plucky publisher (*b*) was driven by

a Buckingham's *Reminiscences*, vol. i, p. 167.

b Gill was not concerned in the publication of the *Gazette* after April, 1775. In 1776 he began the publication of a new paper, called the *Continental Journal*. After the war the *Gazette* was surpassed by many rivals, and lingered along, without any distinguishing features, until 1798, when the venerable publisher published his valedictory and the paper died. The *Spy* continued to be published in Worcester, where it met with sundry difficulties which occasioned temporary suspensions, but, reckoning from the date of establishment, it is now the oldest journal in Massachusetts.

the commencement of hostilities to remove his press from Boston to Watertown, where, after a brief suspension, the *Gazette* continued to be published until the evacuation of Boston permitted his return. Mr. Thomas, in the same way, moved the *Massachusetts Spy* to Worcester.

Massachusetts was almost unique in the possession of these journals, so wholly and earnestly enlisted in the cause of the colonies against Great Britain; and in estimating their influence it is proper to compare the revolutionary feeling existing in that colony, where it had these exceptional stimulants, with the same feeling in other colonies, which were largely without such stimulants. The difference was not sufficiently marked to justify us in assigning any exceptional influence to the periodical press in bringing about the revolution. This conclusion is further justified by the fact that Massachusetts was the scene of the most aggressive measures of the government, as well as of the first bloodshed, and that the revolutionary spirit was precipitated there by a certain priority of events.

Prominence of the Massachusetts press.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER TYPOGRAPHY.

In their mechanical construction and typographical appearance the journals of the colonial epoch differed from those of the present era quite as widely as in their contents and functions. Until about 1770 they were generally printed on half sheets of varying shapes and sizes; the earlier size was ordinarily 7 by 9 or 10 inches. The Boston *News-Letter* of 1704 was printed on a half sheet 7 by 13 inches. This was the size of Franklin's *New England Courant*, the *New England Journal*, and several other papers of the era between 1720 and 1770. Frequently the publisher of these and other journals varied the size of their periodicals. They would print on a half sheet folio or quarto of different sizes, as they found it convenient, most of the paper used in America before the revolution being imported from England, and it often being impossible to obtain uniform paper. Sometimes an enterprising publisher would give his readers an occasional whole sheet. This practice was first inaugurated by the Boston *Gazette* of 1719, but it frequently happened on such occasions that one entire page would be left blank.

Mechanical and typographical characteristics of the colonial press.

About the year 1760 it became the custom with all or most of the Boston journals to print a whole sheet (crown) regularly. A calculation of the number of ems of type in these journals shows the average to have been: for the half sheets, from 3,000 to 7,000, according to the size of the type; for the whole sheets, 6,000 to 14,000, or about the contents of from one to two columns of the New York *Herald* of to-day. There were generally two columns, three-inch measure, to a page, although it occasionally happened that one broad column sufficed, or one column occupied the first page and two columns the others. The colonial journals varied as widely in their typography as in their size. Many varieties of type were brought into use: pica, small pica, english, roman, brevier, great primer, and long primer, the latter being the size and style more commonly used. It was not often that more than one style of type was put to use on one paper, except in the matter of head lines. Reading matter and advertisements were all printed alike. The latter were rarely "set off" from the literary contents in the early newspapers by rules, and the two-line letter does not appear in advertisements until near the revolutionary epoch. At that time it began to be customary to use great-primer flowers between the letters. Frequent use was also made of illuminated letters for capitals.

Amount of reading matter.

The composition on these early papers was generally accurate, and the orthography compares favorably with that of the English press of the same date. In both countries the capital letter was used with an extraordinary and unaccountable freedom, the general custom being to capitalize all nouns, and as many other words as possible.

The press-work was also good, considering the character of the wooden presses upon which it was executed.

The captions of the colonial journals were uniformly plain, and quite as uniformly contained for a secondary line the now obsolete legend, "Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick;" and many of the first papers added the expression, "Published by authority," by way of indicating that the approval of the authorities to the enterprise had been obtained.

DEVICES.

A distinguishing peculiarity was the device of the caption. These devices first appeared in the Boston *Gazette* of 1719, which was adorned with a cut of a ship on the right and one of a postman on the left of the title. These devices were frequently changed. The *Gazette*, above referred to, which was discontinued in 1752, had at one time devices of a postman on horseback (Fig. 1), a pine tree, and a news-carrier holding a copy of the paper in his hand. They were of the rudest possible workmanship, and often quaintly inartistic in design and ludicrously unsymmetrical in proportion. At first these devices appear to have been used merely by way of embellishment or as distinguishing marks. The successor to the Boston *Gazette*, above mentioned, displayed a cut which had been designed to accompany one of Æsop's fables. Mr. Fowle, after establishing the *New Hampshire Gazette*, appears to have luckily fallen in with a series of cuts made to illustrate an edition of Æsop, and from time to time he enlivened his caption by substituting one for another of them. After a while these embellishments came to have either a journalistic or a political significance. William Bradford's New York *Gazette* (1725) was adorned with badly-executed cuts of the arms of New York, supported by an Indian on either side, with a crown for the crest. Andrew Bradford's Philadelphia *Mercury* (1719) had a small

Allegorical devices.

figure of Mercury, bearing his *caduceus*. Cuts of the king's arms were frequently used, several tory journals continuing to display them down to and into the revolution. The devices were frequently accompanied by mottoes, often in Latin, and sometimes bristling with the vehemence of the *Massachusetts Spy's* "Americans! Liberty or Death! Join or Die". The *Constitutional Courant*, one issue of which was published at Burlington, New Jersey, in 1765, had in its title a device representing a snake, divided into eight parts, each part denoting a section or colony, the head and neck representing New England, and the body the middle and southern colonies, and under it the motto, "Join or Die" (Fig. 2). There was no mistaking the significance of this device. Mr. Thomas

Fig. 1.

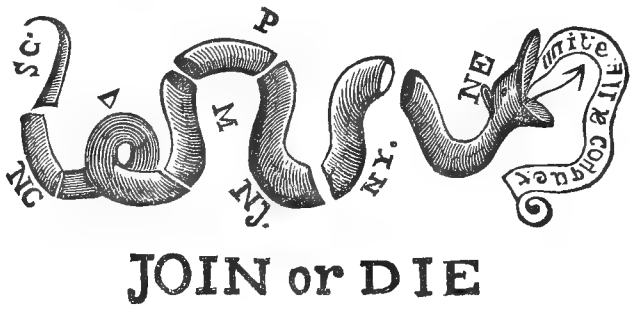

Fig. 2.

afterward adopted a modification of it for his *Spy*. He was also fruitful with his own devices. He originally used a cut of the goddess of liberty, seated upon a pedestal. A still later one in the *Spy* (Fig. 3) is thus explained in its full allegorical significance by Mr. Thomas himself:

> The device on the left is a figure representing America, an Indian holding the cap of Liberty on a staff with the left hand, and in the right a spear, aimed at the British Lion, which appears attacking her from the opposite shore. That on the right is a chain of thirteen links, with a star in each link, representing the union of the thirteen states; the chain is placed in a circular form, leaving an opening for the arms of France, to which the ends of the chain are attached. Above the arms are two hands, clasped, and directly over them a sword, with its hilt resting on the clasped hands.

Other devices, like that of the *Independent Ledger and American Advertiser* of Boston, in 1778 (Fig. 4), were symbolical of the union of hand and purpose on the part of the thirteen colonies.

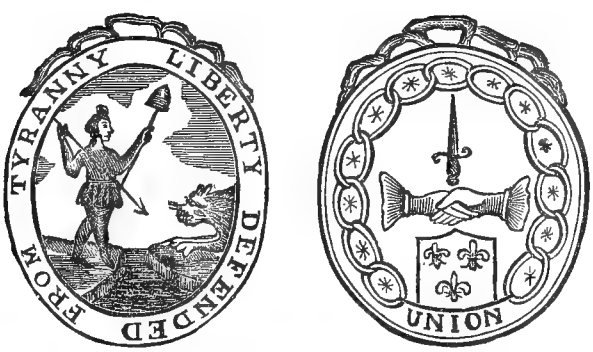

Fig. 3.

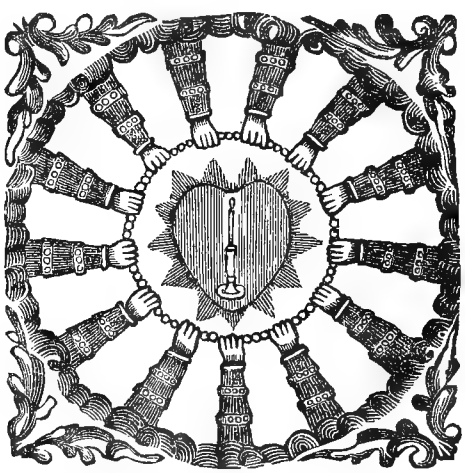

Fig. 4.

These devices, indicating with varying intensity of allegory the convictions and principles of the journals adopting them, began to disappear from the captions after the revolution and with the disappearance of the causes which created the political feeling in the colonies. The American press, so far as it has not discarded these titular emblems altogether, is now content with miniature printing presses, occasional portraits of Benjamin Franklin, or goddesses of liberty, which, from an artistic point of view, are not more deserving of praise than the devices which disfigured the colonial press.

PRICES OF COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS.

The colonial newspapers were sold at prices which varied according to the location and the currency of that location. The latter fluctuated so frequently in value that it is not always possible at this date to determine precisely the sum that the publisher regarded himself entitled to receive from his patrons; but there is sufficient reason to believe that this sum was a nearly uniform one in the respective colonies, and that it did not vary greatly in any one colony from the standard established in all the others. John Campbell, when he founded the *News-Letter* in 1704, may be said to have established for his own

Prices.

and for subsequent generations the prevailing price of the weekly newspaper. He received the equivalent of $2 of our present currency, but did not think it worth while to advertise his price of subscription in the paper itself. This was a neglect to take advantage of an opportunity which found several imitators in the subsequent colonial newspapers. The Boston *Gazette and Weekly Journal* (1719) was sold for 16*s.* a year, and 20*s.* when sealed, payable quarterly, and at the value of currency at that time this was equivalent to $2 50 in our present money. The *American Magazine*, a monthly periodical of 50 pages, founded in 1743, was sold for 3*s.*, new tenor, a quarter, being at the rate of 50 cents, or $2 per annum. The *Rehearsal*, founded in 1731, was sold originally for 20*s.*, but was reduced from that price to 16*s.* when Fleet took possession of it in 1733.

The Boston *Advertiser* was sold for 5*s.* 4*d.* "lawful money", and the Boston *Chronicle* (1767) for 6*s.* 8*d.*—"but a very small consideration for a newspaper on a large sheet and well printed," according to Thomas, but likely to be regarded as a high price for a similar newspaper in these days. The *Christian History*, weekly, 1743, was sold for 2*s.*, new tenor, per quarter, but subsequently 6*d.* more was added to its price, "covered, sealed, and directed." The *American Magazine and Historical Chronicle*, a monthly of 50 pages, sold for 3*s.*, new tenor, per quarter, the equivalent of $1 50 per year. Nevertheless, 6*s.* 8*d.* appears to have been the ruling price at this period, for the Salem *Essex Gazette* (1768) and the Norwich *Packet* (1773) were vended at that rate. The *New Hampshire Gazette* (1756) was sold for "one dollar per annum, or its equivalent in bills of credit, computing a dollar this year at four pounds, old tenor". The Portsmouth *Mercury* (1765) was sold for "one dollar, or six pounds o. t. per year; one-half to be paid at entrance". Thomas Fleet, who discontinued the *Weekly Rehearsal* in 1735 and began the publication of the Boston *Evening Post* on a half sheet of large foolscap paper, regarded the prevailing price for newspapers altogether too low, and in a dunning advertisement to his subscribers he declared:

> In the days of Mr. Campbell, wh published a newspaper here, which is forty years ago, Paper was bought for eight or nine shillings a Ream, and now tis Five Pounds; his Paper was never more than half a sheet, and that he had Two Dollars a year for, and had also the art of getting his Pay for it; and that size has continued until within a little more than one year, since which we are expected to publish a whole Sheet, so that the Paper now stands us in near as much as all the other charges.

In Pennsylvania the prices of newspapers were more uniform than in New England. The Philadelphia *American Weekly Mercury*, the first paper founded in that city, and the first outside of New England, being the third in the colonies, was sold for 10*s.* per annum. The Philadelphia *Gazette* (1733) was sold for the same price, as was also the Philadelphia *Journal* (1766), the *Chronicle* (1767), and the *Ledger* (1775). The Philadelphia *Evening Post*, founded in 1775, and issued three times a week, was sold at a price of two pennies for each paper, or 3*s.* the quarter. The *Dutch and English Gazette* was sold for 10*s.* in 1749, when it was a weekly publication, and for 5*s.* in 1751, when it became a fortnightly publication. The New York *Weekly Journal* (1733) was sold for 3*s.* the quarter. The *Virginia Gazette* (1766) was 12*s.* 6*d.* per year. There was a notable increase in prices during the war in several cases, and the *New Jersey Gazette*, which was founded in 1777, fixed its price at 26*s.* per annum.

INFLUENCE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR UPON THE PRESS.

Such was the condition and the characteristics of the colonial press at the time of the outbreak of the revolution. It had not yet been able to reach the position of a recognized force in politics and in society. It had done good service for the patriot cause, but had still been only a secondary element in the tide that was sweeping the colonies toward independence. Its usefulness was circumscribed by a variety of causes, one of which, at least, the revolution did more than aught else to wholly remove. With the outbreak of hostilities all attempts of the government to regulate and control the public press came to an end, and in all the colonies the breaking loose from the control of England seems to have been accepted as carrying with it the abrogation of the laws and customs inherited from the mother country which involved anything like a censorship of the press or a governmental control of its utterances. As colony after colony organized state governments and adopted constitutions for self-government the freedom of the press, under the restrictions which still obtain for the regulation of its utterances in reference to individuals, was recognized as a cardinal point in free institutions. The influence of the revolution in producing the liberty of the American press, as we understand the meaning of that phrase, has not been generally recognized, and can only be fully appreciated by a consideration of the restrictions which surrounded its utterances under the colonial system and the complete independence of governmental control which has ever since been its birthright. In Great Britain it was many years afterward before this principle was recognized as a fundamental one.

Secondary influence of the colonial press.

Freedom of press established by the revolution.

CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES OF A FREE PRESS.

When the Constitution of the United States was framed there was no provision included in it regarding the freedom of the press, the general convention having left this subject to the common understanding and established opinion of the people. It is true that Charles Pinckney, of South Carolina, on May 29, 1787, laid before the convention a draft of a plan of federal government which he had prepared, in which was included a provision declaring that "the legislature of the United States shall pass no law touching or abridging the liberty of the press",(*a*) and that on August 20 of the same year Mr.

The federal Constitution and the press.

a *Debates on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution*, as reported by James Madison, revised and newly arranged by Jonathan Elliot, p. 131. Washington: 1845.

Pinckney submitted to the convention, for reference to the committee of detail, a series of propositions, in which was included the declaration that "the liberty of the press shall be inviolably preserved". Neither of these propositions having been incorporated in the Constitution, the first Congress, by way of amendment to the Constitution, resolved that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances".

But previous to the adoption of this amendment to the federal Constitution there had been express provision made in the constitutions of each of the several states which adopted new constitutions to prevent an abridgment of the liberty of the press. It is interesting to recall these provisions, and to observe how carefully they have been preserved in all the subsequent constitutional modifications of the original states and incorporated in the constitutions of those states which have since been admitted to the federal union.

State constitutions and the press.

New Hampshire.

The constitution of New Hampshire (1784), article XXII, declares that "the liberty of the press is essential of freedom in a state; it ought, therefore, to be inviolably preserved". This provision was identically preserved in the constitution of 1792, which is still in force in that state.

Massachusetts.

In Massachusetts the declaration of rights prefixed to the constitution of 1780 declares that "the liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a state; it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this commonwealth"; and this declaration of rights remains unaltered and in full force.

New York.

The convention which framed the constitution of New York (1777) contented itself with declaring, ordaining, and determining that "such parts of the common law of England, with the statutes adopted and the acts of their own legislature, as together did form the law of the colony in 1775, shall continue, subject to the alterations of the legislature". They regarded the freedom of the press as established by the common law. But the second constitution of New York (1821) contained this explicit declaration (article VII, section 8):

> Every citizen may freely write, speak, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no law shall be passed to restrain the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libels the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

This significant declaration was introduced into the organic law of New York as a direct consequence of the large number of libel suits which had resulted from the exciting politics of the previous years—suits in which a variety of constructions of the existing law were adopted and the press was held to have suffered unjustly. The provision of 1821 still remains in the constitution of New York.

Pennsylvania.

The state of Pennsylvania was more explicit than New York on this subject in its second constitution (1790). The provision reads:

> That the printing press shall be free to every one who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature or any branch of the government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In the prosecutions for publications of papers investigating the official conduct of officers or men of public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libels the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the courts, as in other cases.—Article 9, section 7.

This provision was retained in the constitution of 1838, and also in the existing constitution of 1873, with an important modification of phraseology, to wit:

> No conviction shall be had in any prosecution for the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information, where the fact that such publication was not maliciously or negligently made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury.

Provisions almost identical with the original Pennsylvania clause quoted above were incorporated in the first constitutions of the states of Arkansas, Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas.

South Carolina.

South Carolina, in her original constitution (1776), committed the privilege to the keeping of the common law as understood by the people, but the constitution immediately thereafter adopted (1778) contains the declaration "that the liberty of the press be inviolably preserved". This declaration disappeared in the constitution of 1790, and did not again appear in that of 1865; but in the constitution of 1868, sections 7 and 8, article I, there appears the following:

> All persons may freely speak, write, and utter their sentiments on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no law shall be enacted to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for publication, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libels the jury shall be the judges of the law and the facts. (See Pennsylvania.)

Georgia.

The Georgia constitution (1777) declared that "the freedom of the press and trial by jury shall remain inviolate", and this provision remained intact in the constitutions of 1789 and 1798. In the declaration of rights of the constitution of 1865 was the following:

> Freedom of speech and freedom of the press are inherent elements of political liberty. But while every citizen may freely speak, write, or print on any subject, he shall be responsible for the abuse of the liberty.

The same phraseology remains in the constitution of 1868.

The North Carolina constitution (1776) declared "that the freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be restrained". The constitution of 1868 retained this phraseology, with the proviso added that "every individual should be held responsible for the abuse of the same", and thus it stands in the constitution of 1876. North Carolina.

In the bill of rights which accompanied the Virginia constitution of 1776 is the declaration "that the freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and can never be restrained but by despotic governments". This declaration of rights was re-enacted with the constitutions of 1830, 1850, 1864, and 1870, in the latter instrument the clause being added: "And any citizen may speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty." Virginia.

The Maryland constitution (1776) in the "declaration of rights" asserted "that the liberty of the press ought to be inviolably preserved". This clause is repeated in the declarations prefixed to the constitutions of 1851 and 1864, the same qualification quoted in the case of Virginia being added in the last instrument. Maryland.

The original constitution of New Jersey (1776) contained no declaration regarding a free press, but that of 1844 contains this explicit provision—the most explicit in reference to the rights of publishers in libel cases which had been incorporated in the fundamental law of any state up to that time: New Jersey.

> Every person may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted, and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

Substantially this provision, commanding verdicts for defendants where the truth of the statements complained of is proven and the motives of publication are justifiable, is now incorporated in the constitutions of New York, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Maine, Ohio, Iowa, Nevada, and Colorado. In other states, where the phraseology of the Pennsylvania constitution is the model, this provision is limited in its application to publications relating to the official conduct of public officers or men in public capacity.

The first constitution of Vermont (1777) declared as follows: Vermont.

> The people have a right to freedom of speech, and of writing and publishing their sentiments concerning the transactions of government, and therefore the freedom of the press ought not to be restrained.

This phrase reappeared in the constitutions of 1786 and 1793, which latter remains the organic law of the state.

New constitutions were not formed in the states of Rhode Island and Connecticut upon the declaration of independence, the former state continuing to be governed under its original charter, granted by the English government in 1663, until this charter was superseded by the constitution of 1842, in which the declaration took this form: Rhode Island.

> The liberty of the press being essential to the security of freedom in a state, any person may publish his sentiments on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty; and in all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, unless published from malicious motives, shall be sufficient defense to the person charged.

This constitution remains unchanged, except by minor amendment.

The Connecticut charter of 1662 made way for a constitution in 1818, in which appeared a more explicit declaration than had yet been given place in any organic law, giving the right to freely speak, write, or publish, forbidding the passage of any law at any time to curtail or restrain the liberty of speech or of the press, and finally providing that "in all prosecutions or indictments for libel the truth may be given in evidence, and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court". Connecticut.

The second constitution of Delaware (1792) provided as follows: Delaware.

> The press shall be free to every citizen who undertakes to examine the official conduct of men acting in a public capacity, and any citizen may print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for publications investigating the proceedings of officers, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libels the jury may determine the facts and the law, as in other cases.

This section is retained without change in the constitution of 1831, and provisions practically identical with one or the other of those quoted above appear in every one of the thirty-eight state constitutions as they exist to-day.

The constitution of West Virginia contains one of the exceptional organic clauses relating to the freedom of the press, as follows: West Virginia.

> No law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press shall be passed; but the legislature may, by suitable penalties, restrain the publication or sale of obscene books, papers, or pictures, and provide for the punishment of libel and defamation of character, and for the

recovery, in civil actions, by the aggrieved party of suitable damages for such libel or defamation. In prosecutions and civil suits for libel the truth may be given in evidence, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the verdict shall be for the defendant. (*a*)

THE EXISTING LAWS OF LIBEL.

These provisions of the organic law, which guarantee to the press of the several states the sacred right of free speech, and accompany the responsibility for the exercise of that right with the privilege of trial by jury upon the law and the facts, are supplemented in each state by statutory provisions regarding actions for libel, civil and criminal. Everywhere it is established in our jurisprudence that the guarantee of free speech does not involve the freedom from those restraints which regulate that speech to the requirements of public decency and public order and to the protection of private character. The abuse of the freedom of the press has made the United States more prolific of libel suits than any other country in the world. The law offers every facility to the individual for such redress for defamation of character as pecuniary damages can bring; and if the experience of the country is that juries are not prone to award heavy penalties in such cases, the fact remains that every publisher, after every issue of his newspaper, is at the mercy of any person who may regard himself as aggrieved by some publication therein, and that many publishers have become involved in expensive and annoying litigations in consequence of the courageous consecration of their press to the exposure and extirpation of public wrongs. While there is no decrease in the universal feeling that public and private rights demand full legal protection from the malicious publisher, there is an increasing feeling, on the other hand, that the publisher should be better protected from the malicious prosecutor. The uncertainty of the result in an action against the proprietor of a newspaper for libel deters many from attempting to pursue this method in the vindication of their character. This distrust, it will be conceded, does not arise from any indefiniteness or uncertainty in the law, or in the method of its expounding by the courts. On the other hand, there is an increasing tendency, observable of late years, to resort to the law for purposes which may be described as nearly akin to blackmail and intimidation. From the standpoint both of the public and the publisher, therefore, the existing libel laws of the United States are capable of modifications that will better adapt them to the purposes for which they are devised, and it is not to be expected that journalism will ever outgrow the tendencies which render it necessary to throw these legal restraints around the free press of the United States. In a country where the establishment of a newspaper is such a common and easy affair it is to be expected that some newspapers will always exist whose conduct is not regulated by that scrupulous regard for private rights which has long distinguished the better class of American journals and is developed to a most admirable degree in the press of England. The nature of our political institutions and the fierceness of our party politics have always developed in the press a greater freedom of personal reference, accompanied by bitterness and vindictiveness of criticism, than is seen elsewhere. Of this, however, it is safe to say that there is much less than existed in the early history of American newspapers, while the gross and vulgar intrusion into private affairs, merely for the gratification of a prurient public taste for sensationalism and scandal, has long been confined to publications of no recognized standing in the community.

Newspaper libel suits.

THE PRESS DURING THE REVOLUTION.

The American press, emerging from the revolution with the great advantage of free utterance guaranteed in the organic law to compensate it for the trials of that ordeal, was compelled to pay to the full the penalty which war imposes upon all classes of society and all elements of material wealth. It had not yet made itself a necessity, for its issues were still but once a week, and were therefore, as a rule, behind the news which the people were eager enough to learn, but which they found themselves learning more expeditiously by word of mouth than from the printed page. For this reason there was no such unusual increase in the circulation of the existing newspapers as ordinarily accompanies the outbreak of a war. The information they did convey was necessarily meager, owing to the lack of facility and ability to print or to obtain details. Journalistic enterprise, as we understand that phrase in these days, was an undeveloped element, and the cost and difficulties of publication were inordinately increased. Paper was extremely scarce, and toward the close of the revolutionary war piteous appeals to the people to save their rags for the paper-mills, which necessity had established in several colonies, began to appear in the prints. Skilled printers were few in number, and there had ceased to be any fresh arrivals from England and the continent, and worn-out types could not be replenished except at a cost which was ruinous. These causes prevented that rapid multiplication of newspapers in the sections not actually involved in the war, such as is usually seen in such times.

Newspaper circulation not increased by the revolution.

At the headquarters of the press, in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, other difficulties of an even

a The constitutions of the states and of the United States use the word *press* as descriptive of the free communication of ideas and sentiments by the art of printing. By the freedom of the press they undoubtedly intended an unrestrained use and free improvement of the privilege of writing and printing in the communication of sentiments and opinions on matters of public concernment, governmental measures, and political procedures; not a licentious and destructive abuse of the privilege in such a manner as that wicked and malicious men should gratify their resentment, malevolence, and revenge to the overthrow of family reputation and the ruin of their neighbors' character.—James Sullivan's *Dissertation*.

more serious nature interfered with progress. With the successive occupation of these several cities by the British troops there was nothing for the publishers of patriotic newspapers to do but to pack up their accouterments as best they could and make their escape to other points, whence they could not supply their regular subscribers nor command their ordinary facilities, and frequently they found it necessary to suspend publication altogether for weeks and months. The most notable cases of removal were those of Thomas' *Massachusetts Spy*, which went from Boston to Worcester; Edes' *Gazette*, removed from Boston to Watertown, whence it returned after the evacuation; the Newport *Mercury*, from Newport to Attlebury, Massachusetts; and the New York *Journal*, to Kingston (Esopus), and thence, upon the approach of the British, to Poughkeepsie. The patriot newspapers printed in Philadelphia at the outbreak of the war were suspended altogether during the period that the British remained in possession of that city.

Suspension of the Boston, New York, and Philadelphia presses.

The royalist papers published in these cities at the outbreak of the revolution continued to print, generally under the protection and encouragement of the British authorities; but their difficulties were hardly less than those of their expelled contemporaries, as the citizens, sympathizing with the cause of independence, refused to patronize them, and the meager support remaining compelled several of them to suspend. Rivington's New York *Gazetteer*, which had "a very extensive circulation" in the principal towns surrounding from the supporters of the government, was descended upon by a body of armed men in 1775, which destroyed the press, pied the type, and effectually stopped its publication. Returning to England, Rivington supplied himself with a new printing outfit, and was appointed king's printer for New York. Coming again to that city when the British gained possession, he re-established the *Gazetteer*, under the title of Rivington's *Loyal New York Gazette*, "Published by James Rivington, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty." This paper naturally suspended for want of support shortly after the close of the revolution, although its editor, by discarding the royal arms and pledging himself to print an impartial and complete newspaper, struggled hard to live down the prejudice excited by his conduct in the war.

The royalist press.

The list of newspapers which were in existence in the colonies in the year 1775, as compiled by Thomas, is probably nearly, if not quite, accurate. It shows them to have been thirty-seven in number, of which one was located in New Hampshire, seven in Massachusetts, two in Rhode Island, four in Connecticut, four in New York, nine in Pennsylvania (including three established in the early part of that year), two in Maryland, two in Virginia, two in North Carolina, three in South Carolina, and one in Georgia. The complete list is as follows:

The press of 1775.

Titles.	Towns.	Publishers.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
* New Hampshire Gazette	Portsmouth	Daniel Fowle.
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Massachusetts Gazette and News-Letter	Boston	Margaret Draper.
Boston Evening Post	do	T. & J. Fleet.
Boston Gazette	do	Edes & Gill.
Massachusetts Gazette and Post-Boy	do	Green & Russell.
* Massachusetts Spy	do	Isaiah Thomas.
Essex Gazette	Salem	S. & E. Hall.
Essex Journal	Newburyport	Lunt & Tinges.
RHODE ISLAND.		
* Newport Mercury	Newport	Solomon Southwick.
* Providence Gazette	Providence	John Carter.
CONNECTICUT.		
* Connecticut Journal	New Haven	T. & S. Green.
* Connecticut Gazette	New London	Timothy Green.
* Connecticut Courant	Hartford	Ebenezer Watson.
Norwich Packet	Norwich	Robertson & Trumbell.
NEW YORK.		
New York Mercury	New York	Hugh Gaine.
New York Journal	do	John Holt.
New York Gazetteer	do	James Rivington.
Albany Post-Boy	Albany	A. & J. Robertson.
PENNSYLVANIA.		
* Pennsylvania Gazette	Philadelphia	Hall & Sellers.
PENNSYLVANIA—continued.		
Pennsylvania Journal	Philadelphia	W. & T. Bradford.
* Pennsylvania Packet	do	John Dunlap.
† Pennsylvania Ledger	do	James Humphreys.
† Pennsylvania Evening Post	do	Benjamin Towne.
‡ Pennsylvania Mercury	do	Story & Humphreys.
H. Miller's German Paper	do	Henry Miller.
C. Sower's German Paper	Germantown	Christopher Sower.
English and German Paper	Lancaster	Lahn, Albright & Steiner.
MARYLAND.		
Maryland Gazette	Annapolis	Fred. & Sam'l Green.
Maryland Journal	Baltimore	William Goddard.
VIRGINIA.		
Virginia Gazette	Williamsburg	Purdie & Dixon.
Virginia Gazette	do	William Rind.
NORTH CAROLINA.		
North Carolina Gazette	New Berne	James Davis.
Cape Fear Mercury	Wilmington	Adam Boyd.
SOUTH CAROLINA.		
South Carolina Gazette	Charleston	Peter Timothy.
South Carolina and American General Gazette.	do	Robert Wells.
South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal.	do	Charles Crouch.
GEORGIA.		
Georgia Gazette	Savannah	James Johnston.

A star (*) prefixed indicates that they were continued in 1812. Those marked thus (†) commenced in January, 1775; those marked thus (‡) in April, 1775.

Of these journals eight only were in existence in 1810, when Thomas' list was first published, many of them having suspended during the progress of the war, borne down by the circumstances upon which we have dwelt. Five additional papers, not here enumerated, were established during the first year of the war.

An attempt has been made to estimate the number of copies annually printed of the thirty-seven newspapers of 1775, which places the figure at 1,200,000. The aggregate is reached by the simple process of assigning to each of the papers an average weekly circulation of about 600 copies. This average is probably amply high, and calls for an average weekly issue of all the existing journals of less than 23,000 papers for a population of 2,800,000, in round numbers, or a paper once a week for every 122 individuals. Any value which these figures may be supposed to possess must be qualified by the fact that the great bulk of the revolutionary papers was circulated in the three cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and their immediate vicinity.

Their probable circulation.

SECOND PERIOD: 1783-1835.

SECOND PERIOD.

AFTER THE REVOLUTION.

The close of the revolutionary war began the second era in the history of the American press, or the transitional era, as I have designated it. Up to this time it had taken firm root indeed, but in a soil which was sterile, where it survived as an exotic. The United States now entered upon an entirely different condition of affairs, the tendency of which was directly to stimulate the establishment of new journals in all the settled parts of the country and to supply them more adequately with the means of subsistence and growth, if not of large profits. As business enterprises, newspapers continued to be for many years uncertain and unattractive; and the circumstances which drew many men into the business, and tended to the continual multiplication of newspapers, were not of a kind to broaden their financial basis. (*a*)

Commencement of the transitional era.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE PRESS.

With the establishment of independence and the prolonged and exciting discussion which preceded the adoption of the federal Constitution the people of the United States divided quickly into groups upon issues which concerned altogether their own internal affairs, and engrossed the public mind in controversies, soon to become warm, which everywhere demanded methods of public expression and intercommunication. To this political stimulus may be directly traced the immediate multiplication of newspapers, and the fact that they rapidly attained a degree of influence hitherto unknown in America, and probably not previously paralleled in the world. (*b*) They were born of the friction generated by intense political feeling, and were very often established, under circumstances which foredoomed them to failure as business enterprises, by men carried away by intensity of political opinion or prompted to the venture by other men, who desired to make use of public prints for political purposes. The neutral and colorless journal, which had been so frequent before the revolution and during its progress, almost entirely disappeared, and of the three hundred and sixty-two papers which Thomas found in existence in 1810 all but seventeen were classified by him as attached either to the federalist or the republican party, most of the exceptions being either agricultural journals or periodicals of a literary character. The political opinions of a newspaper not only offered an inducement to subscribers of its manner of thinking, and thus spread the circulation among many who would not otherwise have taken it, but offered certain other advantages, such as the petty patronage in printing which political parties are able to supply and the favor, and frequently the sustenance, of politicians who were in positions of more or less power. Hence it happened that these early newspapers were divided in their political opinions very nearly in accordance with the well-known geographical distribution of politics in that era. Eleven only of the thirty-two journals published in Massachusetts in 1810 were republican in politics, only one of

The press and politics.

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a An episode in the life of Joel Munsell, of Albany, New York, affords illustration of the prevailing methods of newspaper publication even as late as 1827. In that year he was setting type on a weekly periodical, the *Masonic Record*, and to occupy the time when not thus employed young Munsell determined on issuing a newspaper himself. In one day along the principal business street he procured 150 subscribers. He purchased a small font of types and prepared for business. This paper was called the *Albany Minerva*, and was published semi-monthly on a half sheet folded as a royal octavo. The composition was done by Munsell in the back room of a bookstore, the use of which was paid for his attendance on customers while the clerk was absent at dinner. The paper was worked off at night on a Ramage press, with balls, in the *Record* office, and the next morning the editor himself delivered it at the doors of his subscribers. The labor involved in writing, type-setting, and press-work, all of which Munsell did himself, was so great that only eight numbers were issued, the first of which appeared January 1, 1828, when Munsell had not reached his twentieth year.—George R. Howell's *Memoir of Joel Munsell.*

Of the newspapers and periodicals printed or published by Mr. Munsell at various times there were, in addition, *The Microscope*, 1834, a weekly journal, which had for some time a considerable circulation, in the publication of which he was associated with Henry D. Stone; a daily whig campaign newspaper in 1840; a *Lady's Magazine* in 1842, edited by E. G. Squier; *The Northern Star and Freeman's Advocate* (1840); *The Spectator* (1844), a weekly religious newspaper, edited by Dr. William B. Sprague, which during the few years of its survival exercised a large influence in that portion of the state; *The Guard* (1845), an Odd Fellows' journal, of which C. C. Burr and John Tanner were editors; and, in subsequent years, *The State Register*, daily; *The Typographical Miscellany*, one of the earliest periodicals devoted to printing; *The New York Teacher*, the Albany *Morning Express* (1854), and the Albany *Daily Statesman*. Mr. Munsell was one of the committee appointed by the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Massachusetts, to edit and supervise the second edition of Thomas' *History of Printing*, published in 1874.

b The newspapers of that day exercised an individual influence over the minds of their readers very far beyond that of the so much abler journals of our times. The power and influence of the press as a whole, and even the importance of the press as a political agent, have indeed greatly increased, but the effect which any individual journal can produce has very greatly diminished. In those days the *Aurora*, for instance, penetrated to many localities in which no other printed sheet ever made its appearance. There were many who never saw any other newspaper, and its falsehoods and calumnies produced all the effect natural to an uncontradicted statement of fact. At present the mischief that can be done by falsehood and misrepresentation is comparatively limited, detection and exposure following too close.—Hildreth's *History of the United States*, second series, vol. ii, p. 229.

the twelve papers in Connecticut, and correspondingly few in the rest of the New England states, throughout which the federalist party was strong. In Pennsylvania the political division of the newspapers at that time was very nearly even, while in Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio the federalist journals were as scarce as republican journals in New England. At an earlier date, and when these geographical party lines were more marked, this peculiarity was even more noticeable. At a date still later the fact that a federalist or republican newspaper existed in a certain town, either with or without being able to make a comfortable living there, was apt to prove the sufficient provocation for the establishment of another journal of the opposite politics. And thus they went on multiplying at a much more rapid rate, considering the relative population, the relative number of readers, and the facilities for distribution, than they have multiplied at any later date in the history of the country. In New York city especially journal after journal was established during the first quarter century after the revolution whose sole mission apparently was to advance the interests of one or another political faction existing there, and whose life went out when the faction disappeared, if indeed it did not cease before, and this process went on, only in less degree, in the other well-settled parts of the country.

Geographical distribution of the political press.

The early journalism of this country, therefore, owes much, in one sense of the word, to politics, which may be said to have been the chief stimulus to its rapid spread for the first fifty years after the close of the revolutionary war, and until the close of the second era. It was natural that there should have been every inducement to repay the debt, and that politics should thus early have occupied the chief attention of the editors. It was a state of things which brought into the profession a class of men widely different from those who had been chiefly conspicuous in it during the colonial epoch. The majority of the latter were men of merely mechanical skill, more intent upon making a living out of their trade as printers than of consecrating their energies to a public cause. We have seen how the greater part of the writing done in the colonial press, either for or against the principle lying at the root of the revolution, was the work of outside contributors—of men who were themselves neither editors nor printers, but rather the leaders of opinion in their several communities, who were glad to embrace the opportunity the press afforded for influencing the public mind. The editor, in the sense that we now use the word, was not a frequent character, even in such newspaper towns as Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and this was one chief reason why the pamphlet, rather than the newspaper, was so vital a literary force in the revolutionary epoch. The tracts of Thomas Paine attained a wider circulation throughout the colonies, and were more potent in the crystallization of public opinion, than all the issues of the periodical press. It was often the case that Benjamin Franklin, who is conceded to have been the best writer directly connected with the colonial press, while actively engaged in the publication and pushing of his journal, put the compositions he regarded as of the most importance in pamphlet form, in contempt of the claims of the journal which brought him his bread and butter, but whose files bear little evidence of his literary and intellectual characteristics. This was because he knew that he thus secured for them a wider circulation. The letters composing the *Federalist*, on the other hand, were supplied by their distinguished authors to the newspapers of New York city, and in these columns first exerted their powerful influence in behalf of the federal Constitution.

Multiplication of newspapers due to political causes.

The editors of the second era.

The post-revolutionary editors were frequently not printers at all, or they were printers who were also politicians. Some of them were men of conceded ability, whose writings were terse, pointed, and scholarly; others were men who made their points bluntly, and not always with that respect for the amenities of discussion which we are learning to regard as essential to the printed page. There were among them no trained journalists in the modern sense, and very few bold and strong intellects capable of dealing adequately with the large issues precipitated upon the young republic.

THE ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS.

It is an historical fact that the men who were chiefly influential in giving its turn and tone to the American journalism of the period with which we are dealing were educated in other countries, and came to the United States without the training in American political affairs which native-born citizens had received by reason of the trials and restraints of the revolution, and without that respect for our young institutions which inured to the native. (*a*) William Cobbett was an English refugee; James Thompson Callender, of the Richmond *Examiner*, was an exile for seditious publication in Scotland; and William Duane,

Foreign-born editors.

a The apology for the sedition act was the unquestionable licentiousness of the press, which at that time was chiefly conducted by refugees and adventurers from Great Britain and Ireland.—Appleton's *Cyclopedia*, xvi, 162.

At the time of the passage of the alien and sedition acts there were about two hundred newspapers published in the United States. Of these about one hundred and seventy-five were supporters of the national administration; the remainder were chiefly under the control of aliens. Although there were eight daily papers in Philadelphia and five or six in New York, it was seldom that any one had an editor distinct from the printer and publisher. One of the first papers established on that plan in New York was *The Minerva*, a daily paper, set up in 1794, of which the name had been lately changed to *The Commercial Advertiser*. It was the ablest paper in the country on the federal side, and was edited by Noah Webster, afterward the lexicographer. Out of New England the publishers of newspapers were principally foreigners. They were wielding a powerful influence by being vehicles for communication with the people by such men as Hamilton, Jay, Madison, King, Ames, Cabot, and many others; and in the half century between 1765 and 1815 this peculiar literature of America is to be found in its newspapers, sometimes coarse and vulgar, but always vigorous. From 1790 to 1800 the political newspapers—and they were nearly all such—teemed with scandalous personal attacks. Chief Justice McKean, in his charge in a libel case in which Cobbett was concerned, said in 1798: "Every one who has in him the sentiments either of a Christian or a gentleman cannot but be highly offended at the envenomed scurrility that has raged in pamphlets and newspapers printed in Philadelphia for several years past, insomuch that libeling has become a national crime, and distinguishes us not only from all the states around us, but from the whole civilized world. Our satire has been

the editor of the famous *Aurora*, the anti-federalist organ in Philadelphia, then the national capital, had made a fortune once as the publisher of an English journal in India. Suppressed by the government, and petitioning in vain for redress, disgust and despair drove him to seek a new professional career in America, where he became, perhaps, the most violent and unseemly of the partisan editors. No epithet was so opprobrious that his types shrank from its use, and no federalist was too high to escape his constant and denunciatory attack. The republican principles of the elder Joseph Gales involved him in trouble with the English government, and he came to Philadelphia in 1793, where he became proprietor of the paper which formed the nucleus of the famous *National Intelligencer* when the capital was removed to Washington.(*a*) Cheetham, Gray, and Carpenter, New York journalists, were English immigrants since the revolution. There were enough of these foreign-born journalists among the editors of the period to give them prominence as a class, and the violence of their newspaper writing, while it was often equaled by that of the native writers, whether connected with the federalist or the anti-federalist press, was sufficient to occasion the agitation which culminated in 1798 in the passage of the alien and sedition laws.(*b*) While these laws were not nominally directed against the press, their enactment was largely due to the circumstances we have been relating, (*c*) and at once created a

The alien and sedition laws.

nothing but ribaldry and billingsgate; the contest has been who could call names in the greatest variety of phrases; who could mangle the greatest number of characters, or who could excel in the magnitude of their lies; hence the honor of families has been stained, the highest posts rendered cheap and vile in the sight of the people, and the greatest services and virtue blasted."—Lossing's *Cyclopædia of United States History*.

a The *National Intelligencer* was founded at Washington by Samuel Harrison Smith, and was first issued as a tri-weekly on October 31, 1800. Joseph Gales became connected with it in 1807, and continued its editor until his death, in 1860. In 1812 he took into partnership his brother-in-law, William W. Seaton, by whom the journal was edited until 1865. It was issued as a daily from 1813 to 1869, when it was discontinued.

b The influence upon American politics exercised at this moment (1812), and for nearly twenty years previously, by a small body of educated and enthusiastic foreigners was indeed very remarkable, and may well serve as a caution to the nations of Europe. The demand for printers and editors, especially in the middle states, could not be supplied from domestic sources, and as many of these political exiles had been connected with the press at home, many of them, indeed, having been driven into exile in consequence of publications prosecuted by the government as libelous or seditious, they had adopted the same calling in America. Converted thus into mouthpieces of the democratic party, they obtained and exercised an influence out of all proportion either to their number or their talents. Randolph complained that almost every leading press in favor of war was conducted by men who had but recently escaped from the tyranny or the justice, whichsoever it might be, of the British government. He gave as instances the *Aurora* and the *Democratic Press*, the leading papers at Philadelphia, edited, the one by Duane and the other by Binns; the *Whig*, at Baltimore, conducted by Baptiste Irving, and the *Intelligencer*, at Washington, by Joseph Gales.—Hildreth's *History of the United States*, second series, iii, p. 217.

c The second section of the sedition act, as embodying the only legislation of the Congress of the United States which can be said to have been directed against the liberty of the press, is here reproduced:

And be it further enacted, That if any person shall write, print, utter, or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, printed, uttered or published, or shall knowingly and willingly assist or aid in writing, printing, uttering, or publishing any false, scandalous and malicious writing or writings against the government of the United States, or either house of the Congress of the United States, or the President of the United States, with intent to defame the said government, or either house of the said Congress, or the said President, or to bring them, or either of them, into contempt or disrepute; or to excite against them, or either or any of them, the hatred of the good people of the United States, or to stir up sedition within the United States, or to excite any unlawful combinations therein, for opposing or resisting any law of the United States, or any act of the President of the United States done in pursuance of any such law, or of the powers in him vested by the Constitution of the United States, or to resist, oppose, or defeat any such law or act, or to aid, encourage, or abet any hostile designs of any foreign nation against the United States, their people or government, then such person, being thereof convicted before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $2,000, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years.

A Dissertation upon the Constitutional Freedom of the Press in the United States of America, by "An Impartial Citizen" (known to have been James Sullivan), Boston, 1801, contains an elaborate discussion of the relations of the government to the press in this country, and presents in judicial form the legal objections to the sedition act as they appeared at that time, and as forcibly as they have been stated in any subsequent publication. We quote the body of Mr. Sullivan's argument:

"The remedies for libels are on a civil process or on indictment. The former is by an action upon the case for damages. In this action the plaintiff sues in his private capacity, as a private citizen, and can make no use of any public official character he may sustain, excepting merely in aggravation of damages. The courts where such actions are to be litigated are the same as those where any action for breach of contract or other civil injury may be maintained.

"The remedy or redress on an indictment is on a different footing. There, unless the national Constitution has changed it, the prosecution is to be, not only in the state, but in the county where the offense is committed. The indictment cannot be for a libel simply against a public officer. The description of the offense may be aggravated by a malicious intention in the party charged to deprive the party libeled of offices or honors; but still it is no more an offense against the government in kind, even though the libels are against the officers of the same, but must remain within the jurisdiction of the state governments, because the party injured, although he is an officer of the federal government, yet remains a subject of and under the protection of the state where he resides. This will appear to be exclusive on a review of the powers given to the Congress of the United States.

"None of these powers seem to include the authority to punish libels, and therefore some very good men have their doubts whether the general government can make laws on this subject.

"It is very clear that, considering a libel as a private injury, the Congress can have no authority to enact a law for its definition or punishment. But yet it does by no means follow that a libel may not be so conceived and published as to be a crime against the government itself, independent of the personal injury done to the particular subject of it, and when that is the case the government ought to possess the power of punishing it on the principle of preserving the Constitution.

"Any laws which may be necessary to the carrying into effect the powers vested in the national government may be enacted by the Congress; but if there is no government, or no Congress, there can be no laws made. It is therefore necessarily implied that all things which ought to be done to preserve and maintain that government which is vested with those authorities, and which may make laws for their execution, may make laws to preserve its own existence. Should it be said that the state governments will preserve and defend the existence of the federal government this would by no means be accepted as an answer, because a government depending on another government for its existence is merely a corporation; it can have no sovereignty, and can be no bond of union for a nation.

"The late act of Congress was deficient in its principles on these essential points. It went beyond what the Constitution would warrant. Some of the libels pointed out by the act were such as were written and published against the President to bring him personally into disrepute or contempt, or to excite against him personally the hatred of the people.

"The Constitution of the United States has expressly provided that crimes shall be tried in the state where they shall be committed;

great counter-excitement throughout the United States. There were about two hundred papers published at the time in the whole country, (*a*) and it was believed that from twenty to thirty of these journals, which were

and that in civil actions for damages, where one of the parties is a citizen of a state of which the other is not a citizen, the action may be commenced and prosecuted in a court of the United States, at the election of the parties. There is in this provision no distinction in persons or officers. When the general government was formed the people might, if they had thought it proper, have made provision for a President, Vice-President, and all the officers of the general government to bring their suits and prosecutions in the federal courts; but no such provision was made. Perhaps the reason was that the general government is as much the government of the people as the others, and must derive its support from the same source.

"The character of the first magistrate of the nation is highly to be respected; and though it may not be safe in any keeping but that of the federal government, yet, as the Constitution has not placed it there, a question on a legal principle does not arise on the subject. Those who are advocates for the late act of Congress against libels may feel themselves hurt at these observations, and may endeavor to support their measure by arguments supposed to result from powers necessarily implied in the Constitution. Their arguments will be before the public, and I am without anxiety at the event, be it what it may; for I am ready to receive and abide the public judgment. It has been said that the power of self-preservation is an incidental, constituent part of the government, because a national government must be a sovereign government of course, and a sovereignty relying on another sovereignty for civil support is an inadmissible idea in politics; but it will by no means follow that the right to vindicate the President's personal character against libels is necessarily incident to the Constitution. The want of personal character in a chief magistrate would be an unfortunate circumstance, but governments have existed very frequently and very well under this difficulty. Should the President bring a civil action for a libel or other slander, he would stand on the same level with other actions, and have his trial by the same rules and in the same courts where they have theirs. Should there be a criminal prosecution for a libel published against him personally, it could not be prosecuted anywhere but in the state courts and in the county where the offense happens. But if the libel is pointed at him personally, and yet written, printed, or published with an intent to injure, oppose, or subvert the government of the United States, it takes a new denomination of criminality, and becomes punishable, of necessity, in the judiciary of that government against which the crime is committed.

"The argument that the Congress have a right to protect the character of the President would with the same propriety be extended to every officer and servant of the general government. There can be no government without officers, and there can be no government without subjects and property. The case with us is: whether right or wrong must remain under the process of experiment; that we have from a number of separate sovereign states carved out a national general sovereignty, limited as to its authority, over the same persons and the same property as the state governments have in protection, and what power is not expressly or by a necessary implication given to that is retained to the several states. Had the Congress enacted that if any person should print, write, or publish any libel against the President or either house of Congress, with an intent to obstruct, injure, oppose, or subvert the government of the United States, or to raise sedition against the same, he should be punished, etc., it would have described a new offense, which ought to be punished by that government. But when they enact that when any person shall publish a libel, with an intent to defame the said President, or to excite against him the hatred of the good people of their states, without connecting it with an intent to injure the government, it will be difficult to maintain the measure by the Constitution.

"It may be said that the injury done to the President may be an injury done to the United States. That may or may not be true; and it may be said that libels against the judges and other servants of the public are injuries to the government. Nay, every immoral and vicious thing is an injury to the nation; but the creators of the federal government are the creators and the supporters of the others, and are equally interested in all, and did not choose to invest the general government with all the authority claimed in the late sedition law, passed by the late Congress.

"This observation will, no doubt, be made, and be echoed and re-echoed from one champion to another, that if the federal government cannot protect their President from libels, but must send him to the state courts for defense, we had better give up the national system at once. This observation, when made, will be the result of the want of consideration. A moment's reflection will evince that the general government is supported by the same people who support the others; that these will have their influence; and whenever the general government shall be guided by men who shall attempt a separate interest the public opinion will gradually remove them, until the connecting balance shall be restored to its constitutional perfection. The sum of the argument, on the whole, is this:

"That the constitutional freedom of the press does not open the flood-gates of slander on the members of the civil society and allow each man to calumniate his neighbor with impunity.

"That a man's reputation ought to be guarded as of the next consequence to his life.

"That whatever is in fact done by a government, or by any officer of it, in his official capacity or under a pretense of official authority, may be published to the world without the writer or printers being chargeable for a libel.

"That the reputation of men in office is as dear to them as that of other citizens is to them, and as much under the protection of the laws as the reputation of men in private life is; and that, therefore, a charge against them of bribery or corruption ought not to be published otherwise than in a judicial prosecution against them before a proper tribunal, where they may be removed from office or otherwise punished, according to the demerit of their crime.

"That where a man appears as a candidate for an elective office he exhibits his character for a public scrutiny, and every one has a right to publish anything against his election which is not false in fact, but must be answerable for all falsehoods and groundless slanders, as well in civil as in a criminal prosecution.

"That though every one has a right to publish the proceedings of the government in all its departments, yet, if the publications are made of measures which have never happened, the writers and printers are amenable, provided that any injury is done, or may be done, to the government by it. The fact of writing or publishing being proved, the burden of the proof rests on the defendant to prove the truth of the facts published, which, if he cannot do, he must submit to punishment, unless he can show that it was innocently done from mere error and mistake.

"That though no one can justify the false publication of facts in regard to the measures of the government, yet, if facts are truly published, no one can be punished for reasoning erroneously upon them, or for publishing his reasons, however wrong he may be in his conclusions.

"That the general government, having the power of punishing libels against the government itself by a necessary inference from the Constitution, does by no means give it the power of punishing those which are published against its President or other officers, who are also the subjects of the state governments, unless the libel is made and published with an intent to injure the government itself, which intent must be averred in the indictment and be found by the traverse jury, or jury of trials; otherwise he cannot be convicted. As this distinction most plainly results from the Constitution, there can be no doubt but that every candid, sober man will be ready to give it a full force in his mind, because, were whatever he may with the Constitution, he must be content to take it as it is.

"And, finally, that a reasonable constitutional restraint, judiciously exercised, is the only way in which the freedom of the press can be preserved as an invaluable privilege to the nation."

a This number is given by Hudson. Thomas says that in 1800 there were "at least one hundred and fifty publications of this kind printed in the United States". Hildreth states that the exact number is unobtainable, but that it considerably exceeded one hundred.

violently opposed to the administration of John Adams and its measures, were edited and controlled by aliens. A number of prosecutions occurred under these acts, among the most conspicuous being that of Abijah Adams, of the Boston *Chronicle*, who was indicted on the plea that he sold the papers—he being a bookkeeper in the establishment—which contained libels on the legislature of Massachusetts. Adams was found guilty of "publishing only", and was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the county jail, to pay the costs, and to give bonds for good behavior for one year. Some of the most conspicuous of the prosecutions were brought, not against journalists, but against prominent politicians. Such a case was that of Matthew Lyon, a representative in Congress from Vermont, who was indicted and convicted in 1798 on the charge of having written a letter to the publisher of a Windsor newspaper "abusing in a most virulent manner the President and Senate of the United States", with the intention "to stir up sedition and bring the President and the government of the United States into contempt". Charles Holt, publisher of *The Bee*, printed at New London, Connecticut, was found guilty of defaming the President and discouraging enlistments in the army, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of $200. (*a*) James T. Callender, editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, was tried for a libel on the President, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and a fine of $200. There were a number of other convictions under the sedition law, but just how many there is no means of ascertaining, and many were not of editors or publishers of newspapers. (*b*)

Convictions under the sedition act.

There can be no doubt that these laws were meant to be, and were, a restriction upon the liberty of the press in the United States, and that, as such, they were wholly repugnant to the popular judgment and feeling. The alien and sedition laws, instead of effecting the purposes at which they aimed, undoubtedly increased the intensity of the partisanship of the American press, and there was less of this kind of journalism, although still plenty of it, after they ceased to be in effect. However that may be, the laws stand as the only effort ever made by the government of the United States to take direct cognizance and regulation of the utterances of the political press, and were altogether the result of the peculiar and critical politics of the time, when the government was untried and good men actually feared that it was within the power of an unrestrained press to endanger its perpetuity by undermining the popular confidence in its *personnel*. (*c*) The fierce partisanship of the press of that era was the reflex of the public mind itself, and it cannot be said of these editors that they were any worse or any better than the people who read their writings and delighted in their gall and wormwood. But as time passed there came, gradually but surely, an improvement in the tone and character of the American press.

Causes and effects of these laws.

Of the journalism of this period, considered from a professional point of view, it is not possible to speak in high terms. Among the editors of that day were many men of great versatility and of marked intellectual gifts. Much of the political writing was powerful, and there can be no doubt that it exercised marked and continual influence upon the public mind, frequently leading public opinion, and sometimes determining important political results. Of journalism in the professional sense there was little, if any. (*d*) By this is meant that the business of making a newspaper had not yet come to be regarded as a profession distinct and clearly defined in itself, and was not pursued by those who sought it with a view to making it such a profession, men of all pursuits, if they had any literary tastes, regarding themselves as qualified, without any special training or experience. It frequently happened that they linked it to other occupations, and as the earlier editors had been booksellers and stationers, the later ones were lawyers, *litterateurs*, ministers, or business men. The profits of most newspaper ventures were small, and, as a necessary consequence, the remuneration given to men who were employed as editorial writers and managers was uniformly meager. An

Little professional journalism.

a Charles Holt, publisher of *The Bee*, incurred a fine of $200 under the sedition law in 1800, which Congress, nearly half a century afterward, repaid him, principal and interest.—Munsell's *Typographical Miscellany*.

b The following quotation, from Henry S. Randall's *Biography of Thomas Jefferson*, fairly represents the view of the sedition law generally taken by the anti-federalists at the time:

"It has been said that the victims of the sedition law were few. We do not know the number, but they were surely enough for the purposes of intimidation. * * * * When we look at the cases and decisions under our sedition law of 1798 we cannot fail to become convinced that its aim and intent were not to prevent or punish real sedition—actual, open, or secret machinations against our institutions and laws. Its manifest object was to shield the federal government from damaging censure, to arm it with power to put down political opposition; in a word, to confer on it authority during its shorter political tenure about equivalent to that then possessed and exercised in political affairs by the government of Great Britain."

c Franklin, in the second part of his autobiography, written about the time of the close of the revolution, alludes to the scrupulous care he always exercised to prevent the insertion of objectionable matter in his journal; and, commenting upon the changed tone of the American press, he adds: "Now many of our printers make no scruple of gratifying the malice of individuals by false accusations of the fairest characters among themselves, augmenting animosity even to the producing of duels, and are, moreover, so indiscreet as to print scurrilous reflections on the government of neighboring states, and even on the conduct of our best national allies, which may be attended with the most pernicious consequences."

d On the subject of the personal and literary character of the journalists of this epoch there can be no better authority than Mr. Thomas, who knew personally so many of them and so many of their colonial predecessors. In his *History of Printing* Mr. Thomas quotes with approval some remarks from Miller's *Retrospect of the Eighteenth Century*, in the course of which it is said: "In the earlier part of the century talents and learning at least, if not virtue, were thought necessary in the conductors of public journals," to which Mr. Thomas adds the comment: "This has not been generally so much the case in America as in Europe. From the earliest period too many of our gazettes have been in the hands of persons who were destitute both of talents and literature. But in later times the number of editors who fall under this description has become greater than formerly."—II, 203.

accurate impression of the character of the business and the manner of its conduct, especially in the smaller cities and towns, is given in the following extract from an address containing some account of the early history of the Providence *Journal:*

In and about the year 1820, although there were as many newspapers as the community required, there was no systematic and well-managed journalism. A printer and publisher, for the purpose of extending his business, put forth proposals and issued a subscription for a new paper. If the number of subscribers was, in his opinion, sufficient to pay the expense, he engaged a person to edit and supervise the paper. At that time literary labor of this description was so meanly compensated that no lawyer, physician, or schoolmaster would undertake the business for merely the monetary remuneration. In the case of the first editor of the *Journal* there was no demand or stipulation for pay. That person saw the necessity of a sacrifice by some one for the advancement of great public interests, and he consented to a temporary supervision of the *Journal.* A reference to the early files of that paper, now in the editorial library, will enable you to estimate the amount of labor bestowed. It was almost exclusively in the night season that the *Journal* was edited, as a relaxation from the daily labors of another profession, and it was understood from the beginning that so soon as the *Journal* could be considered as securely established another editor should be procured. At the end of the first year the name of the editor was omitted from the imprint in consequence of the increase of professional business, but he continued for several years thereafter an informal oversight of and contribution to its columns, for which, and for all previous labors, he received the sum of $500.

DE TOCQUEVILLE ON THE AMERICAN PRESS.

De Tocqueville on the American press.

It is easy, familiar as we are with the journalism of the present day, to belittle the comparative excellence of that out of which it grew. An impartial and contemporaneous opinion is therefore desirable, and has been furnished in the admirable treatise of M. Alexis de Tocqueville on *Democracy in America*, written in 1835. M. de Tocqueville was amazed during his travels through the United States at the progress of the press, and says:

The number of periodical and occasional publications which appear in the United States actually surpasses belief. There is scarcely a hamlet which has not its own newspaper. The facility with which journals can be established induces a multitude of individuals to take part in them; but as the extent of competition precludes the possibility of considerable profit, the most distinguished classes of society are rarely led to engage in these undertakings. But such is the number of the public prints, that, even if they were a source of wealth, writers of ability could not be found to direct them all. The journalists of the United States are usually placed in a very humble position, with a scanty education and a vulgar turn of mind.

From this severe commentary the eminent Frenchman turns to a discussion of the methods and the influence of the American newspaper, and continues:

The will of the majority is the most general of laws, and it establishes certain habits which form the characteristics of each peculiar class of society. The characteristics of the French journalist consist in a violent, but frequently an eloquent and lofty manner of discussing the politics of the day, and the exceptions to this habitual practice are only occasional. The characteristics of the American journalist consist in an open and coarse appeal to the passions of the populace, and he habitually abandons the principles of political science to assail the characters of individuals, to track them into private life, and disclose all their weaknesses and errors.

And yet again:

The personal opinions of the editors have no kind of weight in the eyes of the public; the only use of a journal is that it imparts a knowledge of certain facts, and it is only by altering or distorting the statement of those facts that a journalist can contribute to the support of his own views.

In contrast with the harshness of this generalization and the conclusion, elsewhere reached, that "the power of the press is much greater in France than in the United States", M. de Tocqueville concedes, "notwithstanding this limitation of the resources of the press," that "its influence in America is immense. It is the power which impels the circulation of political life through all the districts of that vast territory. Its eye is constantly open to detect the secret springs of political designs, and to summon the leaders of all parties to the bar of public opinion. It rallies the interests of the community round certain principles, and it draws up the creed which factions adopt, for it affords a means of intercourse between parties which hear and which address each other without ever having been in immediate contact. When a great number of the organs of the press adopt the same line of conduct their influence becomes irresistible; and public opinion, when it is perpetually assailed from the same side, eventually yields to the attack. In the United States each separate journal exercises but little authority, but the power of the periodical press is only second to that of the people".

THE TYPICAL NEWSPAPERS OF THE PERIOD.

The leading newspapers of the party press.

The best representatives of the American political press in this peculiar and formative period were: On the federalist side, the *Columbian Centinel*, established in Boston in 1784 by Benjamin Russell, and conducted by him for a period of forty years; the *New England Palladium*, begun as the *Massachusetts Mercury* in 1793, by Alexander Young and Samuel Etheridge; the *Minerva*, established in New York in 1793, long ably edited by Noah Webster, and the nucleus of the present New York *Commercial Advertiser;* the New York *Packet*, which had survived the Revolution and was shortly thereafter made a daily by its enterprising publisher, Samuel Loudon; the New York *Evening Post*, established in 1801, under the auspices of Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and their political associates, and continuing its uninterrupted publication down to the present day; in Philadelphia, *Peter Porcupine's Gazette*, established in 1792 by that restless and vehement English agitator, William Cobbett; the *Connecticut Courant*, the Salem *Gazette*, and others of lesser influence. On the republican side the most influential journals were located at Philadelphia while it remained the seat of the federal government, and were the *Aurora*, established in 1790 by Benjamin Franklin Bache, (*a*) and edited after his death by William Duane, and the *National Gazette*, established in 1791 by Philip Freneau, while

a See ante, page 5.

Weftern Centinel.

Volume V.] TUESDAY, June 27, 1798. [Number 2??.

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employed under Thomas Jefferson in the State Department. In New York the leading republican newspapers were *Greenfield's New York Journal*, a continuation of Holt's ante-revolutionary *Journal*, and rechristened about the beginning of the century the *American Citizen*, when it was edited by James Cheetham; the *Morning Chronicle*, established in 1802 by the friends of Aaron Burr, and edited by Dr. Peter Irving; while in Boston there was the *Gazette* that Edes and Gill had founded, the chief pillar of the revolutionary cause in New England, but espousing the losing side in the debate upon the Constitution and expiring in 1798; the *Independent Chronicle*, established in Boston in 1776, in the midst of the revolution, and until the close of the century the leading New England organ of the Jeffersonian school of politics; and the Boston *Patriot*, established in 1809, consolidated with the *Independent Chronicle* in 1817, and published as a daily until its absorption in the Boston *Advertiser* in 1831. The Richmond *Enquirer*, founded in 1804 by Thomas Ritchie, was a potential organ throughout the South.

Russell's *Centinel*.

Of all these journals Russell's *Centinel* may be accepted as the best type of the early political newspaper of the United States. During the greater part of its existence the *Centinel* was meager, fragmentary, and ill-arranged in its news and trivial and provincial in its original matter; but its blows were steady and heavy. Russell delighted in ingenious devices to attract attention, and pictures, curious mechanical arrangements of type, reckless displays, capitals and punctuation marks, and extravagant allegories and travesties in prose and verse were his constant resort to supplement his argument. After the election of Washington to the presidency the *Centinel* grew steadily in position and influence, and in spite of its constant and disgraceful personalities won great prosperity, and deserved it. Russell drew around him the most eminent federalist writers of America, and during the later years of his proprietorship his paper became an epitome of the history of the world. Mr. Buckingham is probably not too strong in praise when he says of it:

> As a vehicle of useful and accurate intelligence the *Centinel* secured to itself a reputation superior to that of any other American newspaper. Russell had a peculiar mode of condensing and arranging the contents of foreign journals and presenting in the most readable shape all the incidents then (1790–1815) agitating Europe. Through the whole of this period, and for some years afterward, the *Centinel* was an indispensable source of news for the country printers, every one of whom relied upon it for matter to fill up the news department of his paper. Subscribers in the country also increased beyond all precedent. It was everywhere known and everywhere read, and if industry in collecting and fidelity in republishing information that was important to be known are worthy of credit never was popularity more honestly earned. (*a*)

Niles' Register.

One of the most praiseworthy journalistic ventures of this era—the one which, on the whole, has been of greatest service to the history of the country—was *Niles' Register*, established as a weekly at Baltimore in 1811 by Hezekiah Niles, who published it until 1836. The *Register* was from week to week and year to year a repository of the documentary and political history of the country, reported with an impartial fidelity which modern journalism may emulate but cannot surpass, and it attained a national circulation, because it supplied, with a degree of fullness not attempted by the local journals, the details of the political progress of the country. *Niles' Register* is now the most frequently quoted periodical in the works of writers upon American history, and its value as a reference record was so well understood at the time that Mr. Niles republished the series in thirty-six volumes. This publication was continued by his son, W. O. Niles, until June 27, 1849, making a series of seventy-six volumes in all. A journal just like the *Register* would not be a successful undertaking in these days, for the functions peculiarly its own have been absorbed by the daily and weekly press, and are by them discharged with the same fidelity. The *Register* finally disappeared, not because its usefulness was ended, but because the service it rendered was discharged by other journals, which also did other service to which it could not attain.

The partisan press.

Partisanship and personality continued in the American press throughout the entire second era in its history, and continue to-day, constantly breaking out in assaults upon personal character and motives as malignant and disgraceful as anything that degraded the files of the earlier journals. The great mass of the newspapers of the United States continued to be conducted in the interests of one or the other of the existing political parties, and still continue to be so conducted, and they will so continue for an indefinite time to come. It is neither unnatural nor improper that this relationship should exist. The free press is the vehicle through which the public seeks and finds its political expression, and the undue partisanship which is the inevitable result of such close association is largely counteracted by the nearly equal division of the American press in its political associations. As journals grow stronger in their financial basis they come to be conducted as business enterprises of other kinds are conducted. The dependence upon political connection ceases to be essential to existence, and thereafter ceases to work the unfortunate results which undoubtedly attended the first establishment of this relationship.

Enlarging field of journalism.

With the development of the country other functions of the newspaper began to have at least an equal importance with its partisanship, and so, imperceptibly almost, to modify the character of the journalism of the United States. There came an extraordinary increase of business, and the field of the newspaper expanded correspondingly, its columns being more and more sought as a medium of business communication and announcement. As their numbers increased the newspapers felt the vitalizing

a Buckingham's *Reminiscences*, ii, 77.

influence of competition and began to rival each other in the promptness and fullness with which they gathered the news of the day. The first daily newspaper made its appearance. This was the *American Daily Advertiser*, of Philadelphia, in 1784. (*a*) The second daily newspaper, the New York *Daily Advertiser*, appeared in New York the year following. Boston followed with a daily, the *Polar Star and Boston Advertiser*, in 1796, and it failing, with the *Federal Gazette and Daily Advertiser* in 1798. The names adopted by these first experiments in daily journalism were significant of an early recognition of the important field for money-getting which lay all undeveloped in the matter of advertising.

First daily newspapers.

Up to this time the advertisements of all existing papers had been a wholly minor feature of their columns. On the other hand, the attention given to maritime and commercial intelligence was slight and fitful; but soon after the revolution advertisements began to be an equal source of revenue with subscriptions, and the prices charged for them increased correspondingly. The development of this feature of American newspapers was so sudden and extensive that British journals commented with surprise upon the comparatively extensive advertising patronage of the journals printed in the large cities of the United States.

Rapid development of advertising.

It is true of the early publishers that they dedicated their earnings to the improvement of their publications, so that both in typography and in the amount and character of the reading matter published they steadily improved.

RECORD OF THE EARLY PRESS.

It is impossible to trace the growth of newspapers during this second period with anything like statistical accuracy, owing to the failure of the journals of that era to record this development in their columns and of any one else to make record of it. Mr. Thomas, who preserved the greater part of the data we possess regarding the colonial press, brought his record nominally down to the year 1810, in which his *History of Printing* was published. The one hundred and fifty journals of whose existence he was aware in 1800 had increased in these ten years to three hundred and sixty-six, or more than double—a ratio of increase quite as remarkable at that time as the ratio discovered in the last census year, when more papers were established and more died than the whole number in existence in 1810. His list of American journals in 1810 is here reproduced, as the most important contribution that has or can be made to the literature of the journalism of that period. It has been supplemented, so far as possible, with a record of the subsequent history of the journals enumerated by him:

Statistics of this era.

Record of the American press in 1810.

NEW HAMPSHIRE (12 papers).

[*f.* Federal republican; *r.* republican, opposed to the federalists; *n.* neutral; *w.* weekly; *s. w.* semi-weekly; *t. w.* tri-weekly; * published before the revolution.]

Titles.	Towns.	Subsequent history.
r. New Hampshire Gazette, **w*	Portsmouth	Now published as weekly ed. of Daily Chronicle.
f. Portsmouth Oracle, *w*	do	Since suspended.
f. Intelligencer, *w*	do	Do.
n. Sun, *w*	Dover	Do.
f. Farmers' Museum, *w*	Walpole	Do.
n. Farmers' Cabinet, *w*	Amherst	Still published.
f. Dartmouth Gazette, *w*	Hanover	Since suspended.
f. Concord Gazette, *w*	Concord	Do.
r. New Hampshire Patriot, *w*	do	Do.
f. New Hampshire Sentinel, *w*	Keene	Still published
f. Coos Courier, *w*	Haverhill	Since suspended.
f. Constitutionalist, *w*	Exeter	Do.

MASSACHUSETTS (32 papers).

f. Columbian Centinel, *s. w*	Boston	These journals all disappeared at various dates in the foundations of the present Boston Daily and Weekly Advertiser.
r. Independent Chronicle, *s. w*	do	
f. New England Palladium, *s. w*	do	
r. Boston Patriot, *s. w*	do	
f. Boston Gazette, *s. w*	do	
f. Repertory, *s. w*	do	
n. Fredonian, *w*	do	
f. Massachusetts Spy, **w*	Worcester	Still published daily and weekly.
r. National Ægis, *w*	do	Now published as weekly ed. of Evening Gazette.
f. Salem Gazette, *s. w*	Salem	Still published.
r. Essex Register, *s. w*	do	Do.
f. Newburyport Herald, *s. w*	Newburyport	Still published daily and weekly.
r. Independent Whig, *w*	do	Since suspended.
f. Merrimack Intelligencer, *w*	Haverhill	Do.
f. Hampshire Gazette, *w*	Northampton	Still published.

a This paper grew out of the *Pennsylvania Packet, or General Advertiser*, established in 1771. The *American Advertiser* continued to be published until 1837.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Titles.	Towns.	Subsequent history.
r. Anti-Monarchist, *w*	Northampton	Since suspended.
f. Greenfield Gazette, *w*	Greenfield	Now Gazette and Courier.
f. Hampshire Federalist, *w*	Springfield	Since suspended.
f. Farmers' Herald, *w*	Stockbridge	Do.
r. Sun, *w*	Pittsfield	Still published.
f. Berkshire Reporter, *w*	do	Since suspended.
f. Political Recorder, *w*	Leominster	Do.
f. New Bedford Mercury, *w*	New Bedford	Still published daily and weekly.
r. Old Colony Gazette, *w*	do	Since suspended.
f. Portland Gazette, *w*	Portland (now Maine)	Afterward changed to Advertiser; still published.
r. Eastern Argus, *w*	do	Still published; now daily, weekly, and tri-weekly.
f. Freeman's Friend, *w*	do	Since suspended.
f. Gazette of Maine, *w*	Buckstown (now Maine)	Afterward consolidated with Advertiser.
f. Eagle, *w*	Castine (now Maine)	Since suspended.
r. American Advocate, *w*	Hallowell (now Maine)	Do.
f. Herald of Liberty, *w*	Augusta (now Maine)	Do.
r. Weekly Visitor, *w*	Kennebunk (now Maine)	Do.

RHODE ISLAND (7 papers).

f. Newport Mercury, **w*	Newport	Still published.
r. Rhode Island Republican, *w*	do	Suspended.
f. Providence Gazette, **w*	Providence	Do.
r. Columbian Phœnix, *w*	do	Do.
f. Rhode Island American, *s. w*	do	Do.
f. Herald of the United States, *w*	Warren	Do.
r. Bristol County Register, *w*	do	Do.

CONNECTICUT (12 papers).

f. Connecticut Gazette, **w*	New London	Since suspended.
f. Connecticut Journal, **w*	New Haven	Still published.
f. Connecticut Herald, *w*	do	Since suspended.
f. Connecticut Courant, **w*	Hartford	Still published.
r. American Mercury, *w*	do	Since suspended.
f. Connecticut Mirror, *w*	do	Do.
n. Norwich Courier, *w*	Norwich	Now published as weekly ed. of Morning Bulletin
f. Connecticut Intelligencer, *w*	Danbury	Suspended.
f. Windham Herald, *w*	Windham	Do.
f. Bridgeport Advertiser, *w*	Bridgeport	
f. Bridgeport Gazette, *w*	do	
f. Middlesex Gazette, *w*	Middletown	Since suspended.

VERMONT (15 papers).

f. Vermont Journal, *w*	Windsor	Still published.
r. Vermont Republican, *w*	do	Suspended 1834.
f. Washingtonian, *w*	do	Suspended after 1813.
r. Green Mountain Farmer, *w*	Bennington	Since suspended.
f. Reporter, *w*	Brattleboro'	Merged into the Brattleboro' Messenger in 1826.
f. Vermont Centinel, *w*	Burlington	Suspended 1880.
f. Vermont Courier, *w*	Rutland	Suspended May 30, 1810.
r. Rutland Herald, *w*	do	Still published; now daily and weekly.
f. Green Mountain Patriot, *w*	Peacham	Since suspended.
r. North Star, *w*	Danville	Still published.
f. Champlain Reporter, *w*	Saint Albans	Suspended 1811.
f. Watchman, *w*	Montpelier	Now published as Vermont Watchman and State Journal.
r. Freeman's Press, *w*	do	Suspended 1816.
r. Weekly Wanderer, *w*	Randolph	Suspended 1810.
f. Middlebury Mercury, *w*	Middlebury	Since suspended.

NEW YORK (67 papers).

Titles.	Towns.	Subsequent history.
f. New York Gazette and General Advertiser, daily	New York	Suspended 1840.
f. New York Evening Post, daily	do	Still published.
f. New York Herald, *s. w*	do	Since suspended.
n. American Citizen, daily	do	Established 1806; suspended 1810.
n. Republican Watch Tower, *s. w*	do	Established 1806; since suspended.
f. Commercial Advertiser, daily	do	Still published.
f. Spectator, *s. w*	do	Established 1798; suspended.
r. Public Advertiser, daily	do	Established 1807; suspended 1812.
r. New York Journal, *s. w*	do	Established 1810; suspended.
r. Columbian, daily	do	Established 1810; since suspended.
Columbian, *s. w*	do	Do.
n. Mercantile Advertiser, daily	do	Established 1809; suspended.
Price Current, *w*	do	Since suspended.
f. Washington Republican, *s. w*	do	Do.
f. Albany Gazette, *s. w*	Albany	Established 1782; suspended 1845.
r. Albany Register	do	Established 1788; suspended 1817.
f. Balance and New York State Journal, *s. w*	do	Established 1808; suspended 1811.
r. Suffolk Gazette, *w*	Sag Harbor	Established in 1791 as Long Island Herald; suspended 1811.
r. Long Island Star, *w*	Brooklyn	Established 1809; suspended after 1850.
Saratoga Gazette, *w*	Saratoga	Suspended 1816.
American Eagle, *w*	Watertown	Since suspended.
r. Westchester Gazette, *w*	Peekskill	Do.
f. Somers Museum, *w*	Somers	Do.
r. Orange County Gazette, *w*	Goshen	In 1813 changed to Independent Republican; still published.
f. Spirit of Seventy-Six and Patriot, *w*	do	Now published as Goshen Democrat.
r. Political Index, *w*	Newburgh	Suspended after 1850.
f. Ulster Gazette, *w*	Kingston	Established 1798; since suspended.
r. Plebeian, *w*	do	Established 1805; since suspended.
r. Political Barometer, *w*	Poughkeepsie	Established 1802; since suspended.
f. Poughkeepsie Journal, *w*	do	Now called Poughkeepsie Eagle, daily and weekly.
f. Northern Whig, *w*	Hudson	Suspended 1824.
r. Bee, *w*	do	United with Columbia Republican in 1822.
f. American Eagle, *w*	Catskill	Suspended 1810.
r. Catskill Recorder, *w*	do	Still published.
f. Lansingburgh Gazette, *w*	Lansingburgh	Do.
f. Troy Gazette, *w*	Troy	Suspended before 1818.
r. Farmers' Register, *w*	do	Suspended 1832.
n. Northern Budget, *w*	do	Still published as a Sunday paper.
f. Northern Post, *w*	Salem	Suspended after 1850.
r. Washington Register, *w*	do	Established in 1802 and published several years.
r. American Monitor, *w*	Plattsburgh	Established in 1807 and published a short time.
f. Waterford Gazette, *w*	Waterford	Suspended 1816.
r. Advertiser, *w*	Ballston	Established 1804; suspended 1815.
f. Independent American, *w*	do	Now called Ballston Journal.
f. Mohawk Advertiser, *w*	Schenectady	Published only in 1810.
r. Cabinet, *w*	do	Suspended 1857.
f. Montgomery Republican, *w*	Johnstown	Established 1806; suspended 1836.
r. Montgomery Monitor, *w*	do	Established 1808; removed.
r. Bunker Hill, *w*	Herkimer	Established 1810; suspended 1812.
f. American, *w*	do	Grew out of above; suspended 1813.
f. Utica Patriot, *w*	Utica	Still published; now Utica Morning Herald and Gazette.
r. Columbian Gazette, *w*	do	
Chenango Patriot, *w*	Oxford	Established 1807; suspended 1811.
Hemisphere, *w*	Watertown	Since suspended.
r. Pilot, *w*	Cazenovia	Established 1808; suspended 1823.
f. Freeholder, *w*	Peterborough	Established 1808; suspended 1813.
f. Manlius Times, *w*	Manlius	Established 1808; suspended 1829.
f. Ontario Repository, *w*	Canandaigua	Established 1803; suspended 1856. Afterward revived, and still published as Repository and Messenger.
r. Genesee Messenger, *w*	do	Established 1806; consolidated with Repository January, 1862.
r. Cornucopia, *w*	Batavia	Suspended 1811.
f. Geneva Gazette, *w*	Geneva	Established 1797; suspended 1836. Revived in 1845, and still published.
r. Otsego Herald, *w*	Otsego	Established 1795; suspended 1821.
f. Cooperstown Federalist, *w*	Cooperstown	Established in 1808 as Observer; still published as Freeman's Journal.
n. American Farmer, *w*	Owego	Now called Owego Gazette.
f. True American, *w*	Schoharie	Established 1809; suspended 1812.
r. American Herald, *w*	do	Suspended soon after 1812.
r. Republican Messenger, *w*	Sherburne	Since suspended.

NEW JERSEY (8 papers).

Titles.	Towns.	Subsequent history.
f. Trenton Federalist, *w*	Trenton	Since suspended.
r. True American, *w*	do	Do.
r. New Jersey Journal, *w*	Elizabethtown	Now published as weekly edition of Daily Journal, Elizabethtown.
f. Guardian, or New Brunswick Advertiser, *w*	New Brunswick	Since suspended.
r. Republican Herald, *w*	do	Do.
r. Palladium of Liberty, *w*	Morristown	Do.
f. Genius of Liberty, *w*	do	Do.
r. Centinel of Freedom, *w*	Newark	Now published as weekly edition of Daily Advertiser.

PENNSYLVANIA (73 papers).

f. Pennsylvania Gazette,* *w*	Philadelphia	Since suspended.
f. American Daily Advertiser, daily	do	Now published as North American, d. and t. w.
f. True American and Commercial Advertiser, daily	do	Consolidated with North American.
f. Gazette of the United States, daily	do	Do.
f. Gazette of the United States (for the country), *s. w*	do	Do.
f. Philadelphia Gazette, daily	do	Since suspended.
r. Aurora, daily	do	Do.
r. Aurora (for the country), *s. w*	do	Do.
f. Political and Commercial Register, daily	do	Do.
f. Freeman's Journal, daily	do	Do.
f. Freeman's Journal (for the country), *s. w*	do	Do.
r. Democratic Press, daily	do	Do.
r. Democratic Press (for the country), *t. w*	do	Do.
r. Democratic Press (for the country), *w*	do	Do.
r. Pennsylvania Democrat, *w*	do	Do.
r. Evening Star, daily	do	Do.
f. Amerikanischer Beobachter, German, *w*	do	Do.
Hope's Philadelphia Price Current, *w*	do	Do.
Literary Reporter, occasionally	do	Do.
r. Another German Paper, *w*	do	Do.
Der Wahre Amerikaner, German, *w*	Lancaster	Do.
f. Der Volksfreund, German, *w*	do	Still published.
f. Lancaster Journal, *w*	do	In 1839 merged in the Intelligencer.
r. Intelligencer and Weekly Advertiser, *w*	do	Still published as Intelligencer, daily and weekly.
f. Pennsylvania Correspondent, *w*	Doylestown	Now published as Bucks County Intelligencer.
f. Luzerne Federalist, *w*	Wilkesbarre	Suspended 1818.
r. Susquehanna Democrat, *w*	do	Suspended about 1835.
n. Cumberland Register, *w*	Carlisle	Since suspended.
f. Carlisle Herald, *w*	do	Still published.
r. Carlisle Gazette, *w*	do	Since suspended.
r. Unparteïsche Amerikaner, German, *w*	do	Do.
f. Pittsburgh Gazette, *w*	Pittsburgh	Now published as Commercial Gazette, d. and w.
f. Tree of Liberty, *w*	do	Since suspended.
r. Commonwealth, *w*	do	Do.
r. Western Star, *w*	Lewistown	Now published as Gazette.
f. Der Standhafte Patriot, German, *w*	Reading	Since suspended.
f. Weekly Advertiser, *w*	do	Do.
r. Readinger Adler, German, *w*	do	Still published; oldest German newspaper.
r. Reading Eagle, *w*	do	Since suspended.
r. Genius of Liberty, *w*	Union	Still published.
f. Chester and Delaware Federalist, *w*	West Chester	Still published daily and weekly.
r. American Republican, *w*	Downingtown	Since suspended.
f. Bedford Gazette, *w*	Bedford	Still published.
n. People's Instructor, German and English	Easton	Do.
f. Der Northampton Correspondent, German, *w*	do	Do.
f. Pennsylvania Herald, *w*	do	Since suspended.
r. Northampton Farmer *w*	do	Do.
f. Mirror	Presque Isle	Do.
r. Dauphin Guardian, *w*	Harrisburg	Do.
f. Oracle of Dauphin, *w*	do	Do.
n. The Times, *w*	do	Do.
Harrisburgher Zeitung, German, *w*	do	Do.
f. Norristown Herald, *w*	Norristown	Still published.
r. Weekly Register, *w*	do	Do.
f. Centinel, *w*	Gettysburg	Still published; now Star and Sentinel.
f. Gettysburg Gazette, *w*	do	Since suspended.
r. Brownsville Gazette, *w*	Brownsville	Do.
n. Western Repository, *w*	do	Do.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Titles.	Towns.	Subsequent history.
f. York Recorder, *w*	York	Now published as Republican.
r. Expositor, *w*	do	
Farmers' Register, *w*	Greensburgh	Since suspended.
f. Crawford Weekly Messenger, *w*	Meadville	Do.
f. Franklin Repository, *w*	Chambersburg	Still published.
r. Republican, *w*	do	Suspended 1828.
Minerva, *w*	Beavertown	Since suspended.
r. Eagle, *w*	Huntingdon	Do.
f. Huntingdon Gazette, *w*	do	Do.
r. Republican Argus, *w*	Northumberland	Suspended in 1816 or 1817.
f. Sunbury and Northumberland Gazette, *w*	do	Suspended 1819.
f. Western Corrector, *w*	Washington	Since suspended.
f. Western Telegraphe, *w*	do	Do.
r. Reporter, *w*	do	Now published as weekly edition of Daily Reporter.
r. Weekly Messenger, *w*	Frankford	Since suspended.

DELAWARE (3 papers).

r. American Watchman, *s. w*	Wilmington	Since suspended.
r. Delaware Gazette, *s. w*	do	Still published; now daily and weekly.
Delaware Freeman, *w*	do	Since suspended.

MARYLAND (21 papers).

f. Maryland Gazette,* *w*	Annapolis	Still published.
r. Maryland Republican, *s. w*	do	Do.
f. Federal Gazette and Baltimore Advertiser, daily	Baltimore	Since suspended.
f. Federal Gazette and Baltimore Advertiser (for the country), *t. w*	do	Do.
r. Whig, daily	do	Do.
r. Whig (for the country), *t. w*	do	Do.
f. Federal Republican and Commercial Gazette, daily	do	Do.
f. Federal Republican and Commercial Gazette (for the country), *t. w*	do	Do.
r. Evening Post, daily	do	Do.
r. Evening Post (for the country), *t. w*	do	Do.
r. American and Commercial Advertiser, daily	do	Still published daily and weekly.
r. American and Commercial Advertiser (for the country), *t. w*	do	Not now published.
Recorder, *w*	do	Since suspended.
f. Frederickstown Herald, *w*	Frederickstown	
r. Republican Gazette, *w*	do	
r. Hornet, or Republican Advocate, *w*	do	
f. Der Westliche Correspondent, German, *w*	Hagerstown	Since suspended.
f. Hagerstown Gazette, *w*	do	Do.
r. Maryland Herald, etc., *w*	do	Do.
r. Republican Star, *w*	Easton	Still published.
f. People's Monitor, *w*	do	Since suspended.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (6 papers).

r. National Intelligencer, *t. w*	Washington	Suspended.
r. Universal Gazette, *w*	do	Do.
r. Monitor, *t. w*	do	Do.
n. Spirit of Seventy-Six, *s. w*	do	Do.
f. Independent American, *t. w*	Georgetown	Do.
f. Alexandria Daily Advertiser, daily	Alexandria	Now published as Gazette, d. & t. w.

VIRGINIA (23 papers).

f. Virginia Patriot, *s. w*	Richmond	Suspended.
r. Enquirer, *s. w*	do	Do.
f. Virginia Argus, *s. w*	do	Do.
f. Norfolk Gazette, *t. w*	Norfolk	Do.
n. Norfolk Herald, *s. w*	do	Do.
r. Petersburg Intelligencer, *s. w*	Petersburg	Do.
r. Republican, *s. w*	do	Do.
f. Virginia Herald, *w*	Fredericksburg	Do.
r. Republican Constitution, *w*	Winchester	Do.
f. Centinel, *w*	do	Do.

VIRGINIA—Continued.

Titles.	Towns.	Subsequent history.
f. Winchester Gazette, *w*	Winchester	Suspended.
r. Democratic Lamp, *w*	do	Do
r. Lynchburg Star, *w*	Lynchburg	Do.
r. Lynchburg Press, *w*	do	In 1818 changed to Virginian; still published.
r. Staunton Eagle, *w*	Staunton	Suspended.
r. Republican Farmer, *w*	do	Do.
f. Washingtonian, *w*	Leesburg	Still published.
r. Republican Press, *w*	do	Since suspended.
r. Republican Luminary, *w*	Wythe C. H.	Do.
r. Holstein Intelligencer, *w*	Abingdon	Do.
f. Virginia Telegraphe, *w*	Lexington	Now published as Gazette.
r. Monongalia Gazette, *w*	Morgantown	Since suspended.
r. Farmers' Register, *w*	Charlestown	Do.

NORTH CAROLINA (10 papers).

f. Wilmington Gazette, *w*	Wilmington	Since suspended.
f. Raleigh Minerva, *w*	Raleigh	Do.
n. Star, *w*	do	Do.
r. Raleigh Register, etc., *w*	do	Suspended after 1856.
f. Carolina Federal Republican, *w.*	New Berne	Since suspended.
r. True Republican, *w*	do	Do.
f. Edenton Gazette, *w*	Edenton	Do.
n. North Carolina Journal, *w*	Halifax	Do.
f. Fayetteville Intelligencer, *w*	Fayetteville	Do.
r. Elizabeth City Gazette, *w*	Elizabeth City	Do.

SOUTH CAROLINA (10 papers).

r. City Gazette, daily	Charleston	Since suspended.
r. Carolina Gazette, *w*	Georgetown	Do.
f. Times, daily	do	Do.
f. Charleston Courier, daily	Charleston	Now published as News and Courier, d., t. w., & w.
f. Carolina Messenger, *w*	do	Suspended.
n. Strength of the People, *s. w*	Georgetown	Do.
n. Brazen Face, *w*	Charleston	Do.
f. Georgetown Gazette, *s. w*	do	Do.
r. South Carolina State Gazette, *w*	Columbia	Do.
r. Miller's Weekly Messenger, *w*	Pendleton	Do.

GEORGIA (13 papers).

f. Columbian Museum, *s. w*	Savannah	Since suspended.
r. Republican and Savannah Ledger, *t. w*	do	Suspended after 1829.
r. Public Intelligencer, *s. w*	do	Since suspended.
Mirror of the Times, *w*	Augusta	Do.
f. Augusta Herald, *w*	do	Do.
Columbian Centinel, *w*	do	Do.
r. Augusta Chronicle, *w*	do	Now published as Chronicle and Constitutionalist. d., t. w., and w.
r. Louisville Gazette, *w*	Louisville	Since suspended.
r. Georgia Argus, *w*	Milledgeville	Do.
r. Georgia Journal, *w*	do	Afterward removed to Macon.
Milledgeville Intelligencer, *w*	do	Since suspended.
f. Monitor, *w*	Washington	Suspended after 1820.
r. Georgia Express, *w*	Athens	Since suspended.

KENTUCKY (17 papers).

r. Kentucky Gazette, *w*	Lexington	Published nearly 75 years.
r. Lexington Reporter, *w*	do	Consolidated with Observer in 1832
f. Western World, *w*	Frankfort	Since suspended.
r. Guardian of Freedom, *w*	do	Do.
r. Argus of Western America, *w*	do	Do.
r. Palladium, *w*	do	Do.
r. Candid Review, *w*	Bardstown	Do.
r. Globe, *w*	Richmond	Do.
r. Auxilliary, *w*	Washington	Do.
r. Dove, *w*	do	Do.
r. Farmers' Library, *w*	Louisville	Do.

KENTUCKY—Continued.

Titles.	Towns.	Subsequent history.
f. Louisville Gazette, *w*	Louisville	Since suspended.
r. Farmers' Friend, *w*	Russellville	Do.
r. Mirror, *w*	do	Do.
Political Theater, *w*	Lancaster	Do.
r. Western Citizen, *w*	Paris	Still published.
r. Informant, *w*	Danville	Suspended.

TENNESSEE (6 papers).

r. Knoxville Gazette, *w*	Knoxville	Suspended.
f. Western Centinel, *w*	do	Do.
r. Tennessee Gazette, *w*	Nashville	Do.
r. Review, *w*	do	Do.
r. Carthage Gazette, *w*	Carthage	Do.
r. United States Herald, *w*	Clarksville	Now published as Chronicle.

OHIO (14 papers).

f. Supporter, *w*	Chillicothe	Since suspended.
f. Scioto Gazette, *w*	do	Still published.
r. Fredonian, *w*	do	Since suspended.
r. Independent Republican, *w*	do	Do.
r. Whig, *w*	Cincinnati	Do.
r. Liberty Hall, *w*	do	Now published as Gazette, d., s. w., and w.
n. Advertiser, *w*	do	Since suspended.
r. Muskingum Messenger, *w*	Zanesville	Do.
r. Ohio Gazette, *w*	Marietta	Now published as Marietta Register.
f. Commentator, *w*	do	Since suspended.
Ohio Patriot, *w*	Lisbon	Still published (now New Lisbon).
Western Herald, *w*	Steubenville	Still published daily and weekly.
r. Impartial Expositor, *w*	Saint Clairsville	Since suspended.
r. Western Star, *w*	Lebanon	Still published.

TERRITORY OF MICHIGAN (1 paper).

Michigan Essay, *w*	Detroit	Established 1809; published but a short time.

INDIANA TERRITORY (1 paper).

Western Sun, *w*	Saint Vincennes	Still published; now daily and weekly.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY (4 papers).

f. Weekly Chronicle, *w*	Natchez	Suspended.
Mississippi Messenger, *w*	do	Do.
r. Natchez Gazette, *w*	do	Do.
Mississippian, *w*	do	Do.

TERRITORY OF ORLEANS (10 papers).

f. Orleans Gazette, English and French, daily	New Orleans	Suspended.
f. Orleans Gazette (for the country), *w*	do	Do.
f. Louisiana Gazette, daily	do	Do.
f. Louisiana Gazette (for the country), *s. w*	do	Do.
r. Louisiana Courier, English and French, *t. w*	do	Do.
Telegraphe, English and French, *t. w*	do	Do.
f. Friend of the Laws, English and French, *t. w*	do	Do.
Moniteur de la Louisiane, French, *t. w*	do	Do.
El Mississippi, Spanish, *s. w*	do	Do.
The Messenger	do	Do.

LOUISIANA (1 paper).

Missouri Gazette, *w*	Saint Louis	Suspended.

GENERAL STATEMENT FOR 1810.

States.	Daily.	Tri-weekly.	Semi-weekly.	Weekly.	Total.	No. of copies circulated annually.
Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	12	12	657,800
District of Columbia	1	3	1	1	6	41,600
Delaware	.....	.....	2	1	8	166,400
Georgia	.....	1	2	10	13	707,200
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	17	17	618,800
Massachusetts	.....	.....	9	23	32	2,873,000
Maryland	5	5	1	10	21	1,903,200
New York	7	.....	8	51	*67	4,139,200
New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	8	8	332,800
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	12	12	624,000
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	10	10	416,000
Ohio	.....	.....	.....	14	14	473,200
Pennsylvania	9	1	3	57	†73	4,542,200
Rhode Island	.....	.....	1	6	7	3,332,800
South Carolina	3	.....	2	5	10	842,400
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	6	6	171,600
Virginia	.....	1	6	16	23	1,289,600
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	15	15	582,400
TERRITORIES.						
Indiana	.....	.....	.....	1	1	15,600
Michigan	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	4	4	83,200
Orleans	2	4	2	1	*10	748,800
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	1	1	15,600
Total	27	15	37	282	366	24,577,400

*1 period of issue not given included in total.
†1 occasionally and 2 period of issue not given included in total.

The untrustworthiness of these figures for circulation in 1810 will be seen from an analysis of New York. There were seven dailies printed in that city in that year, and if we assign to them the entire 4,139,200 given the state as an annual circulation we reduce their average daily issue for 310 times a year to 1,907 and leave not a sheet for the sixty other papers then printed, of which eight were semi-weekly. Indiana is given one paper, with 15,000 issues, which means, apparently, 288 papers a week for fifty-two weeks.

This list omits, of course, a large number of periodicals which were established in the interval since the close of the war, and which had ceased to exist in 1810. Of this class of journals there were quite as many, in proportion to the whole number, as there have since been at any period. Quite a large list of them might be given, but inasmuch as it must be incomplete the effort has not been made. Dailies, weeklies, semi-weeklies, and tri-weeklies were constantly being started, especially in cities like New York and Philadelphia, during this period. Leaving out of the account all that failed or were absorbed by more successful enterprises, we find that there were in 1810 seven dailies in New York city, nine in Philadelphia, five in Baltimore, two in Charleston and one in Georgetown, South Carolina, two in New Orleans, and one in Alexandria, making twenty-seven dailies then published. We can trace through other sources the upward progress of the daily press in New York city in the years immediately subsequent, and the figures given below indicate the proportions of circulation to population, not only for that city, but with comparative accuracy for each of the other large cities of the United States. They are obtained from the *Newspaper Record*, compiled by Lay & Brother, of Philadelphia, with the assistance of W. T. Coggeshall, then state librarian of Ohio, in 1856, a work which is not only valuable as supplying the only connecting link with Thomas' history, but noteworthy also as being the first attempt to publish a complete newspaper directory of the United States:

Daily press of 1810.

Daily press of New York city in 1816, 1820, and 1832.

NEW YORK CITY DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN 1860.

	Circulation.
Mercantile Advertiser	2,000
Gazette	1,750
Evening Post	1,600
Commercial Advertiser	1,200
Courier	920
Columbian	825
National Advocate	875
Total	9,170

NEW YORK CITY DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN 1820.

	Circulation.
Mercantile Advertiser	1,000
Gazette	1,500
Evening Post	2,000
Commercial Advertiser	2,000
Columbian	800
National Advocate	1,200
Daily Advertiser	1,300
American	1,000
Total	10,800

NEWSPAPERS IN NEW YORK STATE IN 1832.

	Number.	Number of copies.	Issued annually.
Daily	13	18,200	5,032,800
Semi-weekly	12	19,200	1,996,800
Weekly	33	56,000	2,912,000
Semi-monthly	8	3,000	72,000
Monthly	3	2,000	24,000
Total in New York city	64	98,400	10,037,600
Out of the city	194	.....	* 5,400,000
Total in the state	258	.....	15,437,600

* Estimated.

NEWSPAPERS IN NEW YORK STATE IN 1850.

	New York city.	Other places.	Total.
Daily	14	42	56
Semi- and tri-weekly	7	8	15
Weekly	58	268	326
Sunday	8	1	9
Semi-monthly	5	8	13
Monthly	14	11	25
Total	106	338	444

New York and London daily press.

At the date when these figures begin there were undoubtedly more daily newspapers circulated in London than in New York city, but the difference closed up rapidly with the lapse of years, until in 1850 the number printed and sold in New York had grown to be nearly double the number in London.

While the daily press of the large cities was thus developing the weekly newspaper was pushing itself throughout the country wherever the stalwart enterprise of the period blocked out new villages and settlements. (*a*)

Development of the provincial press.

These weekly newspapers partook largely of the characteristics of the earlier weekly papers of the metropolis, and were modeled after them in appearance and contents. The first newspaper in the Mississippi territory had appeared in 1779. In 1793 the *Centinel of the North-Western Territory* was started in Cincinnati by William Maxwell, the first newspaper and the first printing office beyond the Ohio river. Nathaniel Willis, a Boston printer, established the Scioto *Gazette* in Chillicothe in 1796, and in 1799 the *Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette* was issued. The first periodical publication in Indiana territory appeared at Vincennes in 1808, and in the same year the *Missouri Republican* was founded at Saint Louis, then a small trading-post. Kentucky had seen her first newspaper in 1787 at Lexington, under the auspices of John Bradford, and in 1809 Michigan had a small paper, published half in English and half in French, at Detroit. The record of the establishment of these and other pioneer papers is given in detail, so far as obtainable, in the appendix to this report, containing a summary statement of the development of the press in the several states of the United States. The daily newspaper began to make its appearance in the larger provincial towns between 1815 and 1830, the Albany *Daily Advertiser* being founded in 1815, and the Rochester *Daily Advertiser* in 1826. In 1832 there were in New York state, outside of the metropolis, but seven daily papers, (*b*) three of which were printed in Albany,

a The publication of this paper commenced within less than thirty months after the first blow was struck in laying out our village of Moscow. The place was then a thicket of wood, without a human habitation. At present we have a flourishing settlement, in which many useful arts and professions are exercised, and three schools established, at which the number of scholars is nearly eighty.—*Genesee (N. Y.) Farmer*, 1817.

b Coggeshall in *Newspaper Record*, 1856.

two in Troy, and two in Rochester. In 1824 there were eleven daily papers in Philadelphia and twelve in New York, with a circulation varying from 1,000 to 4,000 copies. In 1828 the whole number of the American press had increased to 863, with a yearly issue of 68,117,798 copies. In 1830 the number was estimated at 1,000, while the census of 1840 returned 1,403 newspapers and periodicals, with a yearly issue of 195,838,673 copies. The following table, also compiled by Mr. Coggeshall, conveys at a glance the progress of the American press from 1776 to 1840, at which latter date the third era of journalism in this country may be said to have been well under way:

States.	1776.	1810.	1828.	1840.
Maine	.....	.....	29	36
Massachusetts	7	32	78	91
New Hampshire	1	12	17	27
Vermont	.....	14	21	30
Rhode Island	2	7	21	16
Connecticut	4	11	33	33
New York	4	66	161	245
New Jersey	.....	8	22	33
Pennsylvania	9	72	185	187
Delaware	.....	2	4	6
Maryland	2	21	37	45
District of Columbia	.....	6	9	14
Virginia	2	23	34	51
North Carolina	2	10	20	27
South Carolina	3	10	16	17
Georgia	1	13	18	34
Florida	.....	1	2	10
Alabama	.....	.....	10	28
Mississippi	.....	4	6	30
Louisiana	.....	10	9	34
Tennessee	.....	6	8	46
Kentucky	.....	17	23	38
Ohio	.....	14	66	123
Indiana	.....	.....	17	73
Michigan	.....	.....	2	32
Illinois	.....	.....	4	43
Missouri	.....	.....	5	35
Arkansas	.....	.....	1	9
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	6
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	4
Total	**37**	**359**	**861**	**1,403**

THIRD PERIOD: 1835-1880.

THIRD PERIOD.

PREVIOUS FEDERAL AND STATE CENSUSES OF THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

This sketch of the rise and development of the American newspaper has now reached the period of time which marks the commencement of the third and present era in its history. It is not possible to assign the beginning of this era to any particular year or event, its coming being due to a variety of causes, which may be enumerated in the following order: First, the establishment of the penny press; second, the development of railroads as a means for the distribution of newspapers, the transmission of news reports, and the reduction of heavy postage rates; third, the discovery of telegraphy, and its immediate application to the purposes of journalism; and fourth, but not less important than other causes, the improvements of the printing press, which have rendered it possible to print large editions of newspapers in a short time.

Causes of the present development of the American press.

The contrast between the primitive journalism of the United States and that which may be taken as typical of its present development is wholly in keeping with the general growth of the country. It has passed from a desultory and hap-hazard pursuit into a well-organized, thoroughly-equipped, and largely-remunerative business and profession combined, which employs the best brains, reaps the amplest rewards, and exerts an influence somewhat vague perhaps in its character and of disputed potency as compared with other mediums of influencing public opinion, but still a force recognized in every quarter as of the highest importance in the political, social, and material progress of the country. Considered merely in its statistical aspects, the condition of the American newspaper press at this culminating period in the third era of its history indicates a growth which has no parallel in any other country in the world, and is hardly paralleled by that of any other phase of industrial development in the United States. The significance of these statistics is immensely enhanced by the peculiarly intimate relation the periodical press bears to every other field of development in our civilization. It has made itself the exponent and the reflex of every other industry and profession. There is now no field of thought or labor which does not command its special organs of opinion and information, adapted to the varying conditions of different latitudes and conflicting interests. Underlying this remarkable development of the press we cannot fail to recognize, as a self-evident proposition, the necessary dependence of the community upon the newspaper press for the discharge of certain functions which society requires at certain hands, and upon the discharge of which the well-regulated daily life of the people depends. The conditions of this daily life require some general medium of communication between man and man. Thus, notices of marriages and deaths, business announcements of every conceivable description, official publications and notifications required by law, an infinite variety of details, of both public and private character, relating to the mails, the trains, the churches, the schools, etc., all these have come to depend upon the periodical press for publicity. The expedients of primitive society for supplying the place of this press were many and unique, but were confessedly inadequate, even in a primitive society. The press has thus wound itself around the very pillars of our institutions, and its own growth is an inseparable consequence of growth in every other direction. Quite as much to this necessary and increasing relation of the periodical press to the development of the country as to either of the four causes enumerated above must be assigned the explanation of the important and interesting condition in which the newspaper is found at the Tenth Census.

The press a public necessity.

The influence of the various causes enumerated in the rapid growth of newspapers in this country will be considered in their turn in the presentation of the statistics elicited by the Tenth Census in reference to the newspaper press, and in the elucidation of these statistics it will frequently be necessary to reach backward and pick up the scattered threads of history which underlie the present condition of the American press. But the year 1880 finds both the newspaper and the periodical press in the fullest development of the characteristics of this third era, and the various features of newspaper growth for the past forty years can therefore be most advantageously traced in connection with the statistics now to be discussed.

Plan of the discussion.

A large part of the information presented in the series of tables submitted herewith has never before been gathered, either in a census or in any other form. Cognizance was first taken of the newspaper press as a subject of specific investigation in the federal census of 1840, the census of that year containing an enumeration of the newspapers and periodicals then published, with an approximation of their circulation. Subsequently there was some effort on the part of private individuals to gather in a rough form the number of papers published in the United States, their characteristics, and their approximate circulation, and these figures have been gathered together in this report, with a view to showing the gradual development of the American press. Several of the states in their state censuses have made a special feature of the statistics of the press; but comparatively so few of them have any state census at all, and of those which do so few have devoted any attention to this branch of

Earlier censuses of the American press.

State censuses and the press.

investigation that it has been found impossible to make any general use of their figures by way of illustrating this development. The census of New York taken in 1865 contained an alphabetical list of all the newspapers and periodicals published in that year in the state, together with a summarized estimate of their circulation; and the next and last census, that of 1875, ignored the press altogether as a subject of investigation. The Massachusetts census of 1875 gave a list of all the newspapers published in that state in the year previous, with a series of accompanying tables, which indicated their number, their character, and their circulation by periods of issue. The report of the secretary of the state of Ohio, published in 1877, contained a full list of all the newspapers, serials, and other periodicals published in that state in the year previous, but without any statistical data accompanying it. The Wisconsin "Blue-Book", of annual publication, contains each year a list of the newspapers and periodicals of that state; so also does that of Michigan. The first annual report of the bureau of statistics of the state of Indiana (1879) contains the most complete attempt yet made by the authorities of any state to compile the statistics of its newspaper press. The figures obtained from these various state reports are summarized in the appendix to this report. The first biennial report of the board of agriculture of the state of Kansas (1877–'78) contains a carefully-prepared history of the newspapers published in the several counties, without statistical data regarding them. The data given include the number, circulation, politics, and general character, number of employés, and amount paid in wages of all the newspaper establishments in the state.

New York, 1865.

Massachusetts, 1875.

Ohio, 1877.

Wisconsin.

Michigan.

Indiana, 1879.

Kansas.

The above includes all that has been done, so far as I am able to discover, by any of the states toward the collection of the statistics of the newspaper press. It is a field of inquiry so easily covered, and the statistics to be elicited are subject to such constant and interesting variation, that it seems proper to suggest that in all state censuses hereafter attempted special attention should be given to this subject of investigation. Accurate lists of the newspapers published in the several states are of great value to many individuals for a variety of purposes; and they constitute, beside, a very material element in the history of the state. The newspapers have come to rank side by side with the schools, the churches, and the libraries as an educating and elevating influence in society, and differ from these civilizing institutions only in the sense that they are private enterprises. But they are alike dependent upon public support, sustaining an official relation to the civil institutions, and attaining in every locality the character and the influence which make them, all things considered, the best possible index of the real character of the communities they represent.

Value of press statistics.

DEFECTS OF PREVIOUS CENSUSES OF THE PRESS.

In the two decades intervening the methods of inquiry concerning the press by the federal census mainly followed the plan adopted in the census of 1850. The statistics were gathered by the regular enumerators in the course of their collection of population and industrial statistics, and included only the data of the number of periodicals, their circulation, the character of the several publications, and the periods of issue. The census of 1840 had a series of tables devoted to the printing and binding industry. The statistics of the newspaper press, as regards number and periods of issue, given in that census have been reproduced elsewhere. In addition to these figures, the census of 1840 gave 447 binderies, and to these and 1,552 printing offices (which included the newspaper establishments) assigned 11,523 hands employed and $5,873,815 capital invested. There was no attempt to estimate the value of the gross product, although this was done for other industries, and there has been no effort in subsequent censuses to estimate the amount of capital invested. In the Eighth and Ninth Censuses there were given in the tables of the manufacturing statistics approximate figures for the printing industry in bulk, embracing newspapers, book and job printing, under separate heads, in the Eighth Census, and grouping all branches, with the addition of photographic albums, in the Ninth Census. (*a*) The most casual examination of these tables, either in the Eighth or the Ninth Census, shows them

Method of censuses of 1840, 1850, 1860, and 1870.

(*a*) STATISTICS OF PRINTING ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1870.

	No. of establishments.	Steam engines.		Water wheels.		Hands employed.				Capital.	Wages.	Materials.	Products.
		Horse-power.	No.	Horse-power.	No.	All.	Males above 16.	Females above 15.	Youth.				
Printing and publishing (not specified).*	311	2,698	187	20	1	10,668	8,718	1,231	719	$16,839,993	$7,156,332	$11,398,131	$28,995,214
Printing, book	40	458	28	.....	.....	1,390	920	352	118	2,128,993	760,275	1,525,773	3,568,823
Printing, newspaper	1,199	3,135	302	74	9	13,130	11,343	718	1,069	14,947,887	8,168,515	8,709,632	25,393,029
Printing, job	609	1,440	174	15	4	5,555	4,458	499	598	6,007,354	2,710,234	2,966,709	8,511,934
Total	2,159	7,731	691	109	14	30,743	25,439	2,800	2,504	39,924,227	18,795,356	24,600,245	66,469,000
Printing and publishing, census of 1860.	1,666	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,159	† 17,826	† 2,333	.....	19,622,318	7,588,996	12,844,288	‡ 31,063,898

* Includes photograph albums. † Total number males and females. ‡ Value of products in 1850, $11,586,549; increase 1860 over 1850, 168 per cent.

to be unreliable as an indication of the real status of the printing industry in the years covered. The value of the newspaper product in 1860 was placed at $20,653,371, which was claimed to be an increase from $11,352,705 in 1850; and the total value of all the printing products enumerated above, as grouped in the Ninth Census, was returned as $66,469,000, as against a total by the Eighth Census, exclusive of photograph albums, of $39,678,043. If the figures for 1860 were abnormally small, as the importance of the combined industry at the time would indicate, those given for 1870 were utterly inadequate to determine the dimensions of the printing business at that time. The present inquiry has discovered the value of the gross product of the newspaper establishments alone to be $87,441,132 22, and if to these figures is added the value of the products of all the book publishing establishments and job-printing offices in the United States the grand aggregate would approximate $150,000,000. Great as has been the advancement in all the industries relating to printing, it can hardly be pretended that, except in the single branch of newspapers, the value of their product has doubled in the ten years.

Incompleteness of earlier press statistics.

PLAN OF THE PRESENT INQUIRY.

In enlarging the field of inquiry the aim has been to gather all the facts in relation to the press which will aid in determining its proper rank among the various industries which invite the investment of American brains, capital, and enterprise; which will be of service to the craft itself in studying the conditions of business success; which will afford the parties who supply the material wants of the publishers—the paper manufacturers, the press-makers, and the type-founders—a correct knowledge of the quantity of those supplies in use or likely to be used hereafter; and which, finally, may be required to estimate something of the educational influence of the press of the United States as a steadily progressing medium of intercommunication and self-education between and for the masses of the people.

Aim of this inquiry.

The pursuit of several inquiries to this end has been attended with numerous and perplexing difficulties, and some illustrations of these difficulties may be given. The great majority of the newspapers of the United States are published in connection with a job-printing office, upon which the publishers rely as an equal source of revenue. This is invariably the case with the weekly local newspapers, which constitute the bulk of the American press of to-day. As a rule, the publishers of these newspapers keep no separate accounts of the outgo and income from these two sources of revenue. Many of them, in filling out the schedules sent them for the statistics of their newspaper publication, returned to the Census Office the figures for the newspaper and the job-printing industry combined, and to detect when this had been done, and to make the proper separation when necessary, was a delicate and difficult undertaking. The task can be somewhat simplified in future censuses by consolidating every inquiry which relates in any manner to the printing and publishing business under one investigation and arranging the schedules sent out, with a view to assisting the party making answer in the classification of the details of his double industry.

Difficulties encountered.

Job printing and newspaper publication.

Another difficulty arising in the preparation of these statistics was to draw a clearly-defined and intelligible line between publications of a permanent character and those which are in their nature ephemeral and unjournalistic. There is an immense number of publications in the United States of the latter character, hundreds of presses constantly producing them for a myriad of purposes. It may be said, in a wo that they have been rigorously excluded from this enumeration, as they embrace all the dev of advertisers to push their wares by incorporating in their advertising sheets a certain amount of attractive reading matter and emitting them at regular dates, like *bona-fide* periodicals. There is not a city in the United States which does not possess more or less of this class of periodicals, and in drawing the line between them and those which should be enumerated the rule adopted was to exclude all publications which are not sold at a stated subscription price. Publications which are distributed gratuitously to whoever will take them are not newspapers or periodicals in the real sense of the word, because their purpose is the business advantage of the publisher in other than journalistic fields, their continuance being dependent upon his caprice, rather than upon any fixed rule of periodic appearance. These include all such issues as theater programmes, the bulletins of large mercantile houses, transient political campaign sheets, and the large fashion quarterlies of ladies' furnishing houses, of which latter there are many which would seem, under any other rule, to properly belong in the census enumeration. Publications of the kind indicated are in the nature of things ephemeral. They appear and disappear with an intermittent regularity which defies enumeration, and confuses the real and important character of the American press.

Ephemeral publications.

The rule of exclusion adopted.

The census of 1870, in speaking of this difficulty, said:

> The law requires this report of newspapers and periodicals, on account of their relation to the moral, social, and intellectual condition of the people. To swamp this class of statistics by inconsiderately admitting hundreds of prospectuses, circulars, and advertising sheets, which can possibly have no such relations, would be undoubtedly an abuse. At the same time this subject has been treated liberally, and every periodical has been admitted to these tables which could establish a reasonable claim to be considered as within the purview of the census act.

The ruling of the Post-Office.

The rule of exclusion adopted in this inquiry is founded upon the rulings of the Post-Office Department of the United States, which excludes all publications not here enumerated from mail-matter of the second class, and includes newspapers or periodicals mailed from a known office of publication. (*a*) The rule of the Post-Office Department is based upon reason and equity. It would have been possible, by including in this enumeration the publications which the Post-Office excludes from second-class mail, to swell the volume of American newspapers fully one-third above the figures given in this report. They add largely to the importance and the revenue of the printing business as such, but they add nothing to the influence of the press in its capacity as a medium of news communication, and cannot rightly be permitted to enter into an inquiry of this character.

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a The following general rules, published by the Post-Office Department for the purpose of obtaining uniform decisions in regard to the character of publications entitled to be mailed at the second-class rate, indicate the principles upon which the department bases its definition of a periodical:

DOUBTFUL PUBLICATIONS.

1. Trade journals which are manifestly not devoted to the general interests of the whole trade which they assume to represent, and do not admit all reputable firms or houses upon equal terms to their advertising columns, but publish the price-list or other advertisement of one house, to the practical exclusion of all others in the same line of business, must be regarded as primarily designed for advertising purposes, and hence should be excluded from the pound rate allowed to second-class mail-matter.

2. When, however, the owner of a publication of this character can offer satisfactory evidence to the postmaster at the office of publication that it possesses sufficient value in the opinion of the public to induce a large enough number of subscriptions by persons who do not advertise in it and have no interest in the advertisements therein as to make the publication self-sustaining and a source of profit, independent of the benefits conferred upon the business, either of the proprietors, when they are not regularly engaged in the sole business of printing and publishing, or of the houses whose price-lists or other advertisements are published therein, then the department holds that, in the judgment of the public, the publication is originated for the dissemination of information of a public character, and the presumption against it being thus removed, it may be admitted to entry as second-class mail-matter; but this evidence must be submitted in detail to the First Assistant Postmaster-General for his ruling as to its sufficiency.

3. Publications asserted to be issued in the general interest of printers and publishers cannot be admitted to entry as second-class mail-matter when it appears that the number of their paid subscriptions is so insignificant in comparison with their exchange lists as to demonstrate that the primary object of the publishers is to advertise their own business and that of others by means of a free circulation among other publishers and printers. The assumption by the proprietors of such publications that they are entitled to the pound rate doubtless originated in a misunderstanding of the effect of the acts of June 23, 1874, July 12, 1876, and March 3, 1879. Under the act of June 8, 1872, it was enacted:

SEC. 184. That the following mail-matter shall be allowed to pass free in the mail:

* * * * * * * * *

Seventh. Newspapers, periodicals, and magazines, reciprocally interchanged between publishers, and not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight, to be confined to a single number of each publication.

The act of June 23, 1874 (section 5), prohibited free exchanges, and fixed the rate of postage upon "all newspapers and periodical publications mailed from a known office of publication or news agency, and addressed to regular subscribers or news agents", at two cents per pound when published once a week or oftener, and at three cents per pound when published less frequently.

This was modified by the act of July 12, 1876 (section 15), which provided:

That transient newspapers and magazines, regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates, shall be admitted to and transmitted in the mails at the rate of one cent for every two ounces or fractional part thereof, and one cent for each two additional ounces or fractional part thereof.

The act of March 3, 1879, which fixed a uniform second-class rate of two cents per pound, contains the following proviso to section 14:

Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to admit to the second-class rate regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates.

The rate of two cents per pound does not cover the cost of transportation, but was agreed to by Congress in accordance with the uniform policy of the United States government from the first inception of the postal system, which has been to favor the diffusion of intelligence among the people by throwing upon the general public a large portion of the cost of carrying legitimate newspapers and periodicals to subscribers.

The acts of July 12, 1876, and of March 3, 1879, show, however, that it was not the intention of Congress to permit the liberal rates of postage, given for the purpose of encouraging the diffusion of intelligence by legitimate publications, to be abused for the mailing of mere advertising sheets at the expense of the public; and there is nothing in the law to induce the belief that Congress proposed that advertising agents, type-founders, press-builders, and dealers in printers' supplies should enjoy the privilege of distributing their advertisements regularly among their customers or prospective patrons at the pound rate, while it prohibited a wholesale grocer from sending a publication descriptive of his goods in the same manner and at the same rate to all retail dealers.

4. The rule just indicated for the exclusion of so-called printers' publications, designed primarily for the purpose of free exchanging, should also be applied to so-called "amateur" publications, and the same evidence of a self-sustaining subscription-list required of them as of trade journals before admission to entry as second-class mail-matter.

* * * * * * * * *

6. The list of legitimate subscribers to entitle a publication to entry as second-class mail-matter must be composed of those persons only who themselves make and pay their subscriptions. * * * *

7. The regular sale to news agents of the whole or greater part of the issue of any publication is sufficient evidence that it has a legitimate list of subscribers.

8. After a publication has been admitted to entry as second-class mail-matter, the regular mailing by the publisher of sample copies in quantities exceeding the number sent to regular subscribers, as well as the continuous mailing of such copies to the same person, will be taken as evidence that it is primarily designed for free circulation, and its transmission at the second-class rate should be discontinued.

9. If one number of the current issue of a publication which has been admitted to the second-class rate be so changed as to assume the character of an advertising sheet within the intent of the statute, and be fraudulently mailed as second-class mail-matter, or presented for mailing at the pound rate, the right of the publication to the second-class rate is thereby destroyed, as it cannot be said to "regularly be issued at stated intervals". It cannot again be admitted to the pound rate until its regularity of publication as second-class mail-matter is re-established.

ALMANACS AND ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS.

For the same reason no effort has been made in this inquiry to make a record of the annual publications in the United States. Such an effort was made in the censuses of 1850 and 1860, and abandoned in that of 1870. The census of 1850 reported four annual publications, with a circulation of 47,500; that of 1860 sixteen annuals, with a circulation of 807,570. Exactly what kind of periodicals these were it is impossible now to discover; but it is obvious from the large figures given for circulation that they were in the nature either of literary or holiday annuals, of which there have been at various times many and excellent ones published in the United States, or of almanacs, of which there always have been, and still are, very many more. The literary annuals, once so popular, can be more properly classified as books, which in fact they are, and they appear once, twice, or oftener, as they are profitable or otherwise. Of the almanacs there are an immense number and variety in the United States, which are sold at a stated price, beside the innumerable quantity published by individual enterprise for gratuitous distribution as a successful method of advertising. These almanacs, and particularly those of a political character, like the New York *Tribune Almanac*, the Albany *Evening Journal Almanac*, and the Philadelphia *Ledger Almanac*, as well as those of a religious character, published either by religious organizations or newspapers, are in the nature of serials, but they are for a purpose and of a character apart and distinct from the character and purpose of periodical publications, and to admit them into the enumeration would therefore have simply been confusing. Another reason for not admitting them appeared in the impossibility of obtaining, with the resources at the command of the Census Office, an accurate enumeration of the whole number of these almanacs now published in the United States and sold at a stated price. New enterprises of this character constantly appear and disappear again after a single publication. The history and statistics of almanacs in the United States offer an inviting field of investigation, but not in connection with the statistics of the newspaper press. (*a*)

Annual publications.

Almanacs.

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a The annals of almanacs in America begin with the first introduction of printing in the new world north of Mexico. In 1639 appeared at Cambridge *An Almanac Calculated for New England*, by Mr. William Pierce, Mariner. This was printed by Stephen Daye, and no copy of it has been preserved. It was the first book printed in the colonies, preceding by a twelvemonth the famous *Bay Psalm Book, or New England Version of the Psalms*, published by the same printer at Cambridge in 1640. Cambridge continued to issue almanacs almost every year, and in 1676 the first Boston almanac was printed by John Foster, who published the same year the first book ever printed in Boston. The first Philadelphia almanac was put forth in 1686, edited by Daniel Leeds and printed by William Bradford. New York followed with its first almanac in 1697, by J. Clapp. Samuel Clough issued his first almanac in Boston in 1700, which was continued until 1708, under the title of the *New England Almanac*, a copy of which for 1703, a dingy little book of twelve leaves, measuring three and a half inches by five and a half, is before us. The title is as follows: "The New England Almanac of the Year of our Lord MDCCIII. Being Third after Leap Year, and from the Creation, 5652, discovery of America, by Columbus, 211, Reign of our Gracious Queen Anne (which began March 8, 1702), the 2 year. Wherein is Contained Things necessary and common in such a Composure. Licensed by his Excellency the Governour. Boston, printed by B. Green and J. Allen, for the Booksellers, and are to be sold at their Shops. 1703." The second page bears the traditional and repulsive wood-cut professing to show what parts the moon governs in man's body, corresponding to the twelve signs of the zodiac. The weather predictions are curious. For April 26 is foretold "misling weather mixt with some dripling showers". The eclipses of the year 1703, "in the judgement both of Divines and Astrologers," are supposed to portend "great alterations, mutations, changes, and troubles to come upon the world". The "Comet or Athereal Blaze" seen in 1702 is said to have led to "bloodshed, droughts, clashing of armies, and terrible diseases among men".

Of almanacs which have been published in long series in this country the following list embraces some of the more notable: Nathaniel Ames' *Astronomical Diary and Almanac*, started at Boston in 1725, and continued more than half a century, about 60,000 copies of which were sold annually; Titan Leeds' *American Almanac*, Philadelphia, 1726; T. Godfrey's *Pennsylvania Almanac*, begun in Philadelphia in 1729; *Poor Richard's Almanac*, by Richard Saunders (Benjamin Franklin), continued by others as *Poor Richard Improved*, Philadelphia, 1733–1786; *Father Abraham's Almanac*, by Abraham Weatherwise, Philadelphia, 1759–1799; Nathaniel Low's *Astronomical Diary or Almanac*, Boston, 1762–1827; Isaiah Thomas' *Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Vermont Almanac*, Worcester, Massachusetts, and Boston, 1775–1822; R. B. Thomas' *Farmers' Almanac*, Boston, 1793–1877; the *Massachusetts Register and Almanac*, Boston, established by Mein and Fleming, 1767–1877; Webster's *Calendar, or the Albany Almanac*, 1784–1877, the oldest family almanac continuously published extant in the United States; Bickerstaff's *Boston and New England Almanac*, 1768–1814, continued as Bickerstaff's *Rhode Island Almanac*, Providence, 1815–1877; *Poor Will's Almanac*, Philadelphia, 1770 to 1840, or later; the *Virginia Almanac*, Williamsburgh and Richmond, 1751 to 1829, and later; the *South Carolina and Georgia Almanac*, Charleston, 1760 to 1800, and later; *North American Calendar*, Wilmington, Delaware, 1796 to 1844, and later; Dudley Leavitt's *New England Almanac*, Exeter and Concord, New Hampshire, 1797 to 1877; Thomas Spofford's *Farmers' Almanac*, Boston, 1817 to 1845; John Gruber's *Town and Country Almanac*, Hagerstown, Maryland, 1822 to 1877; the *Maine Farmers' Almanac*, by D. Robinson, Hallowell, 1818 to 1877; Daboll's *New England Almanac*, New London, Connecticut, 1777 to 1877; and Allen's *New England Almanac*, Hartford, 1806 to 1833, or later. Many of these almanacs are preserved in private families, though but few are to be found in our public libraries. It was an early habit in New England to preserve the almanacs from year to year, carefully stitched together, and to annotate them frequently with family records or current events. The generally worthless character which has been attributed to the English almanacs of the last century must be modified as regards some of the American family almanacs. Benjamin Franklin, the illustrious printer and statesman, is justly declared by a French encyclopædist to have put forth the first popular almanac which spoke the language of reason. In truth, the homely maxims and pithy, proverbial counsels of *Poor Richard*, although not all originated by Franklin, constitute to this day a breviary of life and conduct admirable in some respects for the use of the young.

In the later days of the American revolution the almanacs put forth by Nathaniel Low at Boston, price "4 coppers single", contained political articles vigorously defending the liberties of the people, and exerting a great influence at the New England fireside in inspiring young and old with the love of freedom.

Virginia was early in the field with *Warne's Almanac*, printed at Williamsburgh in 1731. The first almanac printed in Connecticut

THE PRESS SCHEDULES.

In arranging for the collection of all the information desired regarding the newspaper and the periodical press it was decided to send out but two sets of schedules, one of which was prepared with especial reference to the daily press and papers published adjunct thereto, and the other for all classes of publications of a periodic character. (*a*) The daily press, notwithstanding its comparatively small number, is such an enormous interest—equal nearly in its gross product to the product of all the other

The schedules adopted.

was issued at New London in 1765 by T. Green. The first Rhode Island almanac was issued at Newport in 1728 by James Franklin, and the first Providence almanac by Benjamin West, in 1763. The first in Maryland of which we have any trace appeared at Annapolis in 1763.

Of agricultural and medical almanacs, the latter an outgrowth of the present century, the name is legion. Comic almanacs appear to have been first published in the United States about 1834, and have had an enormous circulation. Of the religious or denominational almanacs, the *Church Almanac* of the Protestant Episcopal church was begun in 1830; the *Catholic Almanac and Directory* (continued under various names to the present time) in 1833; the *Methodist Almanac* in 1834; the *Universalist Register* in 1836; the *Baptist Almanac* in 1842; the *Congregational Almanac* in 1846; the *American Unitarian Register and Year-Book* in 1846; the *Presbyterian Historical Almanac* in 1858; and the *Family Christian Almanac* in 1821. Most if not all of these are still continued annually.

The class of political almanacs, or almanacs issued by public journals, began with the first *Whig Almanac*, issued by Horace Greeley in 1838, continued since 1855 as the *Tribune Almanac*. The chief feature of this publication has been its full tables of election statistics. The *World Almanac* was first issued in 1868, and the New York *Herald Almanac* in 1872. The *Evening Journal Almanac*, of Albany, dates from 1860, and the *Public Ledger Almanac*, Philadelphia, from 1870. Many other journals, east and west, publish annual almanacs.

Of more extensive publications, under the name of almanacs, published in this country the *National Calendar*, edited by Peter Force, was the prototype. This work was published at Washington from 1820 to 1836 (with a three-years interval from 1825 to 1827, when no calendar was issued), and was a useful official register of the government, with abstracts of public documents and other valuable information. The *American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge*, first published at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1830 (two years after the first issue of the *British Almanac*), was continued annually under various editors and publishers till the year 1861, when the publication ceased. This carefully-edited publication embodied much astronomical and meteorological information, that department frequently extending to one hundred pages. The official statistics of Congress and the general government and of the various states, with a chronicle of events and obituary notices, made up the remainder of the work. The *United States Almanac, or Complete Ephemeris*, edited by John Downes, appeared at Philadelphia for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845. It was nearly one-half made up of astronomical matter and tables, valuable chiefly to those versed in the higher mathematics. The *National Almanac and Annual Record* for the years 1863 and 1864 was published at Philadelphia by George W. Childs, and contained a vast amount of useful and thoroughly-digested information. The *American Year-Book and National Register*, edited by David N. Camp, appeared from the Hartford press for the year 1869 in an octavo of 824 pages, and was the most extensive attempt to combine a work of general information and reference with the calendar which the country has seen. It has not been continued.

Many almanacs are printed in this country in foreign languages. The pioneer of the German almanacs was issued by Sower, of Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1738, and continued by him and his successors to the present day. Franklin's *Poor Richard's Almanac* was translated into German by A. Armbruster, who was in partnership with Franklin from 1754 to 1758. German almanacs are now printed and circulated in large editions in nearly all the middle and western states of the Union. In French, the *Almanack Français des États Unis*, established in 1848 in New York, is still published.—Ainsworth R. Spofford, in the *American Almanac* for 1878.

a These schedules were as follows:

(1) DAILY JOURNALS, INCLUDING WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY, OR TRI-WEEKLY PAPERS CONNECTED WITH THEM.

[The publisher will please send to the Superintendent of Census, in inclosed wrapper, one copy of the daily paper, and one copy of weekly or other journal connected therewith, of date nearest to July 4, 1880. The journals received in response to this request will be classified, bound, and deposited in the Smithsonian Institution, to constitute a complete and permanent memorial of the newspaper press of the United States.]

1. Name of journal and place of publication, with the county and state.
2. State whether morning or evening.
3. State whether a Sunday edition is published.
4. State if a weekly, semi-weekly, or tri-weekly paper is published in connection with the daily.
5. State the general scope and character of the journal.
6. If published in a language other than English, indicate what language.
7. Date of original establishment of the journal.
8. Names of the journals, if any, merged or consolidated with it since its original establishment.
9. Subscription price of daily, ——; weekly, ——; semi-weekly, ——; tri-weekly, ——.
10. Price of each paper per single copy.
11. The average circulation per issue of the daily during the census year ending June 1, 1880:
    Of the weekly, ——; of the semi-weekly, ——; of the tri-weekly, ——.
12. Aggregate number of copies printed and circulated during census year: Of the daily, ——; weekly, ——; semi-weekly, ——; tri-weekly, ——.
13. State the percentage of the circulation of each which is sold within the city or town of publication.
14. Value of the annual products in dollars, ——.
15. Total number of persons employed in manufacture: Male, ——; female, ——.
16. Number employed in editorial and reportorial work, ——.
17. Amount annually paid in wages, ——.
18. State the percentage of receipts from advertising and from subscriptions: From advertising, —— per cent.; from subscription, —— per cent.
19. Average number of ems of type set to each issue of daily.
20. Number of pounds of type required for uses of the journal.

periodicals in the United States combined—that the distinct and separate inquiry regarding it was wholly justified, and it was rendered necessary in the acquisition of accurate figures by the fact that from the greater number of daily newspaper establishments there issued other papers, adjunct thereto (weeklies, semi-weeklies, and tri-weeklies), constituting a class of papers of peculiar features, never before separately reported in a census. The general inquiries relating to all other periodicals were of such uniform character as to warrant the belief that the single schedule would suffice for the weekly village newspaper and the staid metropolitan quarterly, leaving the separation into classes to be done in the Census Office proper. The results of the inquiry have shown that this belief was well founded, the simpler method avoiding much confusion and mistake. Both classes of schedules sent out were returned with remarkable promptness and fullness from nearly every section of the Union, and if the information given was not always accurate, the error was generally obviously due to the lack of definite information on the part of the publisher, and experience in handling the returns enabled revision to be easily and accurately made.

Separate inquiry regarding the daily press.

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21. Number of presses in use, with names, character, and capacity of each.
22. Horse-power of engines.
23. Size of sheet and number of pages.
24. Average number of pounds of paper used for each edition of daily, ——; weekly, ——; semi-weekly, ——; tri-weekly, ——; number reams for each, ——.
25. State if stereotype plates are used in printing.

(2) JOURNALS AND MISCELLANEOUS PERIODICALS OTHER THAN DAILY.

[The publisher will please send to the Superintendent of Census, in inclosed wrapper, one copy of his journal or periodical of date nearest to July 4, 1880. The newspapers and periodicals received in response to this request will be classified, bound, and deposited in the Smithsonian Institution, to supply a complete and permanent memorial of the periodical press of the United States.]

1. Name of publication.
2. Town, county, and state in which published.
3. How often published.
4. State the general purpose and character of the publication.

The following classification is suggested, with the expectation that periodicals not properly coming under either head will indicate their scope and character specifically under (18) Miscellaneous.

1. News and family reading.
2. News and politics.
3. Religion and theology, with denominational relations, if any.
4. Agriculture, horticulture, stock-raising, dairy, etc.
5. Commerce and finance.
6. Trade journals generally.
7. Insurance, railroads, etc.
8. General literature, including monthly and quarterly magazines.
9. Sunday newspapers.
10. Medicine and surgery.
11. Law.
12. Science and mechanics.
13. Freemasonry, odd fellowship, temperance, etc., including the publications of societies.
14. Education and history, including the periodicals of educational and historical societies.
15. Society, art, music, and fashion.
16. College and school periodicals.
17. Children's periodicals, including Sunday-school papers.
18. Miscellaneous.

5. Date when the periodical was established.
6. Give the names of periodicals, if any, consolidated with it since original establishment.
7. Average circulation per issue during census year ending June 1, 1880.
8. Aggregate number of copies printed during census year.
9. What percentage of the circulation is sold within city or town of publication.
10. Subscription price.
11. Price per copy.
12. State the percentage of receipts from advertising and subscriptions: From advertising, —— per cent.; from subscriptions, —— per cent.
13. Gross value of the annual product in dollars.
14. If published in a language other than English, state what language.
15. State if the periodical is regularly illustrated.
16. State whether the publishers do their own printing, in whole or in part.
17. If so, the name, character, and number of presses in use.
18. Nature of power employed, and what horse-power.
19. Average number of ems of type set to each issue.
20. Number of pounds of type required for uses of the periodical.
21. Size of sheet or page, and number of pages.
22. Average number of pounds of paper used to each issue, ——; number reams, ——.
23. State whether stereotype plates are used.
24. Number of persons employed in manufacture: Male, ——; female, ——.
25. Number of persons employed solely in editorial work.
26. Amount paid annually in wages.
27. If publishers do not do their own printing, please state name and address of printing-house employed.

Publishers of weekly newspapers, in responding to the inquiries of this schedule, will confer a favor by adding, in the space below, the names of any periodicals that may have been established or suspended within the town or immediate vicinity during the census year ending June 1, 1880.

Some defects in the method of inquiry other than as noted above have been suggested during the preparation of these statistics; but there seems good reason to believe that by the results obtained the way has been prepared and the basis established upon which it will be possible hereafter to present in complete and intelligible form all the details in regard to the decennial progress of the newspaper press which it will be of advantage to know.

NUMBER AND DIVISION OF THE NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL PRESS.

The first of the tables submitted with this report shows that there actually existed during the census year 11,314 periodical publications of all kinds in the United States. Of these, 971 were daily newspapers; 8,633 were weekly newspapers and periodicals, of which number 804 were weekly editions of daily journals; 133 were semi-weekly newspapers, of which 41 were connected with daily newspapers; 73 were tri-weeklies, of which 41 were connected with dailies; 40 were bi-weekly publications; 1,167 were monthly periodicals; 160 were semi-monthly periodicals; 2 were tri-monthly periodicals; 13 were bi-monthly periodicals; 116 were quarterly periodicals; and 6 were semi-annual periodicals.

Press of 1880 by periods of issue.

The division of these publications into their several classes, as well as the division by periods of issue, is indicated in this table; and in this regard attention is called to the fact that all journals which, in strict phraseology, are newspapers are grouped under the general heading of those devoted to "news, politics, and family reading". To this group belongs the entire daily press, all of which was devoted primarily to the dissemination of the news, political, commercial, and general, with varying specialties in a number of cases, as also the great bulk of the weekly publications, whose mission it is to supply their readers with the local news of their several communities, a *résumé* of the general news of the world for the current week, with other departments of miscellaneous or family reading matter. The majority of these weekly newspapers are identified with one or the other of the existing political parties, and all of them discuss political questions more or less, though in many cases from the standpoint of a neutral or independent journal. All the semi-weekly and tri-weekly newspapers belong in this group, as do a few of the bi-weeklies, semi-monthlies, and monthlies. None of the remainder have any title to be regarded as newspapers, being classed as periodicals, magazines, and other publications, which appear at stated periods, and are concerned with other interests than the mere publication or discussion of the news. This distinction between the newspaper and the periodical is drawn sharply in the English press directories, and is a just and proper one to be made by the census. Dividing the American press in accordance with it, the 11,314 publications reported resolve themselves into 8,863 newspapers and 2,451 periodicals. The latter are classified in Table I according to their general purposes, and have been divided for convenience into the following fourteen classes: Religious journals (553 in number); agricultural (173); commercial and trade, which includes market journals (284); financial journals (25); insurance and railroad journals (54); general literature, which includes not only the monthly and quarterly magazines, both literary and critical, but also the weekly family story papers, etc. (189); medical and surgical journals (114); law journals and digests (45); journals relating to science and mechanics (68); journals which advocate temperance, or are the organs of organizations like the freemasons, odd fellows, etc. (149); educational journals, including college and school publications (248); journals devoted to society, art, music, and fashion, including ladies' journals (72); children's periodicals, including Sunday school papers (217); and miscellaneous, under which latter head were grouped a heterogeneous assortment of papers (260 in number) too infinitely subdivided in their objects to warrant separate classification, and covering almost every phase of life, study, or pursuit not embraced in the above classes. The 481 illustrated papers reported are included in one or another of the above classes, as are also the newspapers or periodicals published in the German or other languages than the English.

Newspapers devoted to news, politics, and family reading.

Division into newspapers and periodicals.

The periodical press.

Classes of periodicals.

It is evident that the development of periodical literature in the United States has not been less remarkable than that of the newspaper proper.

COMPARATIVE RATE OF NEWSPAPER INCREASE.

Table XI has been prepared with a view to showing at a glance the actual number of newspapers published at the time of the taking of each of the four last censuses, the increase between 1870 and 1880 being enormous, reaching almost 100 per cent. It has long been evident to those who have given the matter attention that the last decade has been exceptional, not only in the history of the United States, but of the whole world, in the multiplication of printing presses. It has witnessed the rehabilitation of the newspaper press in the southern states, as well as a healthy rate of growth there, and an almost reckless audacity among the pioneer printers of the great and growing West. Even in long

Extraordinary development of the newspaper press.

and thickly-settled states like New York and Massachusetts the increase is quite as remarkable, being in the former nearly one-third, and in the latter nearly one-half.

The most notable increase reported is in the direction of the weekly newspaper press: an increase which was in such rapid progress at the time this census was taken that it was difficult, and indeed impossible, to trace all the new establishments that properly belonged in the enumeration of the census year. The actual number of new journals reported of all classes as established within the census year is given at 1,127, which is 10 per cent. of the whole number. Deducting from this number the 833 suspended papers, we find the net increase of the year to be 294. This increase in the census year is 2.60 per cent. of the total number of papers published in 1880. The actual increase in the number of papers published in the census year over those published in 1870 is 92.71 per cent., and the increase in their circulation in 1880 over that reported in 1870 is 52.48 per cent. The rate of increase indicated in previous censuses was as follows:

Number of new papers established; ratio of increase.

Comparative rate of increase in number and circulation.

	Per cent.
Increase in number, 1870 over 1860	44.93
Increase in number, 1860 over 1850	60.37
Increase in circulation, 1870 over 1860	52.54
Increase in circulation, 1860 over 1850	165.71

As a basis for estimating the future growth of the American press, the increase given for the census year, namely, 2.60 per cent., may be safely taken as the lowest ratio of annual increase that will prevail during the ensuing ten years.

SUSPENSION AND CONSOLIDATION OF NEWSPAPERS.

The statistics of the establishment and suspension of new publications have such an important bearing upon the stability of the American press that they have been made the basis of a special table (VII), in which the existing press is grouped by decades in respect to age. It appears from this table that 5,429 of the 11,314 journals of 1880 were established between 1870 and 1880, 1,731 between 1860 and 1870, 903 between 1850 and 1860, 1,216 in all previous years, and 117 with no date given. A simple calculation will show that, of the 5,871 journals reported in the census of 1870, 1,904 must have since suspended publication, and by comparing this number with the number of journals that suspended in the census year 1880 (833) we can form some idea of the large number of newspapers that must have been both established and suspended during the course of the decade, no record of which appears in either census.

Establishment and suspension of newspapers.

One column in Table VII reports 1,640 as the number of consolidations represented in existing journals, and sheds light upon an important aspect of journalistic development in the United States. The consolidation of rival newspapers and periodicals in fields that prove not sufficiently nutritive for both is constantly in progress. As a rule, the stronger absorbs the weaker, and, as the latter may frequently be the journal of earlier establishment, it happens that many existing papers claim a date of establishment much earlier than that which witnessed the first publication under their titular designation, the titles of the absorbed papers being frequently retained as a secondary caption, more especially if they indicate an earlier date of establishment. There are a number of existing journals each of which represents all that remains of from half a dozen to a dozen periodicals. (*a*)

Newspaper consolidations.

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a The history of the Boston *Daily Advertiser* is such a curious illustration of the fact in question that it is here reproduced complete, as recently stated in the columns of that journal. There is some confusion in regard to several links in the chain, owing to the carelessness with which early files have been preserved, but the following is as accurate as it can be made:

1. The *Essex Gazette*, founded in Salem August 2, 1768, by Samuel Hall, was moved to Cambridge in the summer of 1775. Mr. Hall continued the publication there, under the title of the *New England Chronicle or the Weekly Gazette*. The following year, 1776, at the close of the siege, the place of publication, with the press and types, was moved across the river. The property and good-will was bought by Powars & Willis, who changed the title in November of that year to—

2. The *Independent Chronicle and Universal Advertiser*. The new publishers disposed of their interest in 1783 to (Thomas) Adams & Nourse, who continued the *Chronicle* semi-weekly until May, 1800. It then became the property of (Abijah) Adams & Rhoades, the latter being the editor until his death, in 1819. The *Chronicle* was then sold to Ballard & Wright, and united with—

3. The *Boston Patriot*, established in 1809 by Everett & Monroe, a supporter of Madison's administration and of the war of 1812. The two papers being united, were published daily under the title of the *Independent Chronicle and Boston Patriot* until 1831, when they were bought by Nathan Hale and merged with the *Daily Advertiser*.

4. The *Columbian Centinel*, started as the *Massachusetts Centinel and Republican Journal* in March, 1784, was owned by Mayor Benjamin Russell, publisher and editor from 1786 to 1828, when he retired, disposing of the property to (Joseph T.) Adams & Hudson. Two years latter, 1830, the new proprietors bought—

5. The *New England Palladium*, and continued its publication, the two papers containing nearly the same reading matter. The *Palladium*, started as the *Massachusetts Mercury* in 1793, had had a brilliant career of its own for nearly forty years, under the management of Alexander Young and Thomas Minns. In 1836 the proprietors of the *Centinel* and *Palladium* bought and absorbed—

6. The *Boston Gazette*, the fourth newspaper in Boston bearing that name, started as the *Boston Price Current and Marine Intelligencer* in September, 1795, and known for some years subsequently as *Russell's Gazette*. Four years later, 1840, the owners, oppressed by their

The number of these consolidations given in the table does not represent the actual number typified in existing newspapers, which I assume to be much larger. Many of these absorptions and consolidations have occurred in the past, of which the present proprietors of the surviving journals have no knowledge and made no report; in other cases the failure to report was by accident or by design; and it has frequently happened that the elimination of a rival newspaper has occurred by purchase outright of good-will and appurtenances, the rival disappearing, leaving no sign. Such a suspension is in the nature of an absorption, and no suspensions of this class are represented in the figures given.

Comparative stability of British and American press.

The most stable press in the world is that of Great Britain. In proportion to the number of newspapers published in the United Kingdom, there is among them a greater average longevity than the press of any other country can show. The press of the United States stands second to that of Great Britain in stability, and what it lacks in this respect may be said to be due to its prematurity alone. In every state and every city of the Union it has advanced faster than the community itself, overleaping its field, so to speak; and it has suffered the consequences in a remarkable and uninterrupted mortality. In this tendency to anticipate American journalism presents one of its chief points of contrast to that of every other country. It is a tendency largely due, in the first instance, to the total freedom from all government tax and supervision—a freedom such as the press now enjoys nowhere else in the world, save in Great Britain, and has but briefly enjoyed there. Everywhere on the continent of Europe the right to regulate the utterances of the press is claimed to inhere in the government, and is frequently exercised, even to the total suppression of offending journals of character and long standing, and it is impossible, where the conditions of existence are so totally different, to make any effective comparison with the press of the United States, and none has been attempted in this report. The causes of the instability observable in the continental press differ as widely from those in operation in the United States as do the spirit and character of the governments of these nations.

THE HALF-CENTURY PRESS.

Half-century newspapers.

To complete the record under this topic I have prepared a list of the existing newspapers in the United States which have been in existence for fifty years or longer. This list includes a number of daily newspapers which have grown out of weekly establishments, and which are therefore entitled to the antiquity belonging to the latter, and is made up from the schedules returned by the publishers themselves. Several journals are included in it about whose title to the date of establishment claimed there may be a reasonable question raised, as they are built upon the foundations of earlier newspapers which expired, or are revivals of newspaper enterprises which were suspended for a longer or shorter period. Even including all such, the list embraces but 370 establishments, and is as enumerated on the following pages. (*a*)

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repeated acquisitions and responsibilities, transferred the entire property and good-will of these several newspapers to Mr. Hale, and they also became from that time a part of the *Daily Advertiser*.

7. The *Repertory*, first published in Boston in the autumn of 1803, in the senate chamber of the old state-house, and afterward at the Exchange coffee-house, by William W. Clapp, was united with the *Daily Advertiser* at the outset, and the name was for a time a part of the title. Its separate publication was continued weekly under Mr. Hale's direction some time longer.

8. The *Boston Weekly Messenger*, established in 1810, of which Mr. Hale was one of the editors, formed a closer alliance with the *Daily Advertiser* in 1815, and Mr. Hale was soon after announced as the publisher. It was printed "for the country", and contained much of the reading of the *Daily Advertiser* until its separate identity was lost altogether.

The Philadelphia *North American*, which traces its origin to the Pennsylvania *Packet and General Advertiser*, established in 1771, represents the following nine papers, which disappeared in it at the dates given: *American Daily Advertiser*, 1784; *Gazette of the United States*, 1789; *Evening Advertiser*, 1793; *United States Gazette*, 1804; *True American*, 1820; *Commercial Chronicle*, 1820; *The Union*, 1820; *Commercial Herald*, 1840; and *North American*, 1839.

a There is a long-standing controversy as to which is the oldest American newspaper now published in the United States. Munsell claimed in 1869 that this honor belonged to the *New Hampshire Gazette* (now the weekly edition of the Portsmouth *Daily Chronicle*), founded at Portsmouth by Daniel Fowle in August, 1756. This claim was disputed by the Newport *Mercury*, which James Franklin founded upon being driven from Boston, the first number appearing June 12, 1758. The proprietors of the *Mercury* dispute the claim of the *New Hampshire Gazette* to be the oldest paper, on the ground that the *Gazette*, having suspended publication for several months in 1861, it was, when revived, a different and distinct newspaper. But this argument is fatal to the claim of the *Mercury*, since it is a fact that there is a similar episode in its own history. Solomon Southwick, who owned the *Mercury* in 1776, discontinued it in December of that year, fearing that the British, who were preparing to land, would destroy his types and press. Its publication was not resumed until January 1, 1780, when Henry Barber became its publisher. On the other hand, the Hartford *Courant*, whose predecessor, the *Connecticut Courant*, was first regularly brought out by Thomas Green November 19, 1764, claims to be the oldest living newspaper in the United States, on the ground that it has been regularly continued without interregnum or change of name from that day to this; a statement which is not true in reference to any existing papers which bear a prior date of establishment. The *Maryland Gazette*, which was first founded in 1745, keeps that date at the head of its columns, and would appear, therefore, to be the oldest existing newspaper. All the evidence, however, tends to the conclusion that the *Gazette* which was established in the year named ceased to exist in 1839. The fact is so stated in Ridgsly's *Annals of Annapolis*, and the corresponding secretary of the Maryland Historical Society, John W. M. Lee, writes that there are no files in the collections of that society later than the date named. The *Maryland Journal*, which commenced August 20, 1773, ceased publication July 1, 1797, with No. 3,429. *The American and Daily Advertiser* commenced with volume 1, No. 1, on May 14, 1799, and has continued to the present date without break as the *Baltimore American and Commercial Advertiser*.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Salem Gazette, s. w., Salem 1768
Worcester Spy, d. and w., Worcester (d. 1845) 1770
Hampshire Gazette, w., Northampton 1786
Gazette and Courier, w., Greenfield 1792
Newburyport Herald, d. and w., Newburyport (d. 1832) 1793
Haverhill Gazette, 2 dailies and w., Haverhill (d. 1877); (Evening Telephone, 1879) 1798
Pittsfield Sun, w., Pittsfield 1800
Salem Register, s. w., Salem 1800
Worcester Gazette, d. and w., Worcester (d. 1843) 1801
Baptist Missionary Magazine, m., Boston 1803
Missionary Herald, m., Boston 1804
New Bedford Mercury, d. and w. (d. 1832) 1808
Boston Daily Advertiser, d., w., and s. w., Boston 1813
Norfolk County Gazette, w., Hyde Park 1813
Congregationalist and Boston Recorder, w., Boston 1816
Christian Leader, w., Boston 1819
Watchman and Reflector, w., Boston 1819
Inquirer and Mirror, w., Nantucket 1820
Bristol County Republican, w., Taunton 1821
Christian Register, w., Boston 1821
Old Colony Memorial, w., Plymouth 1822
New England Farmer, w., Boston 1822
Salem Observer, w., Salem 1823
Zion's Herald, w., Boston 1823
Springfield Republican, d., s., and w., Springfield (d. 1844), (s. 1878) 1824
Lowell Journal, d. and w., Lowell (weekly edition Daily Courier, 1845) 1824
Evening Traveler, d., w., and s. w., Boston (d. 1845) 1824
Boston Courier, w., Boston 1824
Fall River Monitor, w., Fall River 1826
Berkshire County Eagle, w., Pittsfield 1827
Youths' Companion, w., Boston 1827
Amesbury Villager, w., Amesbury 1828
Medical and Surgical Journal, w., Boston 1828
Evening Transcript, d. and w., Boston (w. 1856) 1830
Barnstable Patriot, w., Barnstable 1830
Investigator, w., Boston 1830

RHODE ISLAND.

Newport Mercury, w., Newport 1758
Providence Journal, 2 dailies, s. w., and w., Providence (w. 1824, d. 1829; Evening Bulletin, 1863) 1820
Gazette and Chronicle, w., Pawtucket 1825

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford Courant, d. and w., Hartford (d. 1836) 1764
Connecticut Herald and Journal, w., New Haven (weekly edition Daily Journal and Courier, 1832) 1766
Republican Farmer, w., Bridgeport (weekly edition Evening Farmer, 1854) 1790
Norwich Courier, w., Norwich (weekly edition Morning Bulletin, 1857) 1796
Norwalk Gazette, w., Norwalk 1800
Columbian Register, w., New Haven (weekly edition Daily Register, 1840) 1812
Hartford Times, d. and w., Hartford (d. 1841) 1817
American Journal of Science and Arts, m., New Haven 1818
Christian Secretary, w., Hartford 1822
Sentinel and Witness, w., Middletown 1823
Litchfield Enquirer, w., Litchfield 1826
New Haven Palladium, d. and w., New Haven 1829
Stamford Advocate, w., Stamford 1829

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire Gazette, w., Portsmouth (weekly edition Daily Chronicle, 1852) 1756
Cheshire Republican, w., Keene 1793
Portsmouth Journal, w., Portsmouth 1793
New Hampshire Sentinel, w., Keene 1799
Farmers' Cabinet, w., Amherst 1802
Independent Statesman, w., Concord (weekly edition Daily Monitor, 1864) 1823
Argus and Spectator, w., Newport 1823
Nashua Gazette, d. and w., Nashua (d. 1872) 1826
Morning Star, w., Dover 1826
Dover Enquirer, w., Dover 1828

NEW YORK.

Hudson Gazette, w., Hudson (weekly edition Daily Register, 1866) 1784
Poughkeepsie Eagle, d. and w., Poughkeepsie (d. 1860) 1785
Catskill Recorder, w., Catskill 1792
Gazette, w., Utica (weekly edition Morning Herald and Gazette, 1847) 1793
New York Commercial Advertiser, d., New York 1794
Shipping and Commercial List, and New York Price Current, s. w., New York 1795
Washington County Post, w., Cambridge 1798
Lansingburgh Gazette, w., Lansingburgh 1798
Northern Budget, w., Troy 1798
Ballston Journal, w., Ballston Spa 1798
Goshen Democrat, w., Goshen 1800
Evening Post, d., w., and s. w., New York 1801
Ontario Repository and Messenger, w., Canandaigua 1803
Freeman's Journal, w., Cooperstown 1808
Geneva Gazette, w., Geneva 1809
Commercial Patriot and Journal, w., Buffalo (weekly edition Daily Commercial Advertiser, 1835) 1810
Republican Advocate, w., Batavia 1811
Plattsburgh Republican, w., Plattsburgh 1811
Independent Republican, w., Goshen 1812
Homer Republican, w., Homer 1813
Albany Argus, d., s., s. w., and w., Albany (d. 1825) 1813
Owego Gazette, w., Owego 1814
Steuben Farmers' Advocate, w., Bath 1815
North American Review, m., New York 1815
Ithaca Journal, d. and w., Ithaca (d. 1872) 1815
Chenango Union, w., Norwich 1816
Union and Advertiser, d., w., and s. w., Rochester (d. and s. w. 1826) 1816
Observer, d. and w., Utica (d. 1848) 1816
Penn Yan Democrat, w., Penn Yan 1817
Spirit of the Times, w., Batavia 1818
Oswego Palladium, d. and w., Oswego (d. 1863) 1819
Delaware Gazette, w., Delhi 1819
Long Island Farmer, w., Jamaica 1819
Saratoga Sentinel, w., Saratoga 1819
Schoharie Republican, w., Schoharie 1819
Poughkeepsie Telegraph, w., Poughkeepsie (weekly edition Daily Press, 1850) 1820
Allegany County Republican, w., Angelica 1820
Cherry Valley Gazette, w., Cherry Valley 1820
Columbia Republican and Star, w. (weekly edition of Daily Republican, 1847) 1820

NEW YORK—Continued.

Ithaca Democrat, w., Ithaca 1820
Niagara Democrat, w., Lockport (weekly edition Daily Union, 1860) 1821
Fredonia Censor, w., Fredonia 1821
Madison Observer, w., Morrisville 1821
Lyons Republican, w., Lyons 1821
Broome Republican, w., Binghamton (weekly edition Daily Republican, 1872) 1822
Wayne Democratic Press, w., Lyons 1822
Sag Harbor Corrector, w., Sag Harbor 1822
Examiner and Chronicle, w., New York 1823
New York Observer, w., New York 1823
Sandy Hill Herald, w., Sandy Hill 1823
Yates County Chronicle, w., Penn Yan 1823
Christian Intelligencer, w., New York 1823
Re-Union, w., Watertown (weekly edition Morning Despatch, 1872) 1824
Orleans American, w., Albion 1824
Morning Standard, d. and w., Syracuse (d. 1848) 1825
Rough Notes, w., Kinderhook 1825
Princeton Review, bi-m., New York 1825
Jamestown Journal, d. and w., Jamestown (d. 1870) 1826
Elmira Gazette, d. and w., Elmira (d. 1859) 1826
Le Roy Gazette, w., Le Roy 1826
Christian Advocate, w., New York 1826
Waterloo Observer, w., Waterloo 1826
Republican Watchman, w., Greenport 1826
Republican Watchman, w., Monticello 1826
Auburn Journal, w., Auburn (weekly edition Daily Advertiser, 1844) 1827
Journal of Commerce, d., s. w., and w., New York 1827
Courrier des États Unis, d., and w., New York 1828
Home Missionary, m., New York 1828
Sailors' Magazine and Seamen's Friend, m., New York 1828
Orleans Republican, w., Albion 1828
Otsego Republican, w., Cooperstown 1828
Semi-Weekly Telegraph, s. w., Norwich 1829
Evening Journal, d., w., and s. w., Albany 1830
Saint Lawrence Republican, w., Ogdensburgh (weekly edition Daily Journal, 1855) 1830
Catskill Examiner, w., Catskill 1830
Journal and Republican, w., Lowville 1830
Quarterly Review, q., New York 1830
New York Evangelist, w., New York 1830
Hempstead Inquirer, w., Hempstead 1830

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey Journal, w., Elizabeth (weekly edition Daily Journal, 1871) 1779
State Gazette, d. and w., Trenton (d. 1847) 1792
New Brunswick Times, d. and w., New Brunswick (d. 1865) 1792
Sentinel of Freedom, w., Newark (weekly edition Daily Advertiser, 1832) 1796
True American, d. and w., Trenton (d. 1838) 1801
Fredonian, d. and w., New Brunswick (d. 1855) 1811
Sussex Register, w., Newton 1813
Bridgeton Chronicle, w., Bridgeton 1815
New Jersey Mirror, w., Mount Holly 1818
National Standard, w., Salem 1819
West Jersey Press, w., Camden 1820
Monmouth Inquirer, w., Freehold 1820
Somerset Messenger, w., Somerville 1822
Advocate and Times, w., Rahway 1822
Belvidere Apollo, w., Belvidere 1824
Mount Holly Herald, w., Mount Holly 1826
Jerseyman, w., Morristown 1826
New Jersey Herald, w., Newton 1829

PENNSYLVANIA.

North American, d. and t. w., Philadelphia (d. 1784) 1771
Commercial Gazette, d., w., and s. w., Pittsburgh 1786
York Republican, w., York 1789
Franklin Repository, w., Chambersburg 1790
Intelligencer, d. and w., Lancaster (d. 1864) 1794
Die York Gazette, w., York (German) 1795
Reading Adler, w., Reading (German) 1796
Herald and Free Press, w., Norristown (weekly edition Daily Herald, 1869) 1799
Sentinel, w., Gettysburg (consolidated with Star [established 1828] 1867; now Star and Sentinel) 1800
Carlisle Herald, w., Carlisle 1800
Register and Montgomery County Democrat, w., Norristown 1800
Gazette, w., Williamsport (consolidated with Bulletin [established 1860] 1869; now Gazette and Bulletin, d. and w.) 1801
Northampton Correspondent, w., Easton (German) 1801
Bucks County Intelligencer, w., Doylestown 1804
Post, d. and w., Pittsburgh (d. 1842) 1804
Bedford Gazette, w., Bedford 1805
Genius of Liberty, w., Uniontown 1805
Herald, w., Greensburgh (consolidated with Tribune [established 1870] 1872; now Tribune and Herald) 1807
American Republican, d. and w., West Chester (d. 1878) 1808
Washington Reporter, w., Washington (weekly edition Daily Evening Reporter, 1876) 1808
Der Volksfreund und Beobachter, w., Lancaster (German) 1808
Chester County Village Record, w., West Chester 1809
Easton Sentinel, w., Easton 1809
Hanover Citizen, w., Hanover 1810
Unabhaengiger Republikaner, w., Allentown (German) 1810
Lewistown Gazette, w., Lewistown 1810
Western Press, w., Mercer 1811
Messenger, w., Waynesburgh 1813
Presbyterian Banner, w., Pittsburgh 1814
American Volunteer, w., Carlisle 1814
Wahrer Demokrat, w., Lebanon (German) 1814
Examiner, w., Washington (consolidated with Review [established 1851] 1865; now Review and Examiner, w.) 1815
York Gazette, w., York 1815
Berks and Schuylkill Journal, w., Reading, (weekly edition Daily Times and Despatch, 1857) 1816
Doylestown Democrat, w., Doylestown 1816
Columbia Spy, w., Columbia 1816
Miltonian, w., Milton 1816
Gettysburg Compiler, w., Gettysburg 1818
Argus, w., Beaver (consolidated with Radical 1868; now Argus and Radical) 1818
Westmoreland Democrat, w., Greensburgh 1818
Gazette, w., Erie 1820
Lebanon Courier, w., Lebanon 1820
American Journal of the Medical Sciences, q., Philadelphia 1820
Saturday Evening Post, w., Philadelphia 1821
Episcopal Recorder, w., Philadelphia 1822
Selin's Grove Times, w., Selin's Grove 1822
Child's World, s. m., Philadelphia 1823
Miners' Journal, d. and w., Pottsville (d. 1869) 1824
Evangelical Repository and Bible Teacher, m., Pittsburgh 1824
Bauern Freund und Demokrat, w., Pennsburg, (German) 1824
Sunday School World, m., Philadelphia 1824
Union Free Press, w., Kittaning 1825
American Journal of Pharmacy, m., Philadelphia 1825
Argus, d. and w., Easton (d. 1879) 1826
Der Pennsylvanier, w. (German), Lebanon 1826
Lutheran Observer, w., Philadelphia 1826
Journal of the Franklin Institute, m., Philadelphia 1826
Bucks County Express and Reform, w. (German), Doylestown 1827
Clearfield Republican, w., Clearfield 1827
Republican Standard, w., Uniontown 1827

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Danville Intelligencer, w., Danville 1827
Commercial List and Price Current, w., Philadelphia 1827
Friend, w., Philadelphia 1827
Messenger, w., Philadelphia 1827
Somerset Herald, w., Somerset 1827
Examiner, w., Lancaster (consolidated with Express 1843; now Examiner and Express, d. and w.) 1828
Bedford Inquirer, w., Bedford 1828
Millheim Journal, w., Millheim 1828
Philadelphia Inquirer, d. and t. w., Philadelphia 1829
Coal Gazette, w., Mauch Chunk 1829
Columbia Courant, w., Columbia 1829
Allentown Democrat, w., Allentown 1830
Monroe Democrat, w., Stroudsburg 1830
Germantown Telegraph, w., Germantown 1830
Godey's Lady's Book and Magazine, m., Philadelphia 1830
Monongahela Valley Republican, w., Monongahela city 1830

DELAWARE.

Wilmington Gazette, d. and w., Wilmington (d. 1872) 1784

MARYLAND.

Maryland Gazette, w., Annapolis 1745
American and Commercial Advertiser, d., w., and s., Baltimore 1773
Easton Star, w., Easton 1800
Frederick Examiner, w., Frederick 1803
Maryland Republican, w., Annapolis 1809
Herald and Torchlight, w., Hagerstown 1814
Easton Gazette, w., Easton 1816
American Farmer, m., Baltimore 1819
Alleganian, w., Cumberland (weekly edition Daily Times, 1876) 1820
Cambridge Chronicle, w., Cambridge 1823
Kent News, w., Chestertown 1825
Republican Citizen, w., Frederick 1826
Hagerstown Mail, w., Hagerstown 1828

VIRGINIA.

Alexandria Gazette, d. and t. w., Alexandria 1800
Lexington Gazette, w., Lexington 1804
Washingtonian, w., Leesburg 1805
Shenandoah Valley, w., New Market 1806
Virginian, d., w., and t. w., Lynchburg 1808
Shenandoah Herald, w., Woodstock 1817
Spectator, w., Staunton 1822
Rockingham Register, w., Harrisonburg 1822
Richmond Whig, d., w., and s. w., Richmond 1824
Religious Herald, w., Richmond 1828
Farmville Mercury, w., Farmville 1829

NORTH CAROLINA.

Durham Recorder, w., Durham 1820
Greensboro' Patriot, d. and w., Greensboro' (d. 1880) 1821
Southerner, w., Tarboro' 1822

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Georgetown Times, w., Georgetown 1802
News and Courier, d., w., s., and t. w., Charleston 1803
Enterprise and Mountaineer, w., Greenville 1824
Camden Journal, w., Camden 1827
Charleston Mercury, d. and w., Charleston (d. 1876) 1830

GEORGIA.

Chronicle and Constitutionalist, d., w., and t. w., Augusta 1785
Southern Banner, w., Athens (weekly edition Daily Banner, 1879) 1815
Union and Recorder, w., Milledgeville 1819
Christian Index and Southern Baptist, w., Atlanta 1819
Telegraph and Messenger, d. and w., Macon 1826
Enquirer-Sun, d., s., and w., Columbus (d. 1858) 1828

VERMONT.

Vermont Journal, w., Windsor 1782
Herald and Globe, d. and w., Rutland (d. 1861) 1794
Sentinel, w., Burlington (now Democrat and Sentinel) 1801
Vermont Watchman and State Journal, w., Montpelier 1805
North Star, w., Danville 1807
Patriot, w., Montpelier (consolidated with Argus 1850; now Argus and Patriot) 1819
Vermont Chronicle, w., Montpelier 1825
Free Press, w., Burlington (weekly edition Daily Free Press and Times, 1847) 1828

KENTUCKY.

Western Citizen, w., Paris 1809
Christian Observer, w., Louisville 1813
Weekly Eagle, w., Maysville 1819

TENNESSEE.

Clarksville Chronicle, w., Clarksville 1808
American, d., s. w., and w., Nashville 1812
Tribune, d. and w., Knoxville (d. 1867) 1816
Review and Journal, w., Franklin 1825

OHIO.

Cincinnati Gazette, d., s. w., and w., Cincinnati 1793
Scioto Gazette, w., Chillicothe 1800
Marietta Register, w., Marietta 1801
Steubenville Herald, d. and w., Steubenville (d. 1847) 1806
Western Star, w., Lebanon 1806
Empire and Democrat, w., Dayton (weekly edition Daily Democrat, 1874) 1808
Dayton Journal, d. and w., Dayton (d. 1840) 1808
Herald of Gospel Liberty, w., Dayton 1808
Ohio Patriot, w., New Lisbon 1808

OHIO—Continued.

Ohio Eagle, w., Lancaster 1809
Ohio State Journal, d. and w., Columbus (d. 1840) 1811
Western Reserve Chronicle, w., Warren 1812
Saint Clairsville Gazette, w., Saint Clairsville 1812
Belmont Chronicle, w., Saint Clairsville 1813
Telegraph, w., Hamilton (weekly edition Daily News, 1879) .. 1814
Springfield Republic, d., t. w., and w., Springfield (d. 1854) ... 1814
Butler County Democrat, w., Hamilton 1814
Canton Repository, d. and w., Canton (d. 1878) 1815
Cadiz Republican, w., Cadiz 1815
Eaton Register, w., Eaton 1816
Union Herald, w., Circleville 1817
Gallipolis Journal, w., Gallipolis 1817
Hillsboro' Gazette, w., Hillsboro' 1818
Mansfield Herald, w., Mansfield 1818
Richland Shield and Banner, w., Mansfield 1818
Delaware Gazette, w., Delaware 1818
Cleveland Herald, d., t. w., and w., Cleveland (d. 1835) 1819
Tuscarawas Advocate, w., New Philadelphia 1819
Zanesville Courier, d. and w., Zanesville (d. 1846) 1820
Newark Advocate, w., Newark 1820
Sandusky Register, d., t. w., and w., Sandusky (d. 1844) 1822
Painesville Telegraph, w., Painesville 1822
Salem Republican, w., Salem 1824
Coshocton Age, w., Coshocton 1824
Guernsey Times, w., Cambridge 1824
Athens Messenger, w., Athens 1825
Lancaster Gazette, w., Lancaster 1826
Wayne County Democrat, w., Wooster 1826
Holmes County Farmer, w., Millersburg 1828
Marion Independent, w., Marion 1828
Clermont Sun, w., Batavia 1828
Star in the West, w., Cincinnati 1828
Columbus Times, d. and w., Columbus (d. 1852) 1829
Chillicothe Advertiser, w., Chillicothe 1829
Fremont Journal, w., Fremont 1829
Standard of the Cross, w., Cleveland 1830
Norwalk Reflector, w., Norwalk 1830
Weekly Examiner, w., Bellefontaine 1830
Republican-Democrat, w., Ravenna 1830

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans Price Current, s. w., New Orleans 1822
L'Abeille, d. and w., New Orleans (French) 1827

INDIANA.

Western Sun, d. and w., Vincennes (d. 1879) 1804
Vevay Reveille, w., Vevay 1817
Indianapolis Journal, d., s., and w., Indianapolis 1823
Indianapolis Sentinel, d. and w., Indianapolis 1824
La Fayette Journal, d., s., and w., La Fayette 1829

MISSISSIPPI.

Woodville Republican, w., Woodville 1826

FLORIDA.

Weekly Floridian, w., Tallahassee 1828

ALABAMA.

Huntsville Advocate, w., Huntsville 1815
Florence Gazette, w., Florence 1819
Mobile Register, d., s., and w., Mobile (d. 1830) 1820
Huntsville Democrat, w., Huntsville 1823
Morning Times, d. and w., Selma 1825
Moulton Advertiser, w., Moulton 1827
Advertiser and Mail, d. and w., Montgomery 1828

MAINE.

Portland Advertiser, d. and w., Portland 1785
Eastern Argus, d., w., and t. w., Portland (d. 1832) 1803
Whig and Courier, d. and w., Bangor (d. 1834) 1815
Eastport Sentinel, w., Eastport 1818
Christian Mirror, w., Portland 1822
American Sentinel, d. and w., Bath (weekly edition of Daily Times, 1862) 1822
Kennebec Journal, d. and w., Augusta (d. 1870) 1825
Zion's Advocate, w., Portland 1828
Republican Journal w., Belfast 1829

MISSOURI.

Missouri Republican, d., t. w., and s., Saint Louis, (d. 1830) 1808

ARKANSAS.

Arkansas Gazette, d. and w., Little Rock 1819

MICHIGAN.

Monroe Commercial, w., Monroe 1825
Post and Tribune, d., w., and t. w., Detroit 1830

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

African Repository, m., Washington 1825

WEST VIRGINIA.

Virginia Free Press, w., Charlestown 1821
South Branch Intelligencer, w., Romney 1830

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPER GROWTH.

To the question whether the remarkable growth of the newspaper and periodical press indicated in these tables is natural and healthy and likely to continue indefinitely in a somewhat corresponding ratio I can only make answer yes, and then indicate certain limitations which have suggested themselves in the course of the investigation. The more newspapers there are in a locality the more thrifty, intelligent, and enterprising that locality is found to be. Except in metropolitan districts, however, there is a well-defined limit, having its due relations to population and the character and pursuits of that population, where too many newspapers become an impediment to the prosperity, and therefore to the usefulness of each other. There is a law of supply and demand in the matter of newspaper publication which asserts itself in due progress of time, to the control of the natural tendency to overdo newspaper printing, and it is under the operation of this law that we have the extraordinary record of newspaper suspensions during the census year—a record we have seen to be not peculiar to that year. A well-established and healthy journal lives upon the evidence it is able to give in each issue of the fact of its healthfulness, and the rivals which are constantly springing up must give and maintain equal evidence of such fact to become permanent. When that is given, without taking from the similar condition of the earlier established sheet, the evidence is complete that the field is large enough for both or all. It is, however, a question which in many cases can only be tested by actual experience, and is being constantly tested in large and small towns at the cost of the experimenters, the law of the survival of the fittest prevailing with constantly increasing uniformity in the development of the newspaper press. Thus this investigation has demonstrated the fact that the overwhelming proportion of the newspaper suspensions of the census year were journals of recent establishment, quite frequently journals which had not yet completed a year of existence, and the exceptions to this law occur in cases where a particular newspaper is established for a particular purpose, political or otherwise, and is sustained, not from its earnings, but from the contributions of interested parties. Instances of this kind, I am led to believe, are becoming rarer as the functions of the newspaper and the conditions of financial success are more widely understood.

Is it a healthy growth?

The law of newspaper growth.

The survival of the fittest.

Accepting the rule defined as the true one, it follows that the longer a journal has been established the greater is its chance for holding its own against any and all comers. A theory of this kind cannot be demonstrated by statistics; and yet it may be somewhat fortified by the figures in Table VII, which show that 1,216 of the papers existing in 1880 were established previous to 1850, in which year the total number of periodicals was 2,526. It is a fair inference that almost precisely half of the newspapers and periodicals in existence in 1850 are still alive, but many circumstances may intervene to create exceptions to the rule of a character which it is not necessary to elaborate.

In determining the question whether this growth of newspapers is an abnormal one I know of no better rule to adopt than that laid down by the late Horace Greeley in his interesting testimony before a parliamentary committee of the English commons, appointed in 1851 to inquire into the expediency of the repeal of the stamp duty in Great Britain on newspapers and the duty on advertisements. Mr. Greeley was asked, "At what amount of population of a town in America do they first begin the publication of a weekly newspaper, and also a daily newspaper?" He answered the question as follows:

Horace Greeley on the law of newspaper growth.

> With regard to newspapers, the general rule is that each town will have one. In all the free states, if a county has a population of 20,000 it has two newspapers—one of each party. The general average is about one local journal in the agricultural counties for 10,000 inhabitants. A county containing 50,000 has five journals, which are weekly papers; and when a town grows to have as many as 15,000 inhabitants, or thereabout, then it has a daily paper. Sometimes that is the case when it has as few as 10,000. It depends much on the business of the place, but 15,000 may be stated as the average at which a daily paper commences. At 20,000 they have two, and so on. In central towns, like Buffalo, Rochester, Troy, and such towns, they have from three to five daily journals, each of which prints a weekly or semi-weekly journal.

As a general statement of the case Mr. Greeley's diagnosis is nearly as accurate for to-day as it was thirty years ago. "Each town will have one" about as soon as it concentrates sufficient business to keep a respectable job-printing office alive. (*a*) In the agricultural counties the county-seat is generally the location of two weekly papers, which make it a point to collect the vicinity news of such other outlying towns as are in the county. The location at the county-seat has certain advantages in the way of official and other printing which make it always the first point in a newly developing locality for the establishing of newspapers unless there are commercial reasons which tend to carry population and business away from the county-seat, such as the location on a railroad or navigable stream. The number of weekly journals rarely gets above three in a town without the appearance of a daily there, and it is the competition of the weekly papers which frequently supplies a town with two dailies before it has amassed sufficient nutriment for the sustenance of one.

As to weeklies.

As to dailies.

a There are numerous notable exceptions to this statement, as may be illustrated by the returns from Massachusetts. The town of Chicopee, in that state, with a population of 11,286, has no newspaper. Malden, with a population of 12,017, has but one newspaper, a weekly. On the other hand, Berlin, with a population of 977, Bolton, with a population of 903, and Shrewsbury, with a population of 1,500, each had a weekly newspaper, which was printed in another town, however, in the case of Berlin and Bolton. Ayer, with a population of 1,881, and Yarmouth, with a population of 2,173, each had two newspapers. Andover, Blackstone, Montague, Millbury, West Springfield, and North Bridgewater, with over 4,000 population each, had no weekly newspapers. Quincy, Weymouth, and Milford, with over 9,000 population each, had but one weekly newspaper each.

Geographical and commercial configurations have much to do with these things. There are many towns in the United States of from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants which are still without a daily newspaper, and it is to be observed that they are almost invariably located in the eastern or middle states. Striking illustrations are Pittsfield, Massachusetts, with 13,364 population; Gloucester, Massachusetts, with 19,329; Holyoke, Massachusetts, with 21,915; Hoboken, New Jersey, with 30,999; Watervliet, New York, with 22,220; Norwalk, Connecticut, with 13,956; Chelsea, Massachusetts, with 21,782; Pawtucket, Rhode Island, with 19,030, and Yonkers, New York, with 18,892. These large towns without daily newspapers generally belong in one or the other of two categories: they are given up to manufacturing chiefly, or they are places of suburban residence for the population of large contiguous cities. Very frequently the manufacturing towns are immediately abutting large cities, from which they obtain their daily papers quite as early as they are distributed in the city of publication, and of much better quality than home enterprise can supply. This is the case in all the towns of suburban residence. This class of towns is rare in the western states, the towns there being more widely separated in distance as well as in interests, and not accessible to early editions of the better newspapers of the large cities.

Geographical and commercial limitations.

Large towns without dailies.

Different conditions in the western states.

In the interval since Mr. Greeley made his estimate the size of the town in which a daily will make its appearance on the average has been very considerably decreased. This fact is illustrated in detail by the following table, prepared for that purpose. It is a table which shows every city and town, with its population, in which one or more daily papers were printed in the census year:

A LIST OF THE COUNTIES AND TOWNS IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES IN WHICH DAILY NEWSPAPERS WERE PUBLISHED, WITH THE POPULATION AND NUMBER OF PAPERS IN EACH.

NOTE.—In contrast with the facts presented in this table, the following prediction, from James Grant's *History of the English Newspaper Press*, published in 1872, is suggestive: "I look forward with complete confidence to the publication, within the next ten years, throughout the British kingdom of daily papers in every town containing a population of 20,000." Mr. Grant's prediction, it is proper to add, is in no danger of verification, notwithstanding the fact that since he wrote the weekly provincial press of England has continued to develop rapidly into twice-a-week papers, and from twice-a-week papers into dailies. At the time Mr. Grant wrote there were still very many large provincial English towns without dailies. Portsmouth, for instance, with a population of 120,000, was served by one semi-weekly and one weekly paper. It had in 1880 one daily (evening), established in 1877, and two semi-weekly papers. The city of Dover, Kent county, England, population 30,000, had no daily at that time. It possessed but five weeklies in 1872, and in 1880, still without a daily, it had but four weeklies. Hastings, Sussex county, with a population of 30,000, supports no less than nine weeklies (most of them published either on Friday or Saturday) and no daily. Southampton, population 58,000, had in 1880 nine weeklies, one semi-weekly, and no daily. (See *post*, list of thirty-six English towns, with populations exceeding 20,000, in which no daily is published.)

In somewhat singular contrast to Mr. Grant's prediction is his statement elsewhere, in referring to the establishment of the Brighton *Daily News* in 1868, that "it was a bold experiment to seek to establish a daily paper in a town whose population at the time did not much exceed 70,000, and for the first two or three years it appeared doubtful whether it would succeed".

Location.	Population.	Number of dailies published.
ALABAMA.		
DALLAS COUNTY	48,433	
Selma	7,529	1
MOBILE COUNTY	48,653	
Mobile	29,132	3
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	52,356	
Montgomery	16,713	2
Total		6
ARIZONA.		
MARICOPA COUNTY	5,689	
Phœnix	1,708	1
PIMA COUNTY	17,006	
Tombstone	973	2
Tucson	7,007	2
YAVAPAI COUNTY	5,013	
Prescott	1,836	1
Total		6
ARKANSAS.		
GARLAND COUNTY	9,023	
Hot Springs	3,554	2
PHILLIPS COUNTY	21,262	
Helena	3,652	2
PULASKI COUNTY	32,616	
Little Rock	13,138	2
Total		6
CALIFORNIA.		
ALAMEDA COUNTY	62,976	
Oakland	34,555	2
HUMBOLDT COUNTY	15,512	
Eureka	2,639	3
LOS ANGELES COUNTY	33,381	
Los Angeles	11,183	4
MONO COUNTY	7,499	
Bodie	2,712	2
CALIFORNIA—Continued.		
NAPA COUNTY	13,235	
Napa City	3,731	2
NEVADA COUNTY	20,823	
Grass Valley	Not separated.	1
Nevada City	4,022	1
SACRAMENTO COUNTY	34,390	
Sacramento	21,420	4
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	7,786	
San Bernardino	1,673	1
SAN DIEGO COUNTY	8,618	
San Diego	2,637	2
SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY	233,959	
San Francisco	233,959	21
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY	24,349	
Stockton	10,282	2
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY	9,513	
Santa Barbara	3,460	1
SANTA CLARA COUNTY	35,039	
San José	12,567	4
SOLANO COUNTY	18,475	
Vallejo	5,987	3
SONOMA COUNTY	25,926	
Santa Rosa	3,616	1
TEHAMA COUNTY	9,301	
Red Bluff	2,106	2
YOLO COUNTY	11,772	
Woodland	2,257	1
YUBA COUNTY	11,284	
Marysville	4,321	1
Total		58
COLORADO.		
ARAPAHOE COUNTY	38,644	
Denver	35,629	6

A LIST OF THE COUNTIES AND TOWNS IN WHICH DAILY NEWSPAPERS WERE PUBLISHED, ETC.—Continued.

Location.	Population.	Number of dailies published.
COLORADO—Continued.		
CUSTER COUNTY	8,080	
Silver Cliff	5,040	2
EL PASO COUNTY	7,949	
Colorado Springs	4,226	1
GILPIN COUNTY	6,489	
Central City	2,626	1
LAKE COUNTY	23,563	
Leadville	14,820	6
LAS ANIMAS COUNTY	8,903	
Trinidad	2,226	1
PUEBLO COUNTY	7,617	
Pueblo	3,217	2
Total		19
CONNECTICUT.		
FAIRFIELD COUNTY	112,042	
Bridgeport	27,643	3
HARTFORD COUNTY	125,382	
Hartford	42,015	3
NEW HAVEN COUNTY	156,523	
Meriden	15,540	2
New Haven	62,882	6
Waterbury	17,806	1
NEW LONDON COUNTY	73,152	
New London	10,537	1
Norwich	15,112	1
Total		17
DAKOTA.		
BURLEIGH COUNTY	3,246	
Bismarck	1,758	1
CASS COUNTY	8,998	
Fargo	2,693	1
LAWRENCE COUNTY	13,248	
Central	1,008	1
Deadwood	3,777	4
Lead City	1,437	1
YANKTON COUNTY	8,390	
Yankton	3,431	1
Total		9
DELAWARE.		
NEW CASTLE COUNTY	77,716	
Wilmington	42,478	5
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
Washington	147,293	5
FLORIDA.		
DUVAL COUNTY	19,431	
Jacksonville	7,650	3
GEORGIA.		
BIBB COUNTY	27,147	
Macon	12,749	2
CHATHAM COUNTY	45,023	
Savannah	30,709	3
CLARKE COUNTY	11,702	
Athens	6,099	1
DOUGHERTY COUNTY	12,622	
Albany	3,216	1
FLOYD COUNTY	24,418	
Rome	3,877	2
FULTON COUNTY	49,137	
Atlanta	37,409	2
MUSCOGEE COUNTY	19,322	
Columbus	10,123	2
RICHMOND COUNTY	34,665	
Augusta	21,891	2
SPALDING COUNTY	12,585	
Griffin	3,620	1
Total		16
ILLINOIS.		
ADAMS COUNTY	59,135	
Quincy	27,268	4
ALEXANDER COUNTY	14,808	
Cairo	9,011	3
COLES COUNTY	27,042	
Mattoon	5,737	1
COOK COUNTY	607,524	
Chicago	503,185	18
DE KALB COUNTY	26,768	
Sycamore	3,028	1
HANCOCK COUNTY	35,337	
Warsaw	3,105	1
JO DAVIESS COUNTY	27,528	
Galena	6,451	1
KANE COUNTY	44,939	
Aurora	11,873	2
Elgin	8,787	2
KNOX COUNTY	38,344	
Galesburg	11,437	2
LA SALLE COUNTY	70,403	
Ottawa	7,834	2
LOGAN COUNTY	25,037	
Lincoln	5,639	2
MCLEAN COUNTY	60,100	
Bloomington	17,180	2
MACON COUNTY	30,665	
Decatur	9,547	2
MADISON COUNTY	50,126	
Alton	8,975	3
MORGAN COUNTY	31,514	
Jacksonville	10,927	1
PEORIA COUNTY	55,355	
Peoria	29,259	6
ROCK ISLAND COUNTY	38,302	
Moline	7,800	1
Rock Island	11,659	2
SAINT CLAIR COUNTY	61,806	
Belleville	10,683	3
SANGAMON COUNTY	52,894	
Springfield	19,743	4
STEPHENSON COUNTY	31,963	
Freeport	8,516	2
VERMILION COUNTY	41,588	
Danville	7,733	3
WILL COUNTY	53,422	
Joliet	11,657	4
WINNEBAGO COUNTY	30,505	
Rockford	13,129	3
Total		74
INDIANA.		
ALLEN COUNTY	54,763	
Fort Wayne	26,880	4
BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY	22,777	
Columbus	4,813	2
CASS COUNTY	27,611	
Logansport	11,198	2
CLARK COUNTY	28,610	
Jeffersonville	9,357	2
DELAWARE COUNTY	22,926	
Muncie	5,219	1
ELKHART COUNTY	33,454	
Elkhart	6,953	1
FLOYD COUNTY	24,590	
New Albany	16,423	1
JACKSON COUNTY	23,050	
Seymour	4,250	2

A LIST OF THE COUNTIES AND TOWNS IN WHICH DAILY NEWSPAPERS WERE PUBLISHED, ETC.—Continued.

Location.	Population.	Number of dailies published.
INDIANA—Continued.		
JEFFERSON COUNTY	25,977	
Madison	8,945	2
JOHNSON COUNTY	19,537	
Franklin	3,116	1
KNOX COUNTY	26,324	
Vincennes	7,680	1
MARION COUNTY	102,782	
Indianapolis	75,056	4
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	27,316	
Crawfordsville	5,251	1
SAINT JOSEPH COUNTY	33,178	
South Bend	13,280	2
SHELBY COUNTY	25,257	
Shelbyville	3,745	1
TIPPECANOE COUNTY	35,966	
La Fayette	14,860	3
VANDERBURGH COUNTY	42,193	
Evansville	29,280	5
VIGO COUNTY	45,658	
Terre Haute	26,042	3
WAYNE COUNTY	38,613	
Richmond	12,742	2
Total		40
IOWA.		
CASS COUNTY	16,943	
Atlantic	3,662	1
CLINTON COUNTY	36,763	
Clinton	9,052	1
DES MOINES COUNTY	33,099	
Burlington	19,450	3
DUBUQUE COUNTY	42,996	
Dubuque	22,254	3
HENRY COUNTY	20,986	
Mount Pleasant	4,410	2
JOHNSON COUNTY	25,429	
Iowa city	7,123	2
LEE COUNTY	34,859	
Keokuk	12,117	2
LINN COUNTY	37,237	
Cedar Rapids	10,104	2
LUCAS COUNTY	14,530	
Chariton	2,977	1
MARSHALL COUNTY	23,752	
Marshall	6,240	1
MUSCATINE COUNTY	23,170	
Muscatine	8,295	2
POLK COUNTY	42,395	
Des Moines	22,408	2
POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY	39,850	
Council Bluffs	18,063	2
SCOTT COUNTY	41,266	
Davenport	21,831	4
WAPELLO COUNTY	25,285	
Ottumwa	9,004	1
WOODBURY COUNTY	14,000	
Sioux City	7,366	1
Total		30
KANSAS.		
ATCHISON COUNTY	26,668	
Atchison	15,105	2
BOURBON COUNTY	19,591	
Fort Scott	5,372	1
CHEROKEE COUNTY	21,905	
Galena	1,463	1
COWLEY COUNTY	21,538	
Winfield	2,844	1
KANSAS—Continued.		
DOUGLAS COUNTY	21,700	
Lawrence	8,510	3
FRANKLIN COUNTY	16,797	
Ottawa	4,032	2
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY	32,355	
Leavenworth	16,546	4
LYON COUNTY	17,326	
Emporia	4,631	1
SEDGWICK COUNTY	18,753	
Wichita	4,911	1
SHAWNEE COUNTY	29,093	
Topeka	15,452	4
Total		20
KENTUCKY.		
FAYETTE COUNTY	29,023	
Lexington	16,656	2
FRANKLIN COUNTY	18,699	
Frankfort	6,958	1
JEFFERSON COUNTY	146,010	
Louisville	123,758	5
KENTON COUNTY	43,983	
Covington	29,720	1
MCCRACKEN COUNTY	16,262	
Paducah	8,036	2
Total		11
LOUISIANA.		
CADDO PARISH	26,296	
Shreveport	8,009	2
EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH	19,966	
Baton Rouge	7,197	1
ORLEANS PARISH	216,090	
New Orleans	216,090	10
Total		13
MAINE.		
ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY	45,042	
Lewiston	19,083	2
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	86,359	
Portland	33,810	5
KENNEBEC COUNTY	53,058	
Augusta	8,665	1
PENOBSCOT COUNTY	70,476	
Bangor	16,856	2
SAGADAHOC COUNTY	19,272	
Bath	7,874	1
YORK COUNTY	62,257	
Biddeford	12,651	1
Total		12
MARYLAND.		
ALLEGANY COUNTY	38,012	
Cumberland	10,693	2
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY	28,526	
Annapolis	6,642	1
BALTIMORE CITY	332,313	9
FREDERICK COUNTY	50,482	
Frederick	8,659	1
WASHINGTON COUNTY	38,561	
Hagerstown	6,627	2
Total		15
MASSACHUSETTS.		
BRISTOL COUNTY	139,040	
Fall River	48,961	4
New Bedford	26,845	2
Taunton	21,213	1

A LIST OF THE COUNTIES AND TOWNS IN WHICH DAILY NEWSPAPERS WERE PUBLISHED, ETC.—Continued.

Location.	Population.	Number of dailies published.
MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.		
Essex county	244,535	
Haverhill	18,472	3
Lawrence	39,151	2
Lynn	38,274	1
Newburyport	13,538	1
Hampden county	104,142	
Springfield	33,340	3
Middlesex county	317,830	
Cambridge	52,669	2
Lowell	59,475	4
Plymouth county	74,018	
Brockton	13,608	1
Suffolk county	387,927	
Boston	362,839	11
Worcester county	226,897	
Fitchburg	12,429	1
Worcester	58,291	3
Total		39
MICHIGAN.		
Bay county	38,081	
Bay	20,693	3
Berrien county	36,785	
Saint Joseph	2,603	1
Calhoun county	38,452	
Battle Creek	7,063	2
Marshall	3,795	1
Cass county	22,009	
Dowagiac	2,100	1
Ionia county	33,872	
Ionia	4,190	1
Jackson county	42,031	
Jackson	16,105	2
Kalamazoo county	34,342	
Kalamazoo	8,057	2
Kent county	73,253	
Grand Rapids	32,016	4
Lenawee county	48,343	
Adrian	7,849	1
Montcalm county	33,148	
Greenville	3,144	2
Muskegon county	26,586	
Muskegon	11,262	1
Saint Clair county	46,197	
Port Huron	8,883	3
Saginaw county	59,095	
East Saginaw	19,016	2
Saginaw	10,525	1
Wayne county	166,444	
Detroit	116,340	6
Total		33
MINNESOTA.		
Hennepin county	67,013	
Minneapolis	46,887	3
Ramsey county	45,890	
Saint Paul	41,473	6
Winona county	27,197	
Winona	10,208	1
Total		10
MISSISSIPPI.		
Adams county	22,649	
Natchez	7,058	2
Lauderdale county	21,501	
Meridian	4,008	1
Warren county	31,238	
Vicksburg	11,814	2
Total		5
MISSOURI.		
Audrain county	19,732	
Mexico City	3,835	2
Buchanan county	49,792	
Saint Joseph	32,431	4
Cole county	15,515	
Jefferson City	5,271	3
Greene county	28,801	
Springfield	6,522	1
Jackson county	82,325	
Kansas City	55,785	6
Jasper county	32,019	
Carthage	4,167	2
Joplin	7,038	3
Johnson county	28,172	
Holden	2,014	1
Warrensburg	4,049	1
Marion county	24,837	
Hannibal	11,074	3
Newton county	18,947	
Neosho	1,631	1
Pettis county	27,271	
Sedalia	9,561	3
Randolph county	22,751	
Moberly	6,070	3
Saint Louis city	350,518	9
Saline county	29,911	
Marshall	2,701	1
Total		43
MONTANA.		
Deer Lodge county	8,876	
Butte City	3,363	1
Lewis and Clarke county	6,521	
Helena	3,624	3
Total		4
NEBRASKA.		
Cass county	16,683	
Plattsmouth	4,175	1
Dodge county	11,263	
Fremont	3,013	1
Douglas county	37,645	
Omaha	30,518	6
Hall county	8,572	
Grand Island	2,963	1
Lancaster county	28,090	
Lincoln	13,003	3
Otoe county	15,727	
Nebraska	4,183	3
Total		15
NEVADA.		
Elko county	5,716	
Elko	752	1
Tuscarora	1,364	1
Eureka county	7,086	
Eureka	4,207	2
Humboldt county	3,480	
Winnemucca	763	1
Lander county	3,624	
Austin City	1,679	1
Ormsby county	5,412	
Carson City	4,229	3
Storey county	16,115	
Gold Hill	4,531	1
Virginia City	10,917	2
Washoe county	5,664	
Reno	1,302	2
Total		14

A LIST OF THE COUNTIES AND TOWNS IN WHICH DAILY NEWSPAPERS WERE PUBLISHED, ETC.—Continued.

Location.	Population.	Number of dailies published.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY	75,634	
Manchester	32,630	3
Nashua	13,397	2
MERRIMACK COUNTY	46,300	
Concord	13,843	2
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY	49,064	
Portsmouth	9,690	2
STRAFFORD COUNTY	35,558	
Dover	11,687	1
Total		10
NEW JERSEY.		
CAMDEN COUNTY	62,942	
Camden	41,659	1
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	37,687	
Bridgeton	8,722	1
Vineland	2,519	2
ESSEX COUNTY	189,929	
Newark	136,508	6
HUDSON COUNTY	187,944	
Jersey City	120,722	2
MERCER COUNTY	58,061	
Trenton	29,910	5
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	52,286	
New Brunswick	17,166	3
PASSAIC COUNTY	68,860	
Passaic	6,532	1
Paterson	51,031	2
UNION COUNTY	55,571	
Elizabeth	28,229	3
Plainfield	8,125	1
Total		27
NEW MEXICO.		
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY	20,638	
Las Vegas	Not separated.	2
SANTA FÉ COUNTY	10,867	
Santa Fé	6,635	1
Total		3
NEW YORK.		
ALBANY COUNTY	154,890	
Albany	90,758	8
Cohoes	19,416	1
BROOME COUNTY	49,483	
Binghamton	17,317	3
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY	55,806	
Olean	3,036	1
CAYUGA COUNTY	65,081	
Auburn	21,924	3
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY	65,342	
Jamestown	9,357	1
CHEMUNG COUNTY	43,065	
Elmira	20,541	4
COLUMBIA COUNTY	47,928	
Hudson	8,670	2
DUCHESS COUNTY	79,184	
Poughkeepsie	20,207	3
ERIE COUNTY	219,884	
Buffalo	155,134	7
GENESEE COUNTY	32,806	
Batavia	4,845	1
GREENE COUNTY	32,695	
Catskill	4,320	1
JEFFERSON COUNTY	66,103	
Watertown	10,697	2
KINGS COUNTY	599,495	
Brooklyn	566,663	4
NEW YORK—Continued.		
MONROE COUNTY	144,903	
Rochester	89,366	7
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	38,315	
Amsterdam	9,466	1
NEW YORK COUNTY	1,206,299	
New York	1,206,299	20
NIAGARA COUNTY	54,173	
Lockport	13,522	2
ONEIDA COUNTY	115,475	
Utica	33,914	2
ONONDAGA COUNTY	117,893	
Syracuse	51,792	4
ORANGE COUNTY	88,220	
Middletown	8,494	2
Newburgh	18,049	2
Port Jervis	8,678	1
OSWEGO COUNTY	77,911	
Oswego	21,116	2
QUEENS COUNTY	90,574	
Flushing	6,683	2
Long Island city	17,129	2
RENSSELAER COUNTY	115,328	
Troy	56,747	4
SAINT LAWRENCE COUNTY	85,997	
Ogdensburg	10,341	1
SARATOGA COUNTY	55,156	
Saratoga Springs	8,421	1
SCHENECTADY COUNTY	23,538	
Schenectady	13,655	3
STEUBEN COUNTY	77,586	
Hornellsville	8,195	2
TIOGA COUNTY	32,073	
Owego	5,525	1
TOMPKINS COUNTY	34,445	
Ithaca	9,105	1
ULSTER COUNTY	85,838	
Kingston	18,344	2
Saugerties	3,923	1
WARREN COUNTY	25,179	
Glen Falls	4,900	1
WASHINGTON COUNTY	47,871	
Granville	1,071	1
Total		115
NORTH CAROLINA.		
CRAVEN COUNTY	19,729	
New Berne	6,443	2
GUILFORD COUNTY	23,585	
Greensboro'	2,105	1
HALIFAX COUNTY	30,300	
Weldon	932	1
MECKLENBURG COUNTY	34,175	
Charlotte	7,094	3
NEW HANOVER COUNTY	21,376	
Wilmington	17,350	2
PASQUOTANK COUNTY	10,369	
Elizabeth City	2,315	1
WAKE COUNTY	47,939	
Raleigh	9,265	3
Total		13
OHIO.		
BELMONT COUNTY	49,638	
Bellaire	8,025	1
BUTLER COUNTY	42,579	
Hamilton	12,122	1
CHAMPAIGN COUNTY	27,817	
Urbana	6,252	2

A LIST OF THE COUNTIES AND TOWNS IN WHICH DAILY NEWSPAPERS WERE PUBLISHED, ETC.—Continued.

Location.	Population.	Number of dailies published.
OHIO—Continued.		
CLARKE COUNTY	41,948	
Springfield	20,730	4
CUYAHOGA COUNTY	196,943	
Cleveland	160,146	8
DELAWARE COUNTY	27,381	
Delaware	6,894	1
ERIE COUNTY	32,640	
Sandusky	15,838	1
FRANKLIN COUNTY	86,797	
Columbus	51,647	6
HAMILTON COUNTY	313,374	
Cincinnati	255,139	12
JEFFERSON COUNTY	33,018	
Steubenville	12,093	2
LUCAS COUNTY	67,377	
Toledo	50,137	4
MAHONING COUNTY	42,871	
Youngstown	15,435	2
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	78,550	
Dayton	38,678	5
MUSKINGUM COUNTY	49,774	
Zanesville	18,113	3
SENECA COUNTY	36,947	
Tiffin	7,879	1
STARK COUNTY	64,031	
Canton	12,258	1
SUMMIT COUNTY	43,788	
Akron	16,512	2
Total		56
OREGON.		
CLATSOP COUNTY	7,222	
Astoria	2,803	1
MARION COUNTY	14,576	
Salem	2,538	2
MULTNOMAH COUNTY	25,203	
Portland	17,577	4
Total		7
PENNSYLVANIA.		
ALLEGHENY COUNTY	355,869	
Allegheny	78,682	1
McKeesport	8,212	1
Pittsburgh	156,389	9
BERKS COUNTY	122,597	
Reading	43,278	4
BLAIR COUNTY	52,740	
Altoona	19,710	3
BRADFORD COUNTY	58,541	
Towanda	3,814	2
CAMBRIA COUNTY	46,811	
Johnstown	8,380	1
CHESTER COUNTY	83,481	
West Chester	7,046	2
CLINTON COUNTY	26,278	
Lock Haven	5,845	1
CRAWFORD COUNTY	68,607	
Meadville	8,860	2
Titusville	9,046	1
DAUPHIN COUNTY	76,148	
Harrisburg	30,762	3
DELAWARE COUNTY	56,101	
Chester	14,997	2
ERIE COUNTY	74,688	
Erie	27,737	3
FRANKLIN COUNTY	49,855	
Chambersburg	6,877	1
LACKAWANNA COUNTY	89,269	
Scranton	45,850	3
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.		
LANCASTER COUNTY	139,447	
Lancaster	25,769	3
LAWRENCE COUNTY	33,312	
New Castle	8,418	2
LEBANON COUNTY	38,476	
Lebanon	8,778	2
LEHIGH COUNTY	65,969	
Allentown	18,063	2
LUZERNE COUNTY	133,065	
Hazleton	6,935	2
Pittston	7,472	1
Wilkesbarre	23,339	4
LYCOMING COUNTY	57,486	
Williamsport	18,934	2
MCKEAN COUNTY	42,565	
Bradford	9,197	2
MERCER COUNTY	56,161	
Sharon	5,684	1
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	96,494	
Norristown	13,063	1
Pottstown	5,305	1
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY	70,312	
Bethlehem	5,193	1
Easton	11,924	3
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY	53,123	
Milton	2,102	1
Sunbury	4,077	1
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY	847,170	
Philadelphia	847,170	24
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY	129,974	
Pottsville	13,253	2
VENANGO COUNTY	43,670	
Oil City	7,315	1
WASHINGTON COUNTY	55,418	
Washington	4,292	1
YORK COUNTY	87,841	
York	13,940	2
Total		98
RHODE ISLAND.		
NEWPORT COUNTY	24,180	
Newport	15,693	1
PROVIDENCE COUNTY	197,874	
Providence	104,857	5
Woonsocket	16,050	2
Total		8
SOUTH CAROLINA.		
CHARLESTON COUNTY	102,800	
Charleston	49,984	2
GREENVILLE COUNTY	37,496	
Greenville	6,160	1
RICHLAND COUNTY	28,573	
Columbia	10,036	1
Total		4
TENNESSEE.		
DAVIDSON COUNTY	79,026	
Nashville	43,350	3
HAMILTON COUNTY	23,642	
Chattanooga	12,892	1
KNOX COUNTY	39,124	
Knoxville	9,693	3
MADISON COUNTY	30,874	
Jackson	5,577	1
SHELBY COUNTY	78,430	
Memphis	33,592	4
Total		12

A LIST OF THE COUNTIES AND TOWNS IN WHICH DAILY NEWSPAPERS WERE PUBLISHED, ETC.—Continued.

Location.	Population.	Number of dailies published.
TEXAS.		
BEXAR COUNTY	30,470	
San Antonio	20,550	4
CAMERON COUNTY	14,959	
Brownsville	4,938	1
COOKE COUNTY	20,391	
Gainesville	2,667	1
DALLAS COUNTY	33,488	
Dallas	10,358	3
GALVESTON COUNTY	24,121	
Galveston	22,248	3
GRAYSON COUNTY	38,108	
Denison	3,975	2
Sherman	6,093	2
HARRIS COUNTY	27,985	
Houston	16,513	3
MCLENNAN COUNTY	26,934	
Waco	7,295	3
MARION COUNTY	10,983	
Jefferson	3,260	1
TARRANT COUNTY	24,671	
Fort Worth	6,663	2
TRAVIS COUNTY	27,028	
Austin	11,013	3
WASHINGTON COUNTY	27,565	
Brenham	4,101	2
Total		30
UTAH.		
SALT LAKE COUNTY	31,977	
Salt Lake City	20,768	3
WEBER COUNTY	12,344	
Ogden	6,069	2
Total		5
VERMONT.		
CHITTENDEN COUNTY	32,792	
Burlington	11,365	2
FRANKLIN COUNTY	30,225	
Saint Albans	7,193	2
RUTLAND COUNTY	41,829	
Rutland	7,502	1
Total		5
VIRGINIA.		
ALEXANDRIA COUNTY	17,546	
Alexandria	13,659	1
CAMPBELL COUNTY	36,250	
Lynchburg	15,959	2
DINWIDDIE COUNTY	32,870	
Petersburg	21,656	2
HENRICO COUNTY	82,703	
Richmond	63,600	7
VIRGINIA—Continued.		
NORFOLK COUNTY	58,657	
Norfolk	21,966	4
Portsmouth	11,390	2
PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY	52,589	
Danville	7,526	2
Total		20
WASHINGTON.		
KING COUNTY	6,910	
Seattle	3,533	2
PIERCE COUNTY	3,319	
Tacoma	1,098	1
WALLA WALLA COUNTY	8,716	
Walla Walla	3,588	1
Total		4
WEST VIRGINIA.		
OHIO COUNTY	37,457	
Wheeling	30,737	2
Total		2
WISCONSIN.		
BROWN COUNTY	34,078	
Green Bay	7,464	1
DANE COUNTY	53,233	
Madison	10,324	2
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY	19,993	
Eau Claire	10,119	1
FOND DU LAC COUNTY	46,859	
Fond du Lac	13,094	1
GREEN COUNTY	21,729	
Monroe	4,195	1
LA CROSSE COUNTY	27,073	
La Crosse	14,505	3
MILWAUKEE COUNTY	138,537	
Milwaukee	115,587	7
RACINE COUNTY	30,922	
Racine	16,031	1
ROCK COUNTY	38,823	
Janesville	9,018	3
WINNEBAGO COUNTY	42,740	
Oshkosh	15,748	1
Total		21
WYOMING.		
ALBANY COUNTY	4,626	
Laramie	2,696	1
LARAMIE COUNTY	6,409	
Cheyenne	3,456	2
Total		3

THE LOCATION OF THE DAILY NEWSPAPER PRESS.

Average number of dailies in cities.

It appears from the preceding table that the 971 daily newspapers of the census year were published in 389 towns or cities, which makes an average of 2½ to each of these towns or cities. The strange anomaly is here discovered of towns of less than 4,000 inhabitants where two and sometimes three daily papers were published. The smallest town in the United States in which a daily paper was published was Elko, Nevada, with a population of 752. The smallest town in which two daily papers were published was Tombstone, Arizona, with a population of 973. The enterprising publishers of the latter town are doubtless confident that it will grow up to their stature. In California the town of Eureka, population 2,639, had three daily papers, and the town of Red Bluff, population 2,106, two daily papers. Galena, Kansas, had one daily for a population of 1,463; Greenville, Michigan, two dailies for a population of 3,144; Olean, New York, one daily

for a population of 3,036; Winnemucca, Nevada, one daily for a population of 763; and Milton, Pennsylvania, one daily for a population of 2,102. These are the most striking instances of daily publications in small towns. The table may be taken as establishing another conclusion, reached elsewhere in this report: that the tendency is not to the increase in the number of daily newspapers as the size of the city increases, but rather to the increase in the circulation of those already existing. Thus, Kansas City, with 55,785 inhabitants, had six daily papers in the census year, which is one more than Louisville, Kentucky, with 123,758, sustained. It is not necessary to add that in every instance where a city is overstocked with daily newspapers the fact is at once evident upon an inspection of the issues that come from their presses and a comparison of their character, contents, and appearance with those of the newspapers printed in towns of equal size, where the number is confined to one or two. These conditions of development in the newspaper press are the incidents of our civilization, and disappear as this civilization takes on its maturer forms, the journals of every locality being more or less an accurate type of the character, condition, and pursuits of the people of that locality.

For the eastern manufacturing and suburban towns without dailies, to which allusion has been made, the weekly press performs very much the same service as that rendered by the London local press, so called. The latter, however, is a distinctive feature of English journalism, such as can only come in the United States with large segregations of population about a common center. This London local press has grown up entirely within the past twenty-five years. In the first issue of the *London Press Directory* (1846) there was but one of these journals recorded, the *South London Press*. There are now no less than 104 local papers published in the several outlying districts of London, including several dailies and semi-weeklies, most of them conducted in a creditable manner, and some of them reaching a high point of excellence as well as great financial prosperity. (*a*) The success of these journals may be ascribed to the necessity, long felt by the residents of the metropolitan boroughs, for some sort of representation in the press. The vestries dispose annually of revenues greater than those of many German principalities, and the annual budget of the metropolitan board of works has for many years exceeded that of at least one European kingdom; yet the daily and weekly press of London, occupied with the affairs of imperial policy, abstained from reporting the proceedings of the vestries, and chronicled the doings of the board of works in small type and obscure paragraphs. (*b*) The fact that these local weekly sheets can thrive under the very nose of the mammoth newspapers of the capital and do a good work in every considerable London borough is given as a reason for believing that there are certain functions of the local press which cannot be absorbed by the metropolitan dailies, and that the prosperity of one class of journals will continue to increase in the same ratio, though in the smaller sphere, with that of the other. For one purpose the Boston dailies serve the people of the New England towns with better success than dailies of their own can ever do; but they can never supersede the local press, whose mission it is to record and preserve the chronicles of the parish.

The London local press.

THE LOCALIZATION OF THE AMERICAN PRESS.

It is the remarkable localization of the American newspaper press which distinguishes it particularly from that of any other country and constitutes what may be regarded as one of its best characteristics. The press of the United States is not concentrated, like that of other countries with a well-developed journalism, but is localized; and its tendency has been, and continues to be, constantly toward minuter localization. Every hamlet has its mouthpiece through the printing press, and every city is independent of every other city for its daily news supply. Here is the first condition met of a healthy and progressive national journalism; and it is the condition which will always keep the American press what it now is: the freest, the most self-reliant, the most loyal to home and vicinity interest, in the world.

Tables XII and XIV of this report afford striking evidence of this localization. The latter table shows that of the 2,605 counties into which the forty-six states and territories are subdivided newspapers are published in 2,073 of them. In sixteen of the thirty-eight states there was at least one newspaper published in every county within its limits. An analysis of the table shows that these sixteen states are the only ones in which it can be claimed that civilization has progressed to every county within their borders. They include all the states ordinarily classified as belonging to the New England group, and all the states which, under the like classification, are grouped as middle states. Missouri presents the most noteworthy instance of a large state of comparatively recent colonization in which a newspaper was published in every county—an instance rendered the more noteworthy from the fact that there are 114 counties within its limits, a number exceeded by only three states in the Union. The sixteen states which made the same showing were Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. It is plain that these are the only states regarding which it can be claimed that settlement in all parts has reached mature limits.

By a comparison of Tables XII and XIV it will be seen that a striking similarity of figures is presented by both. The sixteen states in which every county has a newspaper of its own are those in which the average area for

a The Clerkenwell *Times* is the most striking illustration of this statement.

b Francis Hitchman, in *London Quarterly Review*, October, 1880.

each publication in square miles is the smallest, and they are also the states in which the aggregate number of inhabitants to the aggregate circulation per issue is the smallest. It will also be seen from Table XIV that in a majority of the counties of the northern states in which one newspaper was published there were two or more. It also shows that there were in the census year 2,459 towns and villages in the country in which one newspaper was published, 1,026 towns and villages in which two newspapers were published, 375 towns and villages with three newspapers only, 209 with four newspapers, and 329 in which five or more newspapers and periodicals were published, showing a total number of 4,398 cities, towns, and villages in which the 11,314 publications of all kinds were printed. These are statistics not duplicated nor approached anywhere in the world, and they bring out in the most striking light what may be called the distinguishing peculiarity of the American press. Literally, as Carlyle says, "a preaching friar has erected his pulpit in every village." The majority of these journals are allied to one or the other of the existing political parties, and to that extent they are *sui generis;* but each has one particular interest closer than its politics. Each one is the champion and representative of its particular locality, and is concerned, first of all, in whatever relates to the honor and material advancement of that locality. The closer home to the daily routine of the people the newspaper comes, the greater is the power it exerts. It is the local newspaper in this sense that distinguishes American journalism above that of all other countries, and is, on the whole, the most admirable product of the printing press in this country.

THE CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS.

The tables of circulation.

Tables II and III contain the important statistics relating to the general circulation of newspapers and periodicals in the United States during the census year. The details respecting the circulation of particular classes of periodicals, as the religious press, the agricultural press, etc., are given in the body of this report without tabular statement.

In regard to the circulation of newspapers and periodicals, some difficulty was experienced in a number of

a In verification of this statement, and for the general purpose of supplying a basis of comparison in number and circulation between Haven, from his *Newspaper and Bank Directory of the World* (1881), is given:

	Countries.	Population.	Daily publications.				Publications less frequent than dailies and more frequent than weeklies.				Weekly publications.			
			Number.	Total circulation per issue.	Total annual circulation.	Average circulation of each per issue.	Number.	Total circulation per issue.	Total annual circulation.	Average circulation of each per issue.	Number.	Total circulation per issue.	Total annual circulation.	Average circulation of each per issue.
1	United States	50,183,015	970	4,314,249	1,346,045,688	4,447	175	277,410	31,499,572	1,585	8,674	20,467,676	1,064,319,152	2,359
2	British America	4,515,933	67	237,788	74,189,856	3,549	33	42,004	5,107,960	1,272	444	921,345	47,909,940	2,075
3	Austria-Hungary	37,741,413	150	928,535	290,631,455	6,190	180	210,840	25,539,020	1,171	584	728,401	37,876,852	1,246
4	Belgium	5,476,668	81	730,215	228,557,295	9,015	15	76,800	9,656,400	5,120	373	1,480,050	76,962,600	3,968
5	Bulgaria	1,859,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3,800	395,200	634	3	2,100	109,200	700
6	Denmark	1,989,464	57	127,395	39,874,635	2,235	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	37,000	1,924,000	9,250
7	France	39,066,372	363	3,887,650	1,216,834,450	10,709	386	679,260	85,949,240	1,759	1,505	4,186,870	217,717,240	2,781
8	German Empire	45,194,172	863	3,577,799	1,119,851,087	4,145	1,848	2,595,531	341,721,224	1,404	1,335	3,799,136	197,555,072	2,845
9	England	24,608,391	154	3,250,875	1,017,523,875	21,109	127	1,137,664	123,850,584	8,958	1,563	12,144,308	631,504,016	7,769
10	Scotland	3,734,370	22	477,065	149,321,345	21,684	18	105,000	11,996,400	5,833	170	1,222,600	63,575,200	7,191
11	Ireland	5,159,839	20	210,998	66,042,374	10,549	32	159,023	21,198,788	4,969	139	709,026	36,869,352	5,100
12	Wales	1,359,895	4	36,000	11,268,000	9,000	6	82,600	8,590,400	13,766	70	301,956	15,701,712	4,314
13	Greece	1,679,775	16	23,900	7,480,700	1,493	13	13,000	1,352,000	1,000	49	21,350	1,110,200	435
14	Italy	27,769,475	148	630,600	197,377,800	4,260	88	131,770	18,024,240	1,497	450	780,230	40,571,960	1,733
15	Netherlands	3,866,456	39	182,760	59,457,480	4,686	115	277,866	33,364,864	2,416	267	556,953	28,961,556	2,085
16	Sweden	4,568,900	11	69,400	21,722,200	6,309	97	107,750	12,942,800	1,111	74	191,600	9,963,200	2,589
17	Norway	1,806,900	20	57,550	18,013,150	2,877	61	45,850	5,740,800	751	42	84,150	4,375,800	2,003
18	Portugal	4,432,050	29	147,600	46,198,800	5,089	14	14,480	1,862,120	1,034	113	109,612	5,699,824	969
19	Roumania	5,073,000	16	27,100	8,482,300	1,694	1	1,400	218,400	1,400	2	4,200	218,400	2,100
20	Russia	85,426,142	88	404,024	94,089,248	4,591	37	44,050	6,117,800	1,190	131	326,732	16,990,064	2,475
21	Spain	16,625,860	220	619,359	193,859,367	2,815	29	51,690	4,598,640	1,782	389	863,755	44,915,260	2,220
22	Switzerland	2,846,102	62	217,950	68,218,350	3,515	100	282,650	15,708,680	1,766	156	260,780	13,560,560	1,671
23	Turkey	19,990,000	30	57,600	18,028,800	1,920	27	24,600	2,698,800	911	53	50,780	2,640,560	958
24	British India	193,596,603	35	51,458	16,096,354	1,470	15	12,062	1,502,072	804	133	128,868	6,701,136	704
25	Chinese Empire	400,000,000	8	23,670	7,408,710	2,959	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2,857	148,564	408
26	Hong-Kong	139,144	7	5,300	1,658,900	757	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,500	78,000	750
27	Japan	34,338,304	83	428,000	133,964,000	5,156	39	42,500	4,604,000	1,090	19	33,500	1,742,000	1,763
28	Malay Archipelago	30,187,829	16	38,200	11,956,600	2,387	15	5,050	624,000	337	10	2,960	153,920	296
29	Algeria	2,867,626	2	2,700	845,100	1,350	19	21,000	3,418,480	1,105	14	12,240	636,480	874
30	Egypt	5,517,627	11	26,000	8,138,000	2,363	1	500	130,000	500	11	33,900	1,762,800	3,081
31	South Africa	1,406,496	6	23,500	7,355,500	3,917	16	28,250	4,219,800	1,765	47	62,550	3,252,600	1,330
32	West Africa	1,598,070	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2,050	106,600	342
33	Mexico	10,000,000	41	102,826	32,184,538	2,508	28	34,350	4,498,000	1,226	146	174,630	9,080,760	1,196
34	Central America	2,650,000	10	17,660	26,667,600	1,766	1	8,000	1,248,000	8,000	32	57,675	2,999,100	1,802
35	West Indies	4,500,000	47	85,200	5,527,580	1,813	34	21,200	2,529,000	623	88	74,870	3,893,240	850
36	Cuba	1,508,761	38	76,700	24,007,100	2,018	4	1,400	166,400	350	17	21,650	1,125,800	1,273
37	Argentine Republic	2,500,000	11	34,300	10,735,900	3,118	8	1,750	254,800	219	19	6,150	319,800	324
38	Bolivia	2,000,000	2	2,500	782,500	1,250	1	600	93,600	600	24	5,860	304,720	244
39	Brazil	10,000,000	68	151,950	33,271,900	2,234	22	18,325	1,939,600	833	166	164,725	8,565,700	992
40	Chili	2,500,000	64	60,290	18,870,770	942	13	14,600	1,622,400	1,123	15	21,000	1,092,000	1,400
41	Ecuador	1,350,000	2	3,600	1,126,800	1,800	6	7,800	811,200	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Peru	2,700,000	15	16,400	5,133,200	1,093	2	3,000	312,000	1,500	5	6,800	353,600	1,360
43	Uruguay	450,000	18	37,400	11,706,200	2,077	7	2,000	208,000	286	27	9,550	496,600	353
44	United States of Colombia	3,000,000	10	9,500	2,973,500	959	3	4,300	447,200	1,433	12	22,400	1,164,800	1,867
45	Venezuela	1,882,236	15	28,950	9,061,350	1,930	4	4,150	396,400	1,037	88	57,250	2,977,000	734
46	Australia	2,743,256	45	135,000	42,255,000	3,000	88	88,000	10,556,000	1,000	263	236,700	12,308,400	900
47	Tasmania	115,600	4	7,000	2,191,000	1,750	4	3,502	457,912	875	4	5,150	267,800	1,287
48	New Zealand	489,500	45	104,850	32,818,050	2,330	36	31,550	3,845,400	876	61	101,925	5,300,100	1,671
49	Polynesia	303,985	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,000	104,000	1,000	14	15,645	813,540	1,117

quarters in securing accurate figures, owing to the natural repugnance of proprietors to reveal an item which it is to their benefit to have regarded as larger than it actually is. The well-known tendency of newspaper publishers to exaggerate circulation has revealed itself in several instances during the course of this inquiry. It is proper, therefore, to state that this branch of the statistics submitted has been subjected to thorough revision, in which all the collateral evidence at command has been brought to bear to test and frequently to revise the figures supplied in each case. Conscious that no such statement can be absolutely accurate, I believe the methods adopted have secured a closer approximation to the truth than has ever before been reached, and that, as indicative of the volume of the regular circulation of the American press, these figures afford substantial grounds upon which to base an estimate of its influence.

Difficulty of securing accurate figures.

In the first of the tables relating to circulation, the subject is treated by the average and in the aggregate by the several states and territories. In treating the statistics of aggregate circulation there has been no difficulty beyond that above stated. There was an aggregate circulation per issue of 3,566,395 daily newspapers, 3,961,057 weekly newspapers issued from the offices of daily newspapers, 15,962,353 weeklies not connected with dailies and all other than monthlies, and 8,139,881 monthlies—making an aggregate circulation per issue (including 150,000 not separately reported) of 31,779,686. These aggregate circulations per issue culminate in an aggregate total number of copies printed annually of 1,100,607,219 daily newspapers, 202,244,024 weekly newspapers connected with dailies, 663,543,866 of other weeklies, semi-weeklies, etc. (excluding only monthlies), 94,853,100 monthly periodicals, and a grand aggregate for all classes and kinds of newspapers and periodicals (including 6,600,000 not separately reported) of 2,067,848,209—figures whose significance may be comprehended more easily by comparing them with the statistics of the national debt. The daily newspapers, whose circulation per issue is smaller than that of any other class, defining them by periods of issue, represent in the grand aggregate of copies printed in the census year more than one-half of the total number.

Aggregate circulation of newspapers and periodicals.

The aggregate circulation per issue, both for dailies and weeklies, if not for monthlies, is the largest attained anywhere in the world, (*a*) and shows an increase of 52.48 per cent. over the aggregate of 1870, while the percentage

the press of the United States and that of other countries of the globe, the following table, kindly furnished by H. P. Hubbard, of New

Publications less frequent than weeklies and more frequent than monthlies.				Monthly publications.				Bi-monthlies and quarterlies.				Half-yearlies, annuals, and occasionals.				Aggregate of all classes.			
Number.	Total circulation per issue.	Total annual circulation.	Average circulation of each per issue.	Number.	Total circulation per issue.	Total annual circulation.	Average circulation of each per issue.	Number.	Total circulation per issue.	Total annual circulation.	Average circulation of each per issue.	Number.	Total circulation per issue.	Total annual circulation.	Average circulation of each per issue.	Number.	Total circulation per issue.	Total annual circulation.	
174	1,016,937	25,423,425	5,844	1,121	7,623,367	91,480,404	6,800	86	939,132	3,820,328	10,920	7	35,000	45,000	5,000	11,207	34,673,771	2,562,633,569	1
17	163,591	4,089,775	9,623	60	258,672	3,104,064	4,311	3	3,000	16,000	1,000					624	1,626,400	134,417,595	2
432	482,735	12,723,700	1,117	338	326,314	3,915,768	965	53	37,715	195,060	711	60	55,235	219,720	837	1,803	2,769,775	371,101,575	3
25	201,100	4,826,400	8,044	92	349,480	4,193,760	3,799	1	1,500	9,000	1,500	4	17,000	17,000	4,250	591	2,856,145	324,222,455	4
1	500	12,000	500	1	400	4,800	400									11	6,800	521,200	5
																61	164,395	41,798,635	6
229	696,550	15,694,500	3,041	574	1,636,305	19,635,660	2,850	117	204,750	984,100	1,750	91	302,150	396,100	3,320	3,265	11,593,535	1,557,211,299	7
391	1,852,838	44,437,032	4,738	517	1,675,857	20,110,284	3,241	219	688,680	4,474,610	3,144	356	6,309,725	19,936,900	17,724	5,529	20,499,566	1,748,086,209	8
42	138,412	3,321,888	3,295	1,034	6,775,500	81,306,000	6,552	171	411,198	1,686,260	2,404	369	1,736,948	1,998,696	4,707	3,460	25,594,905	1,861,191,319	9
1	1,000	24,000	1,000	56	619,412	7,432,944	11,061	3	54,000	220,000	18,000	1	400	400	400	271	2,479,477	232,570,289	10
1	3,500	84,000	3,500	31	114,075	1,368,900	3,679	3	5,700	22,800	1,900	1	2,500	2,500	2,500	227	1,204,822	125,588,714	11
				22	111,300	1,335,600	5,059	1	5,000	20,000	5,000					103	536,856	36,915,712	12
				10	8,500	102,000	850					1	50	200	50	89	66,800	10,045,100	13
208	313,740	8,017,920	1,508	256	438,520	5,262,240	1,713	6	16,500	68,000	2,750	18	46,300	104,200	2,572	1,174	2,357,660	269,426,360	14
8	13,465	323,160	1,683	3	36,800	441,600	12,266					3	3,000	12,000	1,000	435	1,070,844	122,560,660	15
19	108,600	2,596,400	5,716	50	66,400	796,800	1,328	35	44,100	224,050	1,260	17	6,700	25,700	394	303	594,550	48,271,150	16
12	12,350	296,400	1,029	45	50,400	604,800	1,120	1	3,000	12,000	3,000					181	253,300	29,042,950	17
10	21,800	619,200	2,180	12	11,650	139,800	971					1	1,000	1,000	1,000	179	306,142	54,520,144	18
																19	32,700	8,919,100	19
28	64,490	3,119,560	1,697	119	259,793	3,117,516	2,183	22	49,500	288,000	2,250	19	28,580	102,220	1,504	454	1,177,169	123,824,408	20
50	79,387	2,099,088	1,588	57	79,925	959,100	1,402	1	2,000	12,000	2,000	4	6,200	19,700	1,550	750	1,702,316	46,463,155	21
39	47,960	1,284,640	1,229	65	100,420	1,205,040	1,545	16	17,000	87,200	1,062	14	14,600	58,400	1,043	512	941,360	100,122,870	22
2	1,250	30,000	625	9	11,300	135,600	1,256									121	145,530	23,533,760	23
27	17,546	443,024	649	103	65,285	783,420	633	10	13,180	57,280	1,318					373	288,399	25,573,286	24
				6	11,050	132,600	1,841	1	550	3,300	550					22	38,127	7,693,174	25
3	2,200	57,200	733					1	700	4,200	700	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	14	10,900	1,799,500	26
67	88,000	2,592,000	1,313	38	66,000	792,000	1,737	5	8,000	36,000	1,600					251	666,000	143,730,000	27
1	250	6,000	250	7	5,100	61,200	743					2	850	3,400	425	51	52,410	12,805,120	28
2	1,000	24,000	500	14	9,600	115,200	4,800	3	1,700	9,200	566					54	48,240	5,048,460	29
2	1,300	33,800	650	1	400	4,800	400									26	62,100	10,069,400	30
				2	4,500	54,000	2,250	1	4,000	24,000	4,000					72	122,800	14,905,900	31
2	550	13,200	275													8	2,600	119,800	32
24	18,890	462,960	787	40	45,300	543,600	1,132	2	1,300	6,800	650	2	8,000	3,200	400	283	378,096	46,779,858	33
16	12,765	306,360	798	12	5,400	64,800	450									71	101,500	10,145,840	34
15	9,260	233,160	617	24	18,500	222,000	770	2	1,000	6,000	500	3	1,900	1,900	633	213	211,930	33,552,900	35
7	3,550	89,300	507	13	9,200	110,400	707	2	1,000	6,000	500					81	113,500	25,505,000	36
1	300	7,200	300													39	42,500	11,317,700	37
																27	8,960	1,180,820	38
4	8,000	234,000	2,000	12	14,900	178,800	1,241					7	6,050	24,200	864	279	363,950	44,214,200	39
				3	6,500	78,000	2,166									95	102,390	21,663,170	40
																8	11,400	1,938,000	41
				4	3,000	36,000	750									26	29,200	5,834,800	42
				5	1,700	20,400	340									57	50,650	12,431,200	43
11	11,900	290,600	1,082	4	3,700	44,400	925									40	51,800	4,920,500	44
7	6,675	180,600	953	2	4,200	50,400	2,100	1	800	4,800	800					117	102,025	12,670,550	45
5	4,000	104,000	800	46	69,000	828,000	1,500	4	4,000	16,000	1,000					451	536,700	66,067,400	46
1	950	22,800	950	6	8,550	102,600	1,425									10	25,152	3,042,112	47
2	1,600	41,600	800	25	28,300	339,600	1,132					1	150	600	150	170	268,375	42,345,350	48
1	500	13,000	500	2	2,560	30,720	1,280					3	1,200	1,200	400	21	20,905	962,460	49

of increase in population in the decade was 30.08 per cent. The difference between these percentages may be taken as indicating the increase in the newspaper-reading habits of the American people. It is, however, worthy of note that the average circulation of all the periodicals published in 1880 is not as large as that indicated in other United States censuses. The average circulation of the 2,526 publications reported in 1850 was 2,036; that of the 4,051 publications reported in 1860, 3,373; that of the 5,871 publications reported in 1870, 3,550; while the average circulation of the 11,314 publications reported in 1880 is but 2,809. A large part of this difference, it is believed, is due to the much more rigid scrutiny to which the statistics of circulation were subjected in 1880.

Circulation of New York daily newspapers.

The largest aggregate daily circulation of any state occurs in New York, where 996,561 copies are printed daily, which is 27.94 per cent. of the entire daily circulation of the country, while only 11.84 per cent. of the entire number of daily papers are published in that state. The statistics of New York thus forcibly illustrate the fact that the aggregate circulation of newspapers is not dependent in any degree upon the number of those newspapers. The fact may be shown in the same way with respect to weekly newspapers and periodicals of all classes of issue.

Daily newspaper circulation in other states.

Pennsylvania shows the second largest aggregate daily circulation, Massachusetts the third, Illinois the fourth, Ohio the fifth, and California the sixth. Excluding the territories, Florida shows the smallest aggregate daily circulation, with West Virginia second, Vermont and Mississippi third, and Arkansas fourth.

Circulation of weekly newspapers by states.

New York also shows the largest aggregate circulation of weekly newspapers, the figures being double those of Pennsylvania, which comes next in order. Illinois stands third, Ohio fourth, Massachusetts fifth, and Missouri sixth. The states in which the aggregate weekly circulation is the smallest are, in their order (excluding the territories again): Nevada, Delaware, Florida, Rhode Island, Oregon, South Carolina, and Colorado.

Circulation of monthly periodicals.

New York shows the largest aggregate circulation of monthly periodicals, Pennsylvania being second, Maine third, Ohio fourth, and Massachusetts fifth. Maine is brought into this prominence by the great success that attends the publication of several magazines devoted to family reading in Portland and Augusta.

Table III.

The figures localizing the average circulation of the several classes of newspapers have a certain value, but they may easily mislead. In a town where two newspapers are published, one with a circulation of 10,000 and the other of 2,000, it is correct to say that the average circulation of the papers published in that town is 6,000; but in so saying we are not giving a true conception of the division. In order to avoid the misconceptions which may thus arise a table (No. III) has been prepared, which further classifies the press of the United States by the volume of circulation. Nine groups were made, as follows:

I. Periodicals having a circulation of 50,000 or over.
II. Periodicals having a circulation of 25,000 and under 50,000.
III. Periodicals having a circulation of 15,000 and under 25,000.
IV. Periodicals having a circulation of 10,000 and under 15,000.
V. Periodicals having a circulation of 5,000 and under 10,000.
VI. Periodicals having a circulation of 3,000 and under 5,000.
VII. Periodicals having a circulation of 1,000 and under 3,000.
VIII. Periodicals having a circulation of 500 and under 1,000.
IX. Periodicals having a circulation of less than 500.

Division of newspapers by volume of circulation.

Group VIII was found to contain the largest number of weeklies, and Group VII the largest number of daily newspapers. The fact indicated in Table II, that the daily newspapers of the United States will average a larger circulation than the weekly press, was thus verified. In the last class, that of journals with a circulation of less than 500, are included 86 dailies, 1,216 weeklies, and 188 publications of all other periods of issue. Missouri boasted the largest number (14) of these dailies of meager issue, California the second largest number (12), and Ohio the third largest number (7). These were generally dailies which had been established in the census year or immediately previous to it, and were incidental to the crude civilization of newly-founded towns. There were but 268 daily journals with a circulation of 3,000 and over, and the largest group of these (112) was under 5,000 in average daily issue. A circulation which can be regularly maintained between these figures is rightly regarded as a healthy and profitable one, where undue competition is not the reason for failure to reach higher figures and expenses can be kept down to a corresponding ratio. The greater portion of the daily journals whose circulation is placed at 1,000 and under 3,000 are profitable pieces of property on the more limited scale. Receipts from advertising bear an intimate relation to circulation, and the journals which run from 10,000 to 15,000, and from these figures upward, are the ones which enjoy large returns from the capital and labor invested. Their number is limited, there being but 84 in the whole country. Of these, 34 have a daily circulation of 10,000 and less than 15,000, 25 have a circulation of 15,000 and less than 25,000, 18 have a circulation of 25,000 and less than 50,000, and 7 have a circulation of 50,000 and over, 3 of the latter number exceeding 100,000 in their daily issue.

A profitable average daily circulation.

THE RELATION OF CIRCULATION TO POPULATION.

The relation of the circulation of daily newspapers to population offers an interesting and perplexing field of inquiry. The daily journal is of course read regularly to any marked extent only in sections of country that are thickly settled or can be promptly reached by rail from the cities. The entire aggregate circulation of the daily papers of the mammoth state of Texas (30,297) is less than that of the daily journals of little Rhode Island (41,402). No conclusions as to the relative intelligence of a people or their alertness in public affairs can justly be based upon such statistics; nor is it possible to make comparisons between cities with a view to like deductions.

Circulation of daily newspapers as related to population.

This is the conclusion to be drawn from the following table, which gives the number and circulation of the 232 daily journals published in twenty-six of the principal cities of the United States, with the population of each city and the number of inhabitants to each copy issued daily:

Daily circulation in twenty-six cities.

Number of daily papers published in the city of—	Total number.	Morning.	Evening.	Aggregate circulation per issue.	Population of city.	No. of inhabitants to each copy issued.	Rank.
New York, New York	29	20	9	765, 843	1, 206, 299	1. 58	2
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	24	13	11	375, 274	847, 170	2. 26	9
Brooklyn, New York	4	.....	4	48, 537	566, 663	11. 67	26
Chicago, Illinois	18	10	8	220, 577	503, 185	2. 28	10
Boston, Massachusetts	11	6	5	221, 315	362, 839	1. 64	4
Saint Louis, Missouri	9	8	1	99, 364	350, 518	3. 52	16
Baltimore, Maryland	9	6	3	128, 643	332, 313	2. 58	11
Cincinnati, Ohio	12	8	4	117, 549	255, 139	2. 17	8
San Francisco, California (two papers publish morning and evening editions)	21	11	10	143, 232	233, 959	1. 63	3
New Orleans, Louisiana	10	6	4	37, 565	216. 090	5. 76	21
Cleveland, Ohio	8	2	6	48, 730	160, 146	3. 29	14
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	9	6	3	111, 001	156, 389	1. 41	1
Buffalo, New York	7	2	5	26, 100	155, 134	5. 94	22
Washington, District of Columbia	5	3	2	34, 500	147, 293	4. 27	18
Newark, New Jersey	6	4	2	18, 300	136, 508	7. 46	23
Louisville, Kentucky	5	4	1	22, 215	123, 758	5. 57	20
Jersey City, New Jersey	2	.....	2	11, 176	120, 722	10. 80	25
Detroit, Michigan	6	3	3	41, 533	116, 340	2. 80	13
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	7	4	3	24, 300	115, 587	4. 76	19
Providence, Rhode Island	5	2	3	29, 900	104, 857	3. 51	15
Albany, New York	8	3	5	32, 842	90, 758	2. 76	12
Indianapolis, Indiana	4	3	1	35, 587	75, 056	2. 11	7
Charleston, South Carolina	2	1	1	6, 300	49, 984	7. 93	24
Saint Paul, Minnesota	6	3	3	19, 893	41, 473	2. 08	6
Atlanta, Georgia	2	1	1	8, 800	37, 409	4. 25	17
Springfield, Massachusetts	3	1	2	18, 464	33, 340	1. 81	5

The number of papers published in these twenty-six cities is considerably larger than the total number (72) with a circulation of 5,000 and less than 10,000, while included among them are a large number which belong in the class with circulations of less than 3,000, and even in the class below.

There are not, however, a dozen cities in the United States, not included in this twenty-six, which sustain daily journals with circulations regularly kept between 5,000 and 10,000. In these cities such a circulation is obtained by exceptional facilities for supplying a thickly-settled surrounding country with daily papers. The average number of inhabitants to each daily paper printed in these twenty-six cities, taking them together, was 2.48, and, accepting this average for any city of 50,000 inhabitants, the aggregate circulation of all its daily papers would be but 20,161. The fact that seventeen of the twenty-six cities in the table show a larger ratio of daily circulation to population is simply evidence that they have superior facilities over the other nine for outside circulation, the ratio being increased correspondingly. New Orleans, which is an isolated city in this respect, averages one copy to every 5.76, and Washington, District of Columbia, which is situated in like manner, averages one copy to every 4.27, which is an extraordinary average for a city thus situated and with so large a colored population. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with an average of one copy to every 4.76, is the best illustration on this point afforded by a northern city. On the other hand, Brooklyn, with an average of 11.67 to every daily paper printed there, and standing lowest in the list, doubtless has as many newspaper readers in proportion to population as any city in the Union, the low average being explained by the fact that the newspapers of New York city are circulated there simultaneously with those of its own manufacture and share with the latter the favor of the reading public. Newark, New Jersey, which ranks twenty-third, and Jersey City, which ranks twenty-fifth, are accounted for in the same way. It is to be noticed that the latter city, with a population of

Analysis of the table.

120,722, has a smaller aggregate circulation of daily newspapers published in its midst than the aggregate we have estimated as a fair average circulation for a city of 50,000. The city of Springfield, Massachusetts, has been introduced into this table for the purpose of illustrating the relations of newspaper circulation to the geographical and commercial situation of a town. With a population of 33,340, three Springfield newspapers circulated daily 18,464 copies (nearly 75 per cent. of which circulation was in the towns and villages within prompt railroad reach, the *Republican* penetrating every morning into four states), which was over a hundred more than Newark, New Jersey. circulated with its population of 136,508. On the other hand, the daily journals printed in Newark, New Jersey, were largely confined in circulation to that city, being met on the east by the more pretentious papers of New York and on the west by those of Philadelphia, while thousands of copies of the newspapers of these two cities were sold every day in Newark.

Table XII has shown us that the aggregate circulation per issue of the press of the United States is equivalent to one copy regularly sent to every 1.58 inhabitants returned by the Tenth Census. It may be assumed that every paper published and circulated is read by an average of at least two persons, the majority of those issued penetrating into families numbering from three to four persons. In other words, newspapers enough are now printed to supply every person of a reading age with a journal to read as often at least as once a week. Of course we have many adults who never read a newspaper, but it is not, as elsewhere, for the lack of them; and as the years pass the diffusion of the American newspaper is growing more penetrating and minute. The newspaper diffusion of the United States, due to its minute localization, as already considered, reaches a degree unattained in any other country, and warrants the claim in its behalf of an exceptional influence upon the opinions of the people of the whole country. The average number of inhabitants to circulation in the several states, as shown in Table XII, is subject to certain qualifications, which reduce the disparities exhibited in that table very largely. There are certain cities which are known as "newspaper centers", from which are issued every day, week, and month thousands of newspapers and periodicals which are circulated outside the states in which the cities of publication are located. Table XV is an exhibit of the press statistics of the ten principal cities of this character, viz, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Saint Louis, San Francisco, New Orleans, and Louisville. It will be observed that the ten states in which these cities are located reach in Table XII the smallest average number of inhabitants to the aggregate circulation, excepting only Maine, in which case the small average is accounted for by the publication of a number of family story papers, which circulate all over the Union. On the other hand, the states showing the largest average are those situated most remotely from these and the minor centers of periodical publication, such as Alabama, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, and the territories. (*a*) While the ten or eleven states named do not wholly deserve the high rank, in respect to the newspaper reading propensities of their inhabitants, assigned them in these tables, it is worthy of attention that the other states which take the lowest rank in the same tables are the same states in which the educational statistics of the Tenth Census indicate the same relative rank of popular intelligence in the population. The limitations suggested upon the natural conclusions to be drawn from these tables do not in any sense destroy this relative rank in the matter of newspaper and periodical diffusion among their inhabitants, but simply guard against a too violent contrast, by indicating that the disparities, while undoubtedly existing, may be somewhat softened by a due consideration of the collateral circumstances. It is undoubtedly true of the United States, in a larger degree than of any other country, that the comparative degree of newspaper circulation among the people is regulated and limited by the facilities which attend the extension of that circulation.

Newspaper diffusion in the United States.

CAPITAL, GROSS PRODUCTS, AND RAW MATERIALS.

Table IV shows the total amount paid in wages and the total gross products of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States during the census year, with the percentage of wages paid by daily, weekly, and other periodicals, the percentage of receipts from advertisements and from subscriptions, the number of hands employed in printing and publishing periodicals, and the number of persons employed in editorial work. This table contains, therefore, the chief statistics gathered respecting the financial or material condition of the American press.

Table IV.

No effort was made to gather statistics as to the amount of capital invested in the newspaper or periodical business, all queries of this character being omitted from the press schedules, in accordance with the opinion expressed by the Superintendent in the Ninth Census that the inquiry is one which ought never to be embraced in the schedules of the census, and that "the census returns of capital invested in manufactures are entirely untrustworthy and delusive". It was felt that this conclusion would apply to the printing business, as connected with the publication of newspapers and periodicals, with greater force than to almost any other industry, for the reason that the product of the newspaper printing press is altogether out of proportion to the usual calculations by which relations between wages paid and materials used to that product are reached. The value of a newspaper or a periodical is largely determined by the character of the brain labor

Capital invested.

a It is noteworthy that this difference between northern and southern states has existed from the very beginning of newspaper publication in this country. Noah Webster in 1785 ascertained that the circulation of newspapers in the single New England state of Connecticut was equal to that of the whole American territory south of Pennsylvania.—*Webster's Essays*, pp. 338–360.

placed therein. More than 50 per cent. of the gross product, on the other hand, is found to be derived from a source of revenue the intrinsic value of which depends upon other conditions altogether than the capital invested, the labor employed, or the material used. This is the advertisement, the rates received by the several newspaper establishments being governed by considerations which throw these elements of cost entirely out of the calculation. The cost of putting into type an advertisement of a certain length and character does not vary largely in any of the newspaper establishments where payment for composition is made by the piece; but certain newspapers will receive in payment for the same advertisement double, treble, or quadruple the price received by other newspapers which have been to the same outlay in preparing it for publication. The cost of the white paper upon which an advertisement is printed will not vary largely in a multitude of cases, and never varies in anything like the ratio of the money received for its publication. Neither is there any corresponding ratio of variation in the cost of the original plant, the value of the gross products of the newspaper press clearly bearing no definite and determinable relation to the amount of capital invested in the establishment. The Superintendent declared in the Ninth Census that "no man in business knows what he is worth; far less can he say what portion of his estate is to be treated as capital".

Peculiar relation of capital to product.

CAPITAL INVESTED IN NEWSPAPERS.

I believe this statement applies more accurately to the newspaper press than to any other branch of industry in the United States, and for the reasons given. There are a number of establishments in the United States to-day the annual income of which is many thousands of dollars in excess of all the capital which has been actually invested in the shape of plant and its repair since the establishments were first founded, often without any capital at all beyond the bare cost of that plant. The plant itself of a newspaper, it will be understood from what has been said on the subject elsewhere, is the smallest part of the value of a successful journal, the real value being dependent upon what is somewhat indefinitely described as the "good-will", the value of which, in turn, depends largely upon location. Good-will is something which may properly be considered as an element of capital, and always is the chief element in newspaper transfers; but it is an element which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, either by the Census Office or by the parties making return to the Census Office on its schedules. The gross receipts of a newspaper depend altogether on this good-will, and not at all upon the size or character of the plant or the paper itself; not at all, in other words, upon the amount of capital actually invested or employed in the carrying on of the establishment. The impossibility of framing a definition of manufacturing capital which shall fit a business governed entirely by such circumstances does not need argument.

"Good-will" as an element of capital.

I will not undertake to say, therefore, that the $89,009,074 of gross product returned for the newspaper and periodical press bears any tangible relation to the amount of capital which is invested in this business in the United States. On the other hand, it can be said that there is no business which shows such large gross receipts, with so small an actual investment of capital behind them. This interesting fact may be better understood by a reference to the discussion of the conditions determining the value of newspaper property in the subsequent pages of this report.

Large product from small capital invested.

Another fact of importance is that, taking the gross product of newspapers as given for 1880 and comparing it with figures of previous censuses, the increase has been enormous; and it may well be doubted if any other branch of census inquiry will reveal either so large a ratio of increase in the number of establishments or so large and corresponding an increase in the gross earnings.

Great increase in gross product.

On pages 51 and 52 of this report the statistics of the previous federal censuses, relating to the capital invested, amount of materials used, wages paid, and the value of the gross product of the newspaper and periodical press of the United States, have been summarized. The difficulties in the way of using those figures for comparison with the statistics now supplied are there broadly hinted at. If we accept them as a basis, we find that between 1870 and 1880 the number of hands employed in the newspaper offices of the whole country has increased from 13,130 to 65,015; the amount of wages paid has increased from $8,168,515 to $28,559,336 38; the value of materials used in manufacture has increased from $8,709,632 to $15,385,303 84, excluding from the latter figures all account of tools, machinery, and everything, in short, but the bare cost of ink and paper; and that the value of the gross product has increased from $25,393,029 to $89,009,074. Every deduction to be drawn from these figures sustains the conclusions of this report. They show that while the value of materials used has not doubled, the value of the gross product has increased nearly 3.60 times.

The amount paid in wages has increased in nearly the same ratio as the increase in the value of the gross product; and if an attempt were to be made to estimate the amount of capital now invested in newspaper enterprises, it would bring us inevitably to the conclusion that it would show an increase corresponding with the increase in wages paid and in gross product. The Ninth Census reported the capital employed in newspaper enterprise at $14,947,887. On the basis of calculation indicated the capital now so employed would approximate $53,000,000. On the basis of the intrinsic valuation, as determined by the net earnings, these figures would be indefinitely increased. Mr. Hudson states that the amount of capital represented in the New York daily press of 1872, on the basis of valuation, has been estimated at

Comparison with Ninth Census.

$8,000,000; and he adds, what is obvious, that they do not represent more than one-sixteenth of that sum in original investment. The money value of the great majority of the newspaper establishments of to-day is a self-created value, and therein it differs from the capitalization represented in the general statistics of the Tenth Census.

THE COST OF INK AND PAPER.

The only raw materials which can properly be said to enter into the composition of the newspaper or periodical are the ink and the paper used in printing it. Of these two materials the former is an insignificant element of the cost. Ink is purchased by the publisher at rates which vary from 6 to 10 cents per pound, according to the quantity, quality, and location where used. Experience shows that a pound of ink, as it is ordinarily used, is sufficient to work from 600 to 700 impressions of an ordinary sized newspaper. So that, knowing the total number of the newspaper impressions of the census year to be 2,067,848,209, it is easy to calculate that the total value of the ink used in newspaper printing was in the neighborhood of $253,700, or only about three one-thousandths of the total gross product reported.

Ink, value of.

The remaining raw material (paper) is a much more important element of cost, and pains were taken to secure full returns of the amount used in the census year. To make the results as accurate as possible publishers were asked to return the figures not only in reams, but in pounds, and by comparing the figures thus given with the circulation reported the Census Office had a check upon both classes of statistics. Wherever the returns under the heads of paper used and copies printed failed to correspond pains were taken to discover which figure was right, and in this way the aggregate circulation reported by the several publishers was considerably reduced in the end, and is given with confidence that it is very close to the actual fact. The total number of copies of newspapers and periodicals printed in the census year is given as 2,067,848,209 and the total number of reams of paper used as 4,308,012, which is 2,067,845,760 sheets.

Quantity and value of paper used.

The weight of the paper used in printing newspapers and periodicals in the United States varies according to the size and the character of the periodical. De Vinne gives the following table of the regular sizes of American papers prevalent in New York:

Weight of paper used.

	Inches.		Inches.
Medium	10 by 24	Double medium	24 by 38
Royal, 20 by 24, or	20 by 25	Double royal	26 by 40
Super-royal	22 by 28	Double super-royal	28 by 42
Imperial	22 by 32	Double super-royal	29 by 43
Medium and half medium	24 by 30	Broad twelves	23 by 41
Small double medium	24 by 36	Double imperial	32 by 46

Of these sizes the most prevalent in use were found to be the 24 by 36, which is estimated to weigh 30 pounds to one ream of 480 sheets; 28 by 42, which was estimated to weigh 40 pounds to the ream; and 30 by 46, which was estimated to weigh 45 pounds to the ream.

These estimates were reached by careful comparison of the figures returned by the several publishers and by inquiries among the paper-makers. The other sized papers in use were estimated in like manner, pains being taken in all cases to conform the figures finally accepted as nearly as possible to the returns made by the publishers themselves. The result is shown in Table VI. The average number of pounds of paper used by the daily newspapers of the country was 338.47, and by weekly newspapers and all other periodicals 281.86. The latter average is brought to its high figure by the fact that it includes the paper used by the monthly magazines of large circulation, as well as by the story papers and miscellaneous weekly publications of large circulation. The aggregate pounds of paper used per issue by the daily press was 291,764.95, being 7,430.18 reams, the equivalent to an issue of 3,566,486 issues per day from this press. The average weight per ream of the paper used in the daily press was therefore 39.27 pounds per ream. The newspapers and periodicals of every other character and description than diurnal used an aggregate of 2,624,354.92 pounds of paper, representing 58,797 reams, the average weight of which was 44.63 pounds per ream. The average weight of the paper ordinarily used in local weekly papers will not exceed 30 pounds to the ream.

Table VI.

By these averages it is possible to approximate very closely to the actual cost of the paper used in newspaper and periodical printing during the census year. The price of paper is very fluctuating, and the great difference in its quality makes it impossible to apply a certain average price to the value of the paper used by any particular class of newspapers; but I am told by paper-makers that if the general average cost of all the paper used for these purposes in the census year is placed at 8 cents per pound I shall be within the reasonable trade limits. The total pounds of paper used were 189,145,048, and their value on this basis was $15,131,603 84.

Price of paper.

We have thus reached an approximation of the cost of all the raw material used in the manufacture of the American newspaper and periodical. The value of the paper used is 17 per cent. of the total gross product of the the newspaper offices. Adding thereto the cost of printing ink, the percentage of the raw material to the gross product is increased to 17.29 per cent., the total being $15,385,303 84. Perhaps this percentage is larger than it ought to be, to be properly classed in the first group above mentioned, but it is not large enough to warrant its classification in either of the other

Percentage of cost of materials to gross product.

groups enumerated. By the Ninth Census the value of materials represented in $100 of product in class one was $10 07; in the manufacture of newspapers, by the Tenth Census, it is $17 29. In the second class, by the Ninth Census, the value of materials represented in $100 of gross product was $43 86; in the third class, $34 28; in the fourth class, $56 62; and in the fifth class, $84 10. It follows that the cost of the raw materials used in newspaper manufacturing is less than that in any other class of manufacturing, and only $6 41 more than the cost of these materials in the mining and fishing industries. It is obvious, under these circumstances, that a certain class of newspapers make enormous profits upon the capital invested and the expenses incurred. To succeed in newspaper publication is to earn large dividends on small outlay. On the other hand, the failures are as costly in capital, care, and labor squandered as the successes are lucrative.

Before advancing to the discussion of other phases of this inquiry, it should be added that the relations between the manufacture of paper and the publication of newspapers are extremely intimate, the two industries being mutually dependent to a degree which is perhaps not sufficiently brought out by the figures above presented. Upon the price of paper depends the multiplication of newspapers in this country as in no other country of the world, for here, as nowhere else, it is not so much a question as to whether readers can be found as whether they can be supplied at a cost for raw material which permits of profitable publication. The years that have been marked by high prices of printing paper are those which witness the least advance in the number of newspapers. It was not until within the census decade ending with 1880 that the capacity of the paper-mills of the United States began to bear its proper economic relations to the demand, and in consequence there were frequent marked fluctuations in price, which bore most heavily upon the publishers, discouraged new newspaper enterprises, and were accompanied by a long death-roll of suspensions. The period of the civil war was that during which the press suffered most severely from the short production and the high price of printing paper, but there was constant recurrence of such suffering at earlier periods.

The paper trade and the press.

In 1810 the number of paper-mills in the United States was estimated at 185, and they produced annually 50,000 reams of news paper, valued at $3 per ream; 70,000 reams of book paper, valued at $3 50; 111,000 reams of writing paper, at $3; and 100,000 reams of wrapping paper, at 85 cents. In 1828 the newspapers consumed 104,400 reams, costing $500,000, and the total value of all the paper made was nearly $7,000,000. In 1850 the annual product of paper was valued at $17,000,000. In Munsell's *Chronology of Paper and Paper Making* is the following entry for the year 1854:

> There were 750 paper-mills in the United States in active operation, having 3,000 engines, and producing annually about 250,000,000 pounds of paper, averaging about 10 cents a pound. This required 405,000,000 pounds of rags, costing 4 cents a pound, for which our seamen had to scour every quarter of the globe. The cost of labor was estimated at 1¾ cents a pound; the cost of labor and stock united would be nearly $20,000,000. The total cost of manufacturing $27,000,000 worth of paper was supposed to be $23,625,000. The demand, however, still exceeded the supply, so that the price was advanced 2½ cents a pound.

Since the date of this entry the increase in production has come about not so much by reason of a multiplication of the mills as by the improvement of their processes and the use of new and cheaper raw materials. The census of 1870 reported 669 paper-making establishments, with products valued at $48,676,985. The following table of the number of paper-mills in operation in the census year shows that the United States stands at the head of the paper-making countries:

Paper-mills of the world.

Germany	545	Portugal	16
Austria-Hungary	160	Holland	16
Belgium	29	Roumania	1
United States	960	Greece	1
Denmark	18	Switzerland	15
France	539	Russia	160
Great Britain	650	Sweden and Norway	25
Australia	4	Spain	63
Canada	20	Japan	6
Italy	206	Cuba	1

The United States of America is not only the greatest paper-producing country in the world, but in bulk and per capita it is the greatest paper-consuming country. A report upon the capacity of the paper-mills of this country, prepared for and submitted to the fourth annual meeting of the American Paper Makers' Association, in Saratoga, in July, 1881, by Howard Lockwood, the editor of the *Paper Trade Journal*, of New York, shows an aggregate daily capacity of upward of 5,000,000 pounds of paper of all kinds and descriptions, more than six times the capacity reported by Munsell in 1854. During the past two years there has been an increase in the capacity of American paper-mills of about 1,000,000 pounds. In this period the increase in writing paper was about 33⅓ per cent., and the increase in book and news paper 25 per cent., these figures representing the capacities and not the actual output of the mills. Two years ago 10 per cent. of the mills were reported idle, and many of them were running on short time. In the year past only 4 per cent. of the mills were idle, and it is fair to presume that the actual production of all the mills during the census year was largely in excess of the increase reported in capacity. It is worthy of attention that a still larger increase in the producing capacity of the paper-mills of the United States is observable as this report goes to press. New mills are being built and projected, old mills

remodeled and enlarged and new materials introduced, while all materials are becoming cheaper, machinery is being simplified and perfected, and everything points to a continuous increase in product.

Mr. Lockwood's estimate of the capacity of the American mills in the manufacture of book and news paper combined, allowing 300 working days to the year, would result, under full pressure, in a product of 417,015,000 pounds per annum. Deducting from this aggregate the 189,145,048 pounds of paper found by the census to be consumed by the newspaper and periodical press, there were left 227,869,952 pounds to be consumed in the manufacture of books and pamphlets and in the innumerable varieties of miscellaneous printing which is constantly emanating from thousands of job-printing offices all over the country. The newspapers and periodicals actually consumed, therefore, 45.36 per cent. of all the book and news paper manufactured, which comprised more than one-quarter of the total paper manufacture of the country, including writing, blotting, wrapping, board, card, hanging, and all the varieties of paper.

Comparative quantity of paper consumed by the periodical press.

The remarkable reduction in the cost of printing paper has been spoken of elsewhere as one of the chief causes of the rapid growth of the newspaper and periodical press of the United States during the census year and the census decade. An annual circulation like that reported in 1880 would have been impossible ten years ago, because there were not in the country mills enough to produce the paper now annually consumed. Neither is there any likelihood that the price of paper will ever be higher to any repressive degree than that which now prevails. There are manufacturers who maintain that the country will yet be astonished at the still lower price that paper will touch when certain new inventions now in process of introduction shall have come fully into operation, but there seems to be no probability that the demand will again outstrip the supply. Mr. Lockwood argues that the recent multiplication of newspaper circulations is exceptional, and says:

The future supply and cost of printing paper.

> The newspapers are increasing in number and circulation, but the same percentage of increase that has obtained during the past two or three years in connection with the press will not in all probability continue. The marked increase of late years has been very largely owing to the law which allows publishers to send through the mails at pound rates all of the specimen copies that they choose to mail. This has in a measure regulated itself, and for this and other reasons I draw the conclusion as stated.

The practice to which Mr. Lockwood refers as a cause for the great recent increase in the number of newspapers printed is a practice which is as certain to continue, with the continuance of the post-office regulation in question, as the publication and competition of newspapers continue. It is a practice more likely to increase than to diminish. At the same time it is not to be questioned that the present capacity of the paper-mills of the United States is equal to the home demand. That the manufacturers themselves realize the fact is indicated by a concerted movement among them to increase the export of American paper. It is already demonstrated that news paper of a medium grade can be laid down with a profit in London, and there are to-day several Scotch and English journals regularly printed on American-made paper. (*a*)

The chief cause of the reduction in the price of news paper is the successful use, first, of straw, and more recently of wood pulp, as ingredients of manufacture. There are not rags enough obtainable to manufacture the paper now annually consumed in the United States. Wood pulp is now mixed with rag pulp in proportions which vary from 15 to 50 per cent., according to the quality of the paper desired. In the great bulk of the paper now used by the American press there is from 40 to 50 per cent. of wood pulp. The paper thus manufactured is not as durable as the all-rag paper, and does not retain its color as long, but it answers the transient purpose for which it is employed as well as the higher-priced paper which the press was compelled to use for lack of a cheaper quality before American skill and enterprise brought the manufacture of wood pulp to its present state of perfection. (*b*)

Wood-pulp paper.

WAGES.

The relation of wages to the gross product remains to be considered. The statistics of wages paid in the making of newspapers and periodicals are given in detail in the same table with the gross product (Table IV). The amount paid annually in wages by all the newspaper establishments in the census year was $28,559,336 38, of which $17,813,053 38 was paid by the daily establishments and $10,746,283 by all others, the percentage for the United States being 62.37 for dailies and 37.63 for all other

Wages.

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a As the trade of the world increases, so does the newspaper press. It is estimated that there are from 32,000 to 35,000 newspapers printed and published in all countries. This country is credited with about 11,000 to 12,000. The remainder are mostly European, and the chances of supplying them with American paper may be small; but the press of South America and the colonies is by no means insignificant. This is especially the case with many journals published in the Australian colonies. As possibly of some interest to the manufacturers of news paper who may be present, I have with me some copies of foreign papers. I do not think that any paper-maker present would object to receive a contract for such papers as the Melbourne *Argus*, Sydney *Herald*, etc.—Howard Lockwood, before American Paper Makers' Association.

b In regard to the average price of printing paper given in the text, it may be stated that in the latter part of the year 1880 the average price paid for paper by twenty of the leading dailies of New York city was $7\frac{9}{20}$ cents per pound, the highest price—9 cents—being paid by the *Daily Graphic*, which requires for its illustrations an extra fine paper, and the lowest price paid, $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The paper used on the New York dailies is a better average paper than that generally used by American newspapers, but the large quantities in which it is purchased allow of better contracts as to price than can generally be made.

classes. The average wages paid by each establishment was $20,105 03 for the dailies and $1,476 75 by the publications of every other description, the gross amount being paid to 71,615 persons, of whom 51,140 were males and 3,875 were females, 16,600 of whom were employed in editorial work. The average wages paid to each individual were $398 79 per annum, the value of wages for each $100 of gross product was $32 09, and the product per capita, gross, was $1,242 88.

Persons employed.

In comparing these results with the relations of wages to product in industries of the first group (as determined by the Ninth Census) I find the dollars in wages paid for each $100 of gross product to be considerably lower than it then was in industries of this group ($51 30), while the product per capita, gross, in the same comparison is much higher, the figures given in the Ninth Census for this latter proportion being $843 51. This difference is the more striking from the fact that the labor employed in the printing business is skilled labor, capable of earning in large establishments, under favorable conditions frequently arising, large wages by piece-work, while the salaries paid to editors naturally average much higher than the earnings of mechanics or laboring men in any field of industry. Some criticism, indeed, may rightly lie against these statistics, because they include among the employés the persons engaged in editorial work upon the newspaper press and include their earnings in the amount of wages paid. The difficulty, however, is one which was found to be unavoidable in the compilation of the statistics. It is the rule in nearly all the newspaper establishments of the United States to include the compensation for editorial work upon the regular pay-roll, and any separation, had it been asked for, could not have been secured with approximate accuracy. Another difficulty also appeared in the fact that in a large number of the local newspaper establishments of the United States the editorial work and portions of the mechanical work are performed by the same persons. Bearing this fact in mind, it will be seen that the total of 16,600, which is given as the number of persons engaged in editorial writing in the United States, includes many who are printers as well as editors.

Editorial employés.

EDITORIAL EMPLOYÉS.

Any attempt to average the number of editors employed to the number of newspapers published would be misleading. Upon the local weekly press above spoken of the entire editorial work is usually performed by one individual, and the fact that so large a proportion of these journals were founded and are owned by practical printers, whose entire education has been at the case, is sufficient explanation of the low order of literary work which characterizes a large number of these papers. They are the work of practical printers, and not of educated and trained editors, the more prosperous weekly journals, which are well located for business, employing one or more men or women for the conduct of their editorial work.

The editorial force employed upon the daily newspaper press varies in size according to circumstances. Upon many of the smaller dailies of provincial towns two or three persons are sufficient to accomplish all the work that is done, one of whom generally devotes his entire attention to the local columns. As the towns and the journals increase in size and character, the editorial force increases correspondingly, and its number generally bears some ratio to the circulation. Thus daily journals which circulate from five to ten thousand find it necessary to employ editorial assistants varying from six to twelve in number. In the metropolitan newspaper offices the forces are divided more distinctly into editorial and reportorial, and the men in each division are engaged exclusively upon their distinctive kind of work. The reportorial force of a metropolitan newspaper frequently numbers fifty men, many of whom are educated and skillful writers. The work of the editorial force proper is divided between editorial writing, exchange reading, the condensation and preparation of news, the editing of telegraphic news and correspondence, etc. Much of the work upon our best newspapers is done outside of their offices by trained experts in special topics of comment or discussion, who are paid for their contributions by the piece. It has long been the habit, however, to secure for editorial work men who have education and experience, and are capable of doing the best literary work that money will pay for; and journalists of established reputation receive salaries as generous as are paid in any profession in the United States. Much of the editorial work of the modern newspaper is paid for by the piece, even when done by editors regularly employed, and this is more frequently the case with those engaged in the purely reportorial duties of the newspaper.

Editorial force of daily newspapers.

This wage table reveals the fact that only in the states of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Texas did the daily press equal or exceed in gross receipts the earnings of the periodicals of other periods of issue. In the District of Columbia and the territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming the same fact appears. In most of these states the population is largely congregated in cities, particularly in Delaware, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; in others the population is so widely scattered and so sparse that it is only in the cities and large villages that there is any great opportunity for newspaper publication, as is the case with Louisiana, Colorado, Missouri, and Tennessee. Nevertheless the aggregate earnings of the dailies (which necessarily includes the earnings of all the weeklies, etc., connected with the dailies) are less than two million dollars behind those of all other classes of publications. In connection with this comparison, it should be observed that the daily establishments pay out in wages the sum of $17,813,053 38 annually, against $10,746,283 paid out for wages annually by newspaper and periodical establishments of every other class. This apparent discrepancy is easily explained by the fact that in a very

large proportion of the local weekly newspaper establishments the proprietor is himself a practical printer and makes no account of his own labor in his return of the amount of wages paid annually. From a large number of these establishments it was reported to the Census Office that no wages were paid, as was verily the case, the proprietor himself setting all the type and doing all the press-work needed to publish a newspaper, with the aid of the co-operative sheets or patent outsides. In other cases members of the proprietor's family, sons, and frequently daughters, set the type and did the work without pay; and in still other cases, and of these the proportion was still larger, the wages reported would average as low as $75 to $150 per annum, the only assistant required to make the paper being an apprentice, whose board and lodging may have been added to the above cash remuneration. In this way it has turned out that in a total wages of $28,559,336 38 paid annually the daily establishments paid 62.37 per cent. and the weekly and other periodicals 37.63 per cent., while the latter earned 50.90 per cent. of the total gross receipts. It will be observed that the states in which the amount paid out annually in wages by the weeklies exceeded in amount the wages paid by the dailies were Alabama, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Vermont, and West Virginia. There are therefore left thirteen states, viz, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Virginia, and Wisconsin, in which the weekly press, while earning larger aggregate gross receipts than the daily press, nevertheless paid out less money annually in wages.

AMOUNT OF TYPE SET.

Table V shows the average and aggregate ems of type set per issue in the publication of newspapers and periodicals in the United States during the census year. These figures require some discussion in connection with the subject of wages. In all piece-work book and newspaper composition is counted by ems in the United States, the American system differing in this respect from the English and French systems, which aim, although by somewhat imperfect methods, to base composition on the exact number of letters set up. (*a*) The em, it will be understood, is the square of the body of a type, and as a basis of computation arrives at substantially the end sought for in the other systems, while it guards against inequalities by extra charges for composing unusually lean letter or letter of inconvenient sizes, or matter set in unusually narrow measures.

Amount of type set. Table V.

American type computation.

It is an almost uniform rule that the composition upon the daily press in this country is paid for by the piece, while upon the weekly and periodical press the prevailing custom is to pay weekly wages where the work is done by journeymen printers, whose time is also occupied with making up, imposing, and with the job-work, which forms so large an item in the business of country newspaper offices. The rates paid for composition for piece-work vary largely in different parts of the United States, and are in accordance with fixed standards for work on morning and evening newspapers—the latter, which is day work, being uniformly lower than the former, the price paid for type-setting running all the way from 20 and 25 to 60 cents per thousand ems. The lower rates are paid in some localities to female compositors, the employment of whom has been gradually increasing of late years. No data were obtained by which the true average can be indicated, and it is suggested as a feature of the investigation which may properly be added in the preparation of the press schedules for the next federal census.

Rates for composition.

The chief purpose of these statistics of the number of ems of type set is to convey an accurate idea of the actual amount of reading matter newly prepared and submitted with each issue of the American press. The average amount of type set per issue of the daily press was 74,147 ems, and the aggregate set each day by the entire daily press of the country was 66,140,266 ems. The significance of these statistics can be indicated to those not familiar with the details of newspaper publication by some comparisons.

Amount of reading matter supplied by the press.

The average number of ems set per issue by the daily press (74,147) is equal to twenty-nine pages of an ordinary octavo book set in brevier type, or to a volume of 48⅓ pages set in long primer type. I have used these two styles of type in illustration because they are commonly employed in book composition. It may be added that, while much brevier and considerable long primer are still used on the daily newspaper press of the United States, the tendency for many years has been toward the smaller fonts, and minion is the style now most generally used in the large newspaper offices for ordinary reading matter, advertisements, and frequently other matter, being set in nonpareil or agate. The average number of ems set per issue on weekly, monthly, and other publications (57,197) is equal to twenty-two octavo pages of brevier and thirty-seven of long primer. It should be added that this average is slightly higher than it would have been for the weekly press alone, by reason of its including the type set in the publication of the several monthly magazines, which print a large quantity of reading matter.

Sizes of type used.

The aggregate number of ems set per issue by the daily newspaper press of the United States (66,140,266), that is to say, the amount of type set daily by all the daily newspapers in the country, is equal to 25,907 octavo pages in brevier type, or 43,179 pages in long primer type. The aggregate set per issue by all the other periodicals of the country (490,753,756 ems) is equal to 193,897 pages of brevier type and 320,754 octavo pages of long primer type.

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a American Cyclopedia of Printing.

In other words, the total amount of reading matter contained in one issue of all the newspapers and periodicals published in the United States is equal to the contents of a library of from 1,000 to 1,200 volumes.

To set this amount of reading matter there were in use in the several newspaper establishments 6,689,878 pounds of type (Table V) of all varieties. This aggregate does not include the type used in the composition of a considerable number of periodicals which did not do their own printing, but let it by contract to job-offices.

Pounds of type used.

The quantity of type in use in the newspaper offices has never before been calculated. When in constant use, type will last, under the process of replenishing known as "sorting up", for a longer or shorter period, according to the use that is made of it, but in the average local weekly newspaper office a font of type is made to do service for an indefinite number of years. Much of the type whose impression is seen in the census newspaper file for 1880 is as worn and dirty as any that appeared in the colonial press of the United States, when the cost of new supplies was much greater than now, and was still further increased by the risks of importation. The average daily newspaper, printing from 2,000 to 5,000 copies per issue, will exhaust a font of type ordinarily in from six to ten years, and the larger the edition regularly printed the greater the wear and tear and the sooner the replenishing must come. This remains true until we come to newspapers and periodicals whose forms are stereotyped. The process of stereotyping saves the type from the jam and friction of the press, keeps it uniform, and permits a newspaper to maintain its cleanly and handsome appearance for many years without restocking, beyond the occasional "sorting up".

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SALES.

Strictly speaking, there are but two sources of newspaper revenue: subscriptions, or sales, and advertisements One of the most interesting and valuable of the inquiries in this department was to determine the true proportion of the receipts of newspaper publishing from these two sources. Estimates have frequently been made, which, however, have been based upon the experience of individual concerns, and have differed from the present results.

The two sources of newspaper revenue.

It is believed that the figures now supplied are accurate. They show that of the total gross proceeds of $89,009,074, 56.03 per cent. were from sales of papers. The following figures, which are compiled from the data presented in Table IV, indicate in detail the comparative receipts from the two sources for daily journals, for publications of all other classes, and for the aggregate:

Comparative receipts from subscriptions and advertisements.

DAILIES.	
Receipts from advertising (49.17 per cent.)	$21,487,676
Receipts from subscription (50.83 per cent.)	22,214,437
WEEKLIES AND ALL OTHERS.	
Receipts from advertising (38.95 per cent.)	17,648,630
Receipts from subscription (61.05 per cent.)	27,658,331
AGGREGATE.	
Receipts from advertising (43.97 per cent.)	39,136,306
Receipts from subscription (56.03 per cent.)	49,872,768

By multiplying the total aggregate circulation of the daily newspapers (3,566,395) by the average subscription price of all the dailies ($7 27) we reach a total of $25,927,691 65, which would be the actual receipts of the daily press from sales if the total editions printed were uniformly disposed of for cash. The difference between this sum and that arrived at by the other method of calculation ($22,214,437), based upon the division of the reported gross product between advertisements and sales, may be taken as representing, first, the actual loss to publishers on circulation growing out of the free lists, including exchanges, the tear and waste, and the papers remaining unsold; and in the second place, the margin of profit to the middle men, the news agents and companies and newsboys, for the handling of the papers, the compensation of the latter being the difference between the wholesale and the retail price of the papers they vend. It is to be borne in mind that a considerable percentage of the total daily circulation is disposed of at retail by the single copy through street and stand sales. While the average cost to the annual subscriber to the daily newspaper was 2⅓ cents per copy, the average retail price, not indicated in the tables, was found to be nearly 4½ cents for the whole country. The actual sum paid out annually for daily newspapers by the people of the United States is therefore more nearly the larger than the smaller of the totals given above. The receipts of publishers for sales of papers and periodicals of all other periods of issue than daily were $27,658,331, representing the income derived from the yearly issue of 28,213,291 papers and periodicals printed. The total receipts were therefore $49,872,768, a sum considerably less than that actually paid out by the people of the United States in the census year for their periodical reading matter. The American public contributes nearly as large a sum to the support of the newspaper and periodical press in the way of advertisements as for the papers themselves.

Receipts from subscriptions.

By referring to Table IV it will be seen that the proportion paid for subscriptions and for advertisements varies in the several states, and as between the daily newspapers and all other classes of periodicals; but in the main the figures hover closely to the even proportions. It is noticeable that the percentage of receipts from advertising averages somewhat higher for daily papers in the western than in the eastern states, and particularly in the territories, where the sparseness of population reduces the volume of circulation in a slightly larger ratio than it does the price charged for advertising.

Comparative receipts from advertisements and subscriptions.

Attention is directed to the fact that the averaging of advertising receipts is misleading, because of the great disparity in the advertising patronage of different publications in the same localities. Thus, in the making of the average for publications other than daily, many periodicals appear which print no advertisements at all. Business of this kind runs in certain channels, which accord with the public judgment of the value to be received from the expenditure involved. The value of an advertisement to an advertiser depends not more upon the number of persons who are likely to read it than upon the supposed character, occupation, or wants of those readers. It long since became an accepted rule that advertising rates may vary in proportion as the circulation of the journal is large or small, and that journals which circulate chiefly among a particular class of people, or among people engaged in a particular line of business, may secure higher rates from that line of advertisers accordingly.

Averaging of advertising receipts misleading.

Nature of advertising.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

There are no statistics in previous censuses which afford a basis for comparison with those now given as to the receipts of the newspaper press from either of its two sources of revenue. Some indication of the great increase in the value of newspaper advertising may be gained from a comparison of the figures now given with those obtained from the income tax on advertisements in the years 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867. The tax was imposed at the rate of 3 per cent., and the income derived by the government from this source in the several years was as follows:

The income-tax on advertisements.

1863	$40,628 59	1866	$290,605 31
1864	133,315 11	1867	288,009 80
1865	227,530 21		

In 1867 the tax paid on advertisements was on receipts which amounted to $9,600,323, as against receipts aggregating $39,136,306 in 1880. By way of indicating the growth in advertising patronage in the several states the following table has been prepared from the returns of the internal-revenue office for 1867 and the returns to the Tenth Census:

States and Territories.	1867.	1880.	States and Territories.	1867.	1880.
Alabama	$52,819 33⅓	$220,665	Missouri	$449,015 00	$1,710,241
Arizona		58,000	Montana		84,130
Arkansas		182,201	Nebraska		391,825
California	340,336 00	2,150,917	Nevada		215,139
Colorado		567,442	New Hampshire	23,546 00	179,015
Connecticut	80,717 00	460,070	New Jersey	46,187 33⅓	694,157
Dakota		128,026	New Mexico		35,883
Delaware	1,448 00	91,983	New York	3,318,415 66⅔	8,674,173
District of Columbia	164,170 33⅓	225,928	North Carolina		178,324
Florida		66,659	Ohio	687,153 66⅔	2,460,642
Georgia	35,017 00	468,511	Oregon	28,494 33⅓	177,095
Idaho		19,190	Pennsylvania	1,311,456 33⅓	4,218,770
Illinois	526,871 33⅓	3,179,954	Rhode Island	64,525 00	244,155
Indiana	48,244 00	1,057,688	South Carolina	100,767 66⅔	145,907
Indian territory		2,990	Tennessee	175,657 00	373,450
Iowa	22,716 33⅓	1,150,806	Texas		570,089
Kansas		591,723	Utah	3,069 00	81,270
Kentucky	199,990 33⅓	671,884	Vermont	5,451 00	102,619
Louisiana	458,061 66⅔	617,262	Virginia	77,754 00	356,204
Maine	45,454 33⅓	214,394	Washington		48,840
Maryland	229,964 33⅓	859,847	West Virginia	22,344 00	169,280
Massachusetts	839,990 66⅔	2,512,522	Wisconsin	97,622 00	754,920
Michigan	105,836 66⅔	1,002,092	Wyoming		32,950
Minnesota	37,228 00	524,540	Total	9,600,323 33⅓	39,136,306
Mississippi		211,934			

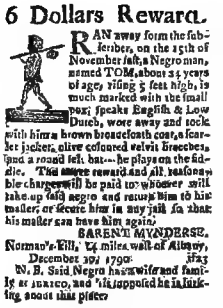
The defective character of the internal-revenue returns is sufficiently evident from an inspection of the above figures; and the comparison, while it is the best that can be made, does not give accurate indication of the growth of this source of newspaper revenue. The increase has, however, been sufficiently large to excite attention, and it speaks for the increasing confidence of the American business public in the utility of printers' ink. Another great aggregate of money, not, however, as large as this, is

Growth of newspaper advertising.

expended every year in the printing of advertising circulars and hand-bills for gratuitous distribution and posting. Various attempts have been made at different times to estimate the actual number of newspaper advertisements published within a given period, but the inutility of such an inquiry has deterred from any attempt in that direction, and no accurate calculation can be based upon the aggregate of cost. The advertisements inserted vary in price all the way from five cents for one-line advertisements in country newspapers to enormous contracts, for a longer or shorter period, at prices varying from $100 to many thousands of dollars. The New York *Herald* has stated that the charge for a column advertisement on its fifth page for one year is $109,500, and single advertisers have been known in certain instances to make contracts involving the expenditure of half a million dollars in advertising in a year. The following statement of the number of advertisements inserted in the Sunday issues of five New York papers on a single day during the census year will give an indication of the variety and extent of the individual patrons of this department of the newspapers:

The cost of newspaper advertising.

Papers.	Number of columns of advertisements.	Number of advertisements.	Average per column.
Times	22	570	26
Sun	10½	352	33½
World	14½	443	30½
Tribune	13	356	27
Herald	92	4, 229	46


6 Dollars Reward.

RAN away form the subscriber, on the 15th of November last, a Negro man, named TOM, about 24 years of age, rising 5 feet high, is much marked with the small pox; speaks English & Low Dutch, wore away and took with him a brown broadcloath coat, a scarlet jacket, olive coloured velvit breeches, and a round felt hat—he plays on the fiddle. The above reward and all reasonable charges will be paid to whoever will take up said negro and return him to his master, or secure him in any jail so that his master can have him again.

BARENT MYNDERSE.

Norman's Kill, 24 miles west of Albany, December 30, 1790. if23

N. B. Said Negro has a wife and family at [illegible], and 'tis supposed he is lurking about that place.

FIG. 1.

The business of newspaper advertising has been in a process of evolution from the founding of the American press—a process still in continuance. Its simplest form was that which first appeared: the few short advertisements of the colonial press, of wants, of runaway slaves, of ships to sail, and the like. Competition between advertisers was to come with the competition between newspapers. It had begun before the revolution in the modest recital by merchants of the character of their goods. As this advertising increased it gradually sought out unique methods of attracting attention, such as rude illustrations with wood-cuts of ships, houses, horses, stage-coaches, animals, and frequent allegorical pictures, such as cuts of the Muses. The cut shown in the illustration (Fig. 1), was very frequently seen in northern newspapers about the beginning of the century. With these illustrations came type display, the use of large and unusual letters to rivet attention, and finally the resort to every variety of linguistic ingenuity in the wording of the announcement to be made. The American press has not yet outlived either of these advertising characteristics, which have reached in the United States a fecundity of form and manifestation undreamed of in the press of other countries. The free use of stereotype plates, and the cheapness with which they can be indefinitely duplicated, has been powerful to spread the pictorial advertising and to develop the use of monstrosities in the shape of enormous and suggestive cuts, which defy the requirements of the typographic art and of journalistic taste. But there are many American journals, both daily and weekly, which have long refused to laden their columns with these devices of the advertiser to get undue advantage over fellow advertisers. They have refused on the two grounds that they are in defiance of the requirements of typography and a detriment to the interests of other advertisers. As a rule, these same journals refuse any extravagant or grotesque display of advertisements. They are the only class of American newspapers which can be compared in typographic character to the average newspaper, daily or weekly, published in England, and it is to be regretted that their number is not larger. They are steadily increasing, however, and this rule in regard to advertisements already applies to practically all the better class of newspapers which have become independent in their financial condition.

Evolution of newspaper advertising.

Objectionable advertising methods.

Arbitrary circumstances frequently determine the direction of special advertising. Thus, in New York city, at one time the auctioneers, who were appointed for partisan considerations, were in the habit of sending all their advertisements to a particular paper of their political faith, where the public quickly learned to find them. In the course of time the journal in question ceased to be of that particular party, and the auctioneers ceased to be appointed by law; but the same journal continued nevertheless to have a practical monopoly of the auction advertisements, because to that paper all those who bought or sold at auctions were looking for this class of information. In 1843 the New York *Courier and Enquirer* was benefited by an official order requiring all notices of proceedings in bankruptcy under the bankrupt act of 1842 to be printed in its columns, nominally on the ground that it had the largest circulation, although in reality there were at that time at least two New York dailies each with a circulation of more than double that of the *Courier and Enquirer*. The struggle for the official advertising is constant and intense in many cities and counties, and the partisan considerations which frequently determine its award are one of the chief reasons of the close connection that has always existed between parties and the press in this country, as well as an obstacle to the development of an independent and self-reliant journalism.

Arbitrary determination of advertising values.

At one time the London daily press was distinguished for its different lines of advertisements, of which Stuart wrote: "In 1802 and afterward particular newspapers were known to possess particular classes of advertisements: the *Morning Post*, horses and carriages; the *Public Ledger*, shipping and sales of wholesale foreign merchandise; the *Morning Herald* and *Times*, auctioneers; the *Morning Chronicle*, books." (*a*) There is in London to-day a paper of immense dimensions, and believed to be unique, which is wholly and exclusively devoted to the publication of cheap advertisements about individual wants, sale and barter, etc., and this paper, with a trifling circulation, secures the greater part of that class of cheap advertising in London, chiefly because it has come to be known as the natural place to look for it.

THE COST OF ADVERTISING.

Cost of advertising.

The cost of advertising varies with all these varying conditions. In the colonial press it was rarely that a newspaper made any publication of advertising rates, it being customary to announce, instead, that advertisements would be "taken in" at "reasonable rates" or a "moderate price". The inference is fair that the early printers were glad to get what they could for this kind of business, and it is certain that no such thing as a fixed standard of advertising rates was ever arrived at among them. Some illustrations may be given: The *Virginia Gazette* announced that "advertisements of moderate length would be inserted for 3 shillings the first week and 2 shillings each week after". The *Maryland Gazette* promised to publish "advertisements of moderate length for 5 shillings the first week and 1 shilling each time after, and long ones in proportion". The *New Jersey Gazette*, as late as 1777, inserted "advertisements of moderate length for 7 shillings 6 pence for the first week, 2 shillings 6 pence for every continuance, and long ones in proportion".

Colonial advertising rates.

Only in Philadelphia before the revolution was advertising a source of considerable profit to publishers. In both Bradford's and Franklin's papers it became such. It was a long struggle in later years to bring it to a point of large remuneration. Space for advertisements in the "blanket sheets" of the earlier daily journalism of New York city was not only sold at very low rates, but was often given away. Thirty-two to forty dollars per year, with a copy of the paper thrown in, would secure for the advertiser as much space as he demanded, (*b*) and advertisements would often appear many days after they were out of date. As the volume of advertisements increased prices increased with them, and the existing system of classification in publication gradually grew up.

Advertising agencies.

The business of newspaper advertising has grown to be so enormous that its negotiation has become a separate and profitable business. There are more than fifty firms in the United States engaged in the advertising-agency business, and these agencies secure a basis of discount from the regular rates of many newspapers all over the country. With this advantage they are able to negotiate the business of large and systematic advertisers to the profit of the latter as well as of themselves, and frequently carry out contracts involving an expenditure of a million dollars in printers' ink. I have elsewhere described the manner and extent to which the business of co-operative newspaper printing is connected with this system of extended advertising. (*c*)

Considerations governing value of newspaper advertising.

The value of an advertisement to the party interested depends upon the number and character of the persons whose eyes it is likely to reach through the chosen medium, and rates of charges are determined in accordance with the reputed circulation of the several journals. A certain class of trade journals may charge an increased rate, not proportionate to their actual circulation, because they reach a particular class of readers, interested in the trade to which the journal is devoted. Rates are also adjusted so that the advertiser for a long period of time gets the benefit of a regular discount on each separate insertion. Different prices are charged for insertion in different portions of the paper, the rate varying according to the conspicuousness of the position assigned. The willingness of advertisers to accept all the advantages which may accrue in this manner has led to a very general habit among journals of a certain class of selling any portion of the paper, including the regular news columns, and not infrequently the editorial

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a Hunt's *Fourth Estate*, vol. ii, p. 118.

b Hudson's *History of Journalism*, p. 408.

c It was under the auspices of these advertising agencies that the publication of newspaper directories began in the United States. The first known publication of this kind in the United States was *The Newspaper Record*, containing a complete list of newspapers and periodicals in the United States, Canadas, and Great Britain, by Lay & Brother, Philadelphia, 1856. In 1846 C. Mitchell began in London the publication of his *Newspaper Directory of Great Britain*, which has continued annually ever since. In 1869 George P. Rowell & Co., of New York, began the publication of the *American Newspaper Directory*, the first regular publication of the kind in the United States, and they have since continued it annually. S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York, have published several annual editions of a *Newspaper Directory and Advertisers' Hand-Book*. H. P. Hubbard, of New Haven, Connecticut, began in 1879 the publication of Hubbard's *Right-Hand Record and Ready Reference*, being a directory of United States and Canadian newspapers, with their circulation, the population of the towns in which published, etc. In 1881 Mr. Hubbard greatly enlarged and improved his directory, including in it carefully collected statistics of all the newspapers published in the world. N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia, began in 1880 *The American Newspaper Annual*, and C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago, *The United States Newspaper Directory*. There are a number of minor publications of like character in the United States. The special agent of the Census Office in charge of the statistics of the press is under obligation for much information and many courtesies to Mr. H. P. Hubbard, of New Haven, and George P. Rowell & Co., New York.

indorsement, for a price. This habit is recognized as one of the distinct evils which detract from the otherwise high character of the American newspapers, and it is not tolerated in the offices of prosperous and wealthy journals, which occupy a position that enables them to dictate terms to their patrons, or in the offices of many smaller establishments, whose proprietors prefer the slightly smaller gain to the imputation of willingness to sell their columns and their opinions for money.

THE PRICES OF NEWSPAPERS.

The prices at which newspapers are published in the United States vary in accordance with certain conditions which are coming to be well defined, there having been marked variations since they first became a common institution. When they reached the point where they could be considered profitable establishments they were, as a rule, sold for 6 cents per copy, or $10 per year. This was the case with the old blanket sheets that preceded the newspapers of the present sizes and shapes in the metropolis, such as the *Morning Courier*, afterward the well-known *Courier and Enquirer* (which passed into the *World* by absorption in 1861), and the *Journal of Commerce*, still in existence. Both of these papers were established in 1827, and after a while came to be regarded as the leading dailies of the metropolis, their circulation, which was regarded as large for that time, varying between 4,000 and 5,000 daily. They were folio sheets, 24 by 35 inches at first, and afterward 35 by 59 inches. In 1850 the *Courier and Enquirer* published a sheet which contained 1,881 square inches, and in 1853 the *Journal of Commerce* reached a size of 2,057 square inches. Both journals boasted that they published the largest papers then printed in the world, and a calculation has been made which shows that either one of them at that time printed nearly half as much more reading and advertising matter, measured by ems, as the London *Times*. The daily composition on one of these "blanket" sheets, as they were appropriately called, often exceeded 700,000 ems—a large composition for one of the most enterprising newspapers of the present day. These journals were known as the "six-penny" papers, and the evening papers printed in New York at the time were sold at the same price. There is no question that, in consideration of the amount of reading matter they contained, they were cheap papers for the money; but they were not cheap in the other sense, and their contents were not of a kind to attract the general public to their reading. Being largely given over to advertisements, mainly contracted for by the year, the reading matter was adapted to the mercantile taste of the metropolis, as their circulations were confined very closely to the counting-rooms, and the great average public did not read them.

Variable prices of newspapers.

The six-penny blanket sheets.

THE PENNY PRESS.

It was the realization of this fact, and the belief that it was possible to print a paper which should be cheap enough to find purchasers among the laboring classes and contain reading matter enough to make it worth their while to buy, without at the same time costing more than its income, which led to the conception of the penny newspaper. The first of these in New York was the *Morning Post*, which was established January 1, 1833, by Horatio David Shepard, with Horace Greeley and Francis V. Story as partners, printers, and publishers. The penny newspaper had been previously undertaken in England, where the *Orange Postman*, which sold for one cent, was founded as early as 1706. At the time of its first establishment in New York city the penny newspaper was beginning to make decided headway against the larger and expensive London dailies. The London *Illustrated Penny Magazine*, which had been started in 1830, was meeting with a phenomenal success, although it had none of the characteristics of a newspaper, and it was even imported and sold in large quantities in New York city. One or two spasmodic efforts to start penny dailies had also been made in Boston and Philadelphia previous to the appearance of the *Morning Post* in New York, but both efforts speedily failed. (*a*) Such, indeed, was the fate which overtook the *Morning Post*, whose projectors and partners combined could only gather together capital enough to keep it afloat for about a month. In September of the same year the *Sun* was established by Benjamin H. Day, (*b*) a practical printer, who promised in his prospectus to

The penny press.

English penny papers

The New York *Sun* established.

a As late as 1845, when the *Traveller*, a two-cent daily, first appeared, all the Boston dailies were six-cent papers, and none were sold by newsboys on the streets.

b At a banquet in New York, in 1851, Mr. Day said, in response to a toast:

"It is true I originated the *Sun*, the first penny newspaper in America, and, as far as I have known, the first in the world; but I have always considered the circumstance as more the result of accident than of any superior sagacity of mine. It was in 1832 that I projected the enterprise, during the first cholera, when my business as a job printer scarcely afforded a living. I must say I had very little faith in its success at that time, and from various causes it was put off. In August, 1833, I finally made up my mind to venture the experiment, and I issued the first number of the *Sun* September 3. It is not necessary to speak of the wonderful success of the paper. At the end of three years the difficulty of striking off the large edition on a double-cylinder press in the time usually allowed to daily newspapers was very great. In 1835 I introduced steam-power, now so necessary an appendage to almost every newspaper office. At that time all the Napier presses in the city were turned by crank-men, and as the *Sun* was the only daily newspaper of large circulation, so it seemed to be the only establishment where steam was really indispensable. But even this great aid to the speed of the Napier machines did not keep up with the increasing circulation of the *Sun*. Constant and vexatious complaints of the late delivery could not be avoided up to the time that I left the establishment and until the invention of the press which permitted the locking of the type upon the cylinder."

publish all the news of the day at the price of one penny per copy, or $3 a year, and he kept his promise. The first number was a folio of twelve columns, with about 10 inches to the column, its contents being largely confined to brief accounts of local happenings. It was not at the beginning edited with special ability, tact, or expenditure, and its success, which dated from the first issue, may therefore be said to be due to the fact that it had discovered a positive want on the part of the people, which it did much to meet. The success of the *Sun* led to the founding of numerous other penny papers, so that in 1835 the dailies of that city consisted of seven six-penny morning papers, four six-penny evening papers, and five penny papers—fifteen in all. (*a*) The *Herald* was established on May 6 in that year by James Gordon Bennett, (*b*) and thereafter the *Sun* and *Herald* ran a race for the support of the masses. The *Sun* continued to be published at the rate of one cent a copy until the outbreak of the war, when the sudden increase in prices compelled the proprietors to increase the price to two cents a copy, where it has since remained.

New York daily press in 1835. The New York *Herald* established.

Since that time there have been a number of penny newspapers started in New York, one of which, the *Daily News*, now boasts of an enormous circulation, but the most of them have died. Beside the *Herald*, the *Tribune*, *Times*, and *World* began at one cent, but as these expanded in circulation and increased in resources they advanced their price to accord with their advancing value. Penny papers have been and are published in other large American cities; (*c*) but the tendency of the public, for an obvious reason, has been somewhat away from so cheap a journal. (*d*) The penny papers continue to be inferior to their higher-priced competitors in a degree which is hardly in proportion to the difference in price. They are small and poorly printed, and their news is meager; and such must, of necessity, continue to be the case, except where the circulation can be run up to a figure which none of them have yet been able to reach in this country.

Penny papers no longer most popular.

The two, three, and four cent papers, on the other hand, with their added revenue from sales, are able to publish journals which are not only typographically excellent, but contain a wide range of well-digested reading matter, and thus become marvels of cheapness, offering so much more for the money that the public generally comes to look upon the difference in price as of less importance. Four cents is now the ruling price for a daily newspaper in most of the larger cities of the United States, and it is rare in any eastern city that more than five cents per single copy is charged. Frequently in cities where one or more five-cent papers are published there may be found a three-cent paper existing in prosperity by their side. The annual subscription price of these papers varies from $6 to $10, and the average annual price of daily papers in the country has been found by this inquiry to be $7 27. (*e*)

The higher priced dailies.

The penny press had its origin in the energy and enterprise of practical printers, who were generally men without capital and without political connection. Their career has, as a rule, been a short one; for even in the earlier days of journalism it was the exception and not the rule when a metropolitan daily, started without capital, was able

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a The names of the New York dailies at this time were as follows:

Six-penny morning papers: New York *Gazette and General Advertiser*, *Mercantile Advertiser and New York Advocate*, New York *Daily Advertiser*, *Morning Courier and New York Enquirer*, New York *Journal of Commerce*, New York *Times*, *Business Reporter and Merchants' and Mechanics' Advertiser*. Six-penny evening papers: New York *Commercial Advertiser*, *Evening Post*, New York *American*, *Evening Star*. Penny papers: *Sun*, *Transcript*, *Man*, *Jeffersonian*.

b The first issue of the *Morning Herald*, "James Gordon Bennett & Co.," publishers, appeared in New York May 6, 1835, price one cent. It was a four-page paper, 30 by 24, and therefore not much larger than the ante-revolutionary papers. It contained four columns to the page, closely set in minion, and four of its sixteen columns were given over to advertisements, which the publishers announced their purpose of printing at the rate of $30 a year per square of 16 lines, or 50 cents for one insertion per square. In the modest editorial salutatory the editor declared his intention to print an independent newspaper for the masses with a prophetic quotation from *Ophelia*: "We know what we are, but know not what we may be." He added that "there are in this city at least 150,000 persons who glance over one or more newspapers every day. Only 42,000 daily sheets are issued to supply them. We have plenty of room, therefore, without jostling neighbors, rivals, or friends, to pick up at least 30,000 or 40,000 for the *Herald*, and leave something for others who come after us. By furnishing a daily paper for the low price of $3 per year, which may be taken for any shorter period at the same rate, and making it at the same time equal to any of the high-priced papers for intelligence, good taste, sagacity, and industry, we expect to reach this end".

In a notice of a directory just published the first *Herald* alludes to the fact that in New York "we have 35 daily papers, 16 of which in the city issue 17,000 large sheets daily and 25,000 small, the best large morning daily being the *Courier and Enquirer*, and the best small one the *Herald*, to say nothing of the good old wine of the *Star*". This first diminutive and unpretentious *Herald* contained, besides this directory notice, a column of European news from the steamer St. Andrew, from Cork, which arrived on the evening previous, and "brought dates to the 8th of April", nearly a month previous to the date of its publication. There were two or more columns of city intelligence, and the first and last pages were embellished with sketches, a poem or two, and other miscellaneous reading matter. The contrast between it and the earlier dailies was marked enough, but nothing like the comparison with a *Herald* of to-day.

c The first penny newspaper issued in Philadelphia was the *Daily Transcript*, commenced in 1835 by W. L. Drane & Co.—Colton.

d A conspicuous exception to this tendency is seen in the success which has attended the journalistic enterprises of the Scripps Publishing Company, of Detroit, Michigan. This company now publishes five penny newspapers, one in Detroit, established in 1873; one in Cleveland, Ohio, established in 1868; and one in each of the cities of Saint Louis, Missouri, Buffalo, New York, and Cincinnati, Ohio, which were established in the census year. By duplicating a large share of the special news supply of each to the other papers the publishers are able to largely reduce expenses. Several of the penny papers of the Scripps Company have attained large circulations.

e The prevailing price for a single copy of a daily paper in the territories and also in the Pacific states is 10 cents. The Eureka (Nevada) *Daily Leader* sells for 25 cents a copy; the Bodie (California) *Daily Free Press* for 12½ cents a copy. The weekly edition of the Bodie *Daily Standard-News* costs 25 cents a copy. The *Daily Courrier de San Francisco* (French) has a subscription price of $24 a year; the weekly edition, $10; the semi-monthly edition, $6. The weekly edition is sold at 50 cents a copy. The subscription price of the Helena (Montana) *Daily Independent* is $24 a year.

MORNING HERALD.

VOL. I.—NO. 1. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY MORNING MAY 6, 1835. PRICE ONE CENT

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY JAMES GORDON BENNETT & CO.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MATTHIAS THE PROPHET

[Written for the Morning Herald.]

MORNING HERALD.

THE MORNING HERALD.

MORNING HERALD.

MORNING HERALD.

to create for itself a foothold. When they succeeded, success brought with it the ambition to enlarge the scope and the usefulness of the paper, and an increase in the price was the natural consequence. The tendency in American daily journalism is not toward the penny press, for the self-evident reason that all journals are so cheap that the poorer one, at a less price than the one very much better, cannot expect the patronage accorded them at the time when they entered a field occupied exclusively by high-priced journals, which were also ill adapted to popular reading.

Present tendencies as to price.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE PENNY PRESS.

But the American penny press has served other good purposes beside bringing down the average cost of the newspaper; and it was a natural consequence of the character of the men who generally founded them, and of the surrounding circumstances, that these papers were not identified with political organizations. Growing in strength, they maintained and fortified their independence. Up to the time of their appearance the daily press of the United States had been entirely a partisan press, all of the successful journals being warmly enlisted in the cause of one or the other of the existing parties, as they had been since the adoption of the federal Constitution. The penny newspaper subordinated politics from the start, because, in the first place, its founders were not politicians and had no political connections, and, in the second place, they expected to find their readers among the poorer classes of all political parties—the men and women who wanted to know what the news of the day was, and wanted to get it in as cheap a form as possible. It is an undoubted fact, as asserted by Frederick Hudson in his *History of American Journalism*, that when these new and dangerous engines of public opinion first made their appearance and began to be hawked through all the streets and by-ways of the great cities they met with the determined opposition of the professional politicians, who saw in them the leverage by which in time their firm grip upon the press of the country was to be unloosed. There was an interval of ten years, during which time, by the sheer force of its superior circulation, the penny press exerted the most powerful newspaper influence that was felt in the United States, and during this interval its beneficial influence was the most apparent. It taught the higher-priced papers that political connection was properly subordinated to the other and higher function of the public journal—the function of gathering and presenting the news as it is, without reference to its political or other effect upon friend or foe. The emancipation of the American press from the thralldom to party, under which it struggled for so many years—years in which its growth and usefulness seemed to stagnate—has not yet been accomplished to the degree that is desirable, but it has been fairly inaugurated, and even the avowedly partisan journals of the day which exert any considerable influence upon the public mind now regulate their loyalty to party by subordinating it to this higher function. For this great advance we are more indebted to the penny press than to any other cause.

The service of the penny press to journalism.

Independent journalism in the United States.

The advent of the penny press concluded the transition period in American journalism, and had three effects that are easily traceable: It increased the circulation, decreased the price of daily newspapers, and changed the character of the reading matter published. The most important of these effects was the cheapening of newspapers. The maximum price per copy of the daily papers in the smaller cities is now five cents, a figure which was settled upon during the civil war, when the cost of paper and the wages of labor went up enormously, followed by a universal increase in the subscription price of daily newspapers. With the exception thus occasioned the price of the larger dailies has been tending slightly downward, under the influence of the penny press, notwithstanding the fact that the character and cost of these journals have been constantly improving and increasing. Papers like the metropolitan dailies of to-day might undoubtedly be printed and sold at a profit for less money than is now received for them, but they are not likely to be, because of this constant irresistible tendency to an increase in the cost of producing them. Every year the ramifications of the news agencies become more extended, and the sums expended for editorial and reportorial service grow more generous. No metropolitan journal can long hold its own which permits its rivals to constantly and perceptibly excel it in the expenditure of money for the collection and presentation of news. The single item of telegraphic bills, which has been added to the cost of publishing a newspaper since the days of the blanket sheets and the founding of the first penny papers, has made a difference of quite one-sixth in the cost of publication of a representative paper, and in the meanwhile, and notably since the war, there has been a decrease in the cost of mechanical production.(*a*)

Three results of penny papers.

Increased cost of publishing daily papers.

a The penny press in England has developed to a degree and in directions unknown in the United States. Leaving newspapers out of the question, the weekly and monthly publications issued for a penny in London present one of the phenomena of the age, a great number of them attaining circulations almost fabulous. It is no exaggeration to say that between five and six millions of this class of publications are circulated in London alone every week. Many of these journals are of a semi-religious character, like the *Christian World*, published twice a week, with a very large circulation, and consequently in great favor with advertisers; *The Christian*, *The Christian Age*, *Christian Globe*, and *Christian Union*. Francis Hitchman states (*MacMillan's Magazine*, March, 1881) that eight of these semi-religious penny periodicals published in London enjoy between them an average circulation of between a million and a quarter and a million and a half copies a week. One of the evidences of their great circulation is the large number of costly advertisements they contain. Of the purely secular penny press of London, the most successful specimens are *The Family Herald*, founded in 1844; *The London Journal*, founded in 1846; *The London Reader*, founded in 1864, and *Bow Bells*; all of which closely resemble Robert Bonner's New York *Ledger* in contents and character, and are remarkably successful. Literature for boys is an important and not commendable feature of the London penny press, fifteen papers of this class being published in London every week, with a total circulation of a million and

THE TENDENCY TO INCREASED EXPENSE IN DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

On this point of the comparative cost of printing and publishing a newspaper in accordance with the modern expectations some valuable data are given in an address delivered by Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, in 1879. Mr. Reid directs attention, first, to the greater cheapness with which printing paper is supplied, to the reduced telegraphic rates, to the more perfect machinery, dispensing with the services of many men, and to the larger profits from increased circulation and the corresponding increase in the value and cost of advertising, as causes which naturally tend, under the constant pressure of strong competition, to force down the price of newspapers to a point still cheaper than at present, the present price not being so cheap, on the average, as that which prevailed before the war, when paper cost more than now and machinery was far less perfect. On the other hand, there is to be considered, first of all, the constant tendency to increase in the amount of reading matter of all kinds daily expected and furnished, which drives journals into the constant publication of supplements, extras, double sheets, quadruple sheets, and for the sum of three or four pennies supplies the reader with an amount of reading matter equivalent to the contents of a thick book, costing one dollar or more, and collected and printed at a cost tenfold what the book's contents cost. In the second place, it is to be noted that the profits of newspapers do not increase in the same ratio as the circulation, especially in the case of those which devote large portions of their space to advertisements, which bring so much profit, and no more, whether the number of copies printed on a certain day is 10,000 more or 10,000 less than on a certain other day. In the third place, and it is the real consideration in the case, the actual increase in the cost of preparing the contents of a great newspaper of this day renders a reduction in the price at which they are furnished to subscribers out of the question. In illustration of this fact, Mr. Reid supplies in juxtaposition the comparative cost of publishing the New York *Tribune* in 1859 and in 1879. In 1859 the total outlay for news, editing, type-setting, printing, and publishing, including the accounts of the editorial department, composing-room, press-room, publishers' department, correspondence, and telegraph, was $130,198. In 1879 the outlay of the year in the same departments was $377,510, or nearly three times greater. Comparing the years 1859 and 1874, Mr. Reid indicated the division of this increase between the several departments of the paper as follows: Telegraphic expenses of 1859, $11,679; of 1874, $51,728 88; composing-room bills of 1859, $42,256; of 1874, $125,883 28. The total expenses of the editorial department in 1859 were $43,125, including correspondence; in 1874 these same expenses had increased to $188,829 45. In reply to an anticipated criticism that this exhibit is deceptive, because receipts have increased proportionately with expenses, Mr. Reid continues:

Whitelaw Reid on the increasing cost of publishing a daily newspaper.

Comparative cost of daily newspaper publication in 1859 and 1879.

> To this criticism the balance-sheet affords the answer. On a business of half a million in 1859, as a two-cent paper, the *Tribune* made a net profit of $86,000. At the beginning of 1879 we found that on a business of nearly three-quarters of a million, as a four-cent paper, it had made $85,588. The fluctuations in the interval had been at least sufficient to show that in a matter of such magnitude it was not wise to hunt for any more risks than we already had. In times of great excitement, presidential years and the like, the volume of business of course runs up. I have myself been able to report a net profit of $155,000 on a business of $974,000, and on the smaller business of $941,000 a profit of $171,049; and I have also had to report on a business of $925,465 a net loss of $96,690. Or, to rid the statement of figures, we have made $85,000 as a two-cent paper; have spent a half more, and made only the same sum as a four-cent paper. In the interval we have sometimes spent twice as much to make only twice as much, while at other times on a like expenditure we lost as much.

The New York *Sun* in 1876 published a detailed statement of the current expenses of its publication, which confirms and illustrates the conclusions reached by Mr. Reid. The number of persons then employed in that office as 249. The expenses of the establishment for the week ending March 11, 1876, were $15,817 17, the items of which were as follows: Editorial expenses, including salaries, telegrams, etc., $3,826 83; publication salaries, $429 51; mail-room, $197; composition, $1,486 91; stereotyping, $296; press-room salaries, $940 47; press-room expenses and supplies, $100; ink, $138 72; paper, $7,074 55; coal and gas, $176 50; steam-power, $70; postage, $330 68; general expenses, $750. Dividing this amount by seven, it gives a daily average of $2,259 59 as the outlay incurred for the direct benefit of every person purchasing the paper, who secures the results of it all for two cents.

The cost of publishing the New York *Sun*.

PRICES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF WEEKLY PAPERS.

The price at which weekly papers are furnished in the United States has varied very little since the days of the colonial press. The early rates established were low enough to prevent their proprietors from growing rich, and they have been kept low enough since to accomplish the same purpose. The standard price for an average weekly newspaper may be said to be $2, although the average for this class of journals will be found to be slightly lower. (*a*) The country weeklies suffer severely from the competition of the weekly editions of the daily papers. The latter, made up from the type which is set from day

Low prices of weekly newspapers.

a There is no such uniformity in the price of the weekly provincial press of England as in that of the United States. Like the English dailies, they are generally sold at a certain price per copy, instead of at an annual subscription price, this price varying from 4*d.* (and at rare intervals 5*d.*) to 3½*d.*, 3*d.*, 2*d.*, and 1*d.*, with an occasional half-penny sheet. Taking 2*d.* as a fair average price, their annual cost would be $2 08 per annum, or slightly above the average for the United States ($1 75). Of late years the steady tendency of the weekly English press has been toward a lower price per copy.

to day for the daily edition and selected and condensed throughout the week, involve an additional expense upon the publishers of but little more than the cost of the white paper used and the press-work and ink. They are therefore able to furnish them at a comparatively greater profit than that which can be obtained by the country newspaper proprietor, who must set and pay for all the matter he prints in his one weekly edition. The publisher of the weekly edition of the daily paper can also furnish his readers with a much larger and more varied supply of reading matter at a figure that enables him to make money, while his rural competitor, if he furnished the same amount, would find it necessary to speedily suspend. These weekly editions of the daily papers are frequently supplied at the rate of $1 50 per annum, and in some cases as low as $1 a year, and they naturally attain to large and widely diffused circulations. There are several of these editions which circulate thousands of copies in excess of the daily editions, and penetrate into nearly all the states of the Union. These papers can be sold at a price but little in excess of the actual cost of the white paper used upon them, the proprietors relying for ample profit upon the money obtained for advertisements inserted therein. Under the increasing competition thus engendered the price of the country weeklies has a tendency to decline, while their character does not, as a rule, improve in the same degree that has been noted in the daily newspapers of the United States.

Weekly editions of daily newspapers.

Closer competition in weekly journalism.

CAUSES OF THE OVERDEVELOPMENT OF THE WEEKLY PRESS.

The local newspaper as it is frequently seen in the United States presents the most primitive aspect of journalism. Following fast on the heels of the railroad into the heart of the wilderness, with a sublime faith in the conquering power of printers' ink which challenges admiration, it welcomes fields of industry not more promising or less painful than those which found the fathers of American journalism ready to bear and to suffer all things. Hundreds of newspapers report to the census a circulation of 500 or under, at from $1 50 to $2 each, and an advertising patronage in proportion. They are hardly to be reckoned among the tangible evidences of wealth, springing up in a night-time, and being liable to disappear as quickly. During the brief period of this investigation some newspapers which existed when it began had ceased to exist before its conclusion. They are frequently established by men of a migratory disposition, who sound a town, and, after a few months of unsuccessful endeavor, pack their types and press and appear with a new name and a cheerful flourish in some other locality equally unpromising. (*a*) They are the *ignis fatuus* of the press, and elude the most careful attempt to give them a local habitation and a name in census reports. This migratory tendency is especially noticeable in the frontier towns of the West, and the territories naturally present more instances of this tendency than any single state. Yet it is a fact worthy of record that the oldest settled communities, which in other respects offer few signs of variation from one census to another, are subject to this spasmodic journalism. New papers are constantly appearing in the little towns of New England and the middle states, and as constantly disappearing. Sometimes they live, and after a hard struggle, and by virtue of the most pinching economy, become an element of value in the community and a source of meager livelihood to a proprietor who is willing to be man of all work. Three causes tempt to such ventures. First among the causes is to be reckoned politics, every new political movement hatching its brood of papers. The most recent illustration is afforded by the greenback party, upward of a thousand papers being established throughout the country to advocate the principles of that party, more than half of which died before they could establish a foothold in this report, being born of a temporary flurry and dying with its subsidence. The extent to which journalism is dependent upon politics in this country may be judged from the fact that the decadence of the greenback movement carried down a large proportion of its press organs. If it had flourished longer, their lives would have been longer; if it had become one of the great and permanent controlling forces in this country, a large proportion of its press would have likewise become a permanent force. From the revolution down newspapers have flourished or languished according to the same rule.

Causes of overdevelopment.

The political cause.

A second cause of this overdevelopment is the prevalent belief that newspaper publishing is an easy method of making a livelihood, and the resultant disposition of men unfitted by training and qualification to enter it. A large portion of the class of newspapers we are now considering is owned and managed by men whose sole education has been picked up at the case as apprentices or journeymen printers, and who bring to their calling only this mechanical training. Some of the schedules returned from newspaper offices in response to the inquiries of the special agent reveal a degree of ignorance over the publisher's own signature which must largely affect the character and influence of the paper whose columns are thus presided over. The comparative cheapness of the materials necessary to start a newspaper, and the fact that in this class of journals the mechanical training is indispensable, has led to the establishment of many papers which cultivate barren fields with dull instruments. An ambition altogether laudable is behind these enterprises, and the early history of the press in all parts of the country is filled with instances of beginnings equally humble

Lack of educational requirement.

a Samuel Pike, who established the Peru *Forester* at Peru, Indiana, is said to have established more newspapers than any other man in the United States.

and unpropitious. The contrast between the great metropolitan journals of to-day, with their large and trained staffs, their wonderful mechanical facilities, their immense resources, and these struggling, starving, ragged-edged sheets offers the most inspiring point of view from which to estimate the achievements and the possibilities of the American newspaper press. The United States shows the primitive and the fully-developed journalism in closest juxtaposition, and in the humbler and the narrower field the work done and the influence exercised are often worthy to be ranked with those of other more fortunate exponents of a powerful and potent press.

Contrasts presented in American journalism.

A third cause of the prolific appearance of the local newspaper is the influence of the device known as co-operative publication.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PAPERS.

The constant tendency in daily newspapers, especially in the large cities, to an increase in regular expenditures is a conspicuous feature of American journalism, which is offset, on the other hand, by the many contrivances for cheapening the publication of weekly newspapers, and thus rapidly multiplying their number, that of the co-operative printing companies being the most noticeable. This has grown to be so striking a feature of our newspaper press that it has seemed wise to gather a special line of statistics relating to it.

Contrivances for cheapening newspaper publication.

In the return made to the Census Office on the special schedule sent them twenty-one of these establishments reported that 3,238 periodicals were supplied with half-printed sheets (3,089 weeklies and 149 of other periods of issue, including 32 daily papers), employing in their manufacture 533 males and 29 females, and paying out annually in wages $286,147, an average of $13,626 to each establishment. These establishments reported the value of their annual product at $1,037,929, an average of $49,425 to each, and an aggregate of 2,976,000 ems of type set to each half sheet printed, an average of 141,714 ems. In their work they used 175,127 pounds of type, an average of 8,339 pounds to each establishment, and 64 presses, all of which were driven by steam. Eight of these establishments printed their half sheets from stereotyped plates, and thirteen printed directly from the type.

The co-operative printing companies, statistics of.

The business of printing co-operative sheets is simply the supplying to a variety of papers in different localities of a half-printed sheet to the number of their respective circulations, leaving to the home office the labor and expense of setting the type and doing the press-work of the other half. It has been estimated that the sum of $2,000,000 annually is saved to the publishers by this contrivance.

The plan of co-operative printing.

These co-operative papers are known among the printers as "patent insides" or "outsides", as the case may be. The establishments furnishing them buy their paper in large quantities, at prices which enable them to sell it again to the local offices, half printed, at a figure but little above what the cost of the white paper would be to the latter. The reading matter furnished on the half sheets being the same to all the offices supplied, the cost of type-setting is comparatively small. The size of these sheets varies, some of the larger houses printing half a dozen different sizes of folio and quarto sheets, to fit as many different presses. The chief profit to the co-operative printing-houses arises from the privilege of inserting a certain quantity of advertisements in the reading matter, for which they make contracts at advantageous rates, on the ground that the large number of copies printed for all the papers supplied makes it the cheapest kind of advertising.

The publisher who adopts the co-operative form surrenders all control over one-half of his paper. It being obvious that no one would do this who can make an advantageous use of that half by controlling it for his own business, it follows that the co-operative papers are invariably located in the small towns, or are the weaker competitors in the larger ones, and that their average circulation is limited. The figures given in the text are supplied by the co-operative establishments themselves, are printed just as supplied, and show an average circulation for these papers of 608 copies, which is considerably smaller than the average for the country. It does not speak well for the general prosperity of weekly journalism in the United States to find that no less than 3,238 of these papers use either the patent inside or the patent outside, their aggregate circulation being given at 2,066,922, which is over a million and a half copies per week less than that of the weekly papers—804 in number—connected with the daily press of the United States.

Disadvantages of the system.

Circulation of co-operative papers.

Another fact brought out by this special inquiry is that the twenty-one co-operative printing firms, with a single exception, reported that there had been an increase in the number of newspapers supplied with half sheets in the census year over any previous year, the highest increase being 90 per cent., by an establishment which supplied 75 papers in the census year, and the lowest 5 per cent., by an establishment which supplied 425 papers weekly with 304,920 half-printed sheets.

Increase in the number of co-operative papers.

A noticeable fact regarding these co-operative sheets is that no less than 70 per cent. of them are supplied to papers published in the western states, and all the percentage of increase in the census year was in the West, the states in which the largest number was supplied being Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, and New York. An examination of the papers themselves reveals the further fact that they are nearly all of comparatively recent date of establishment.

Co-operative sheets in the western states.

It is fair to infer, therefore, that this device for facilitating and cheapening the publication of newspapers has been an extremely important factor in the abnormal development of this class of journals. The first establishment of this kind of which I have been able to get any clew appeared in Milwaukee in 1864, and it was followed the next year by one in Chicago. The remaining establishments were all organized between 1870 and 1880, and the impetus they have contributed must be held in large part responsible for the remarkable increase in the number of newspapers between the two censuses of those years.

Origin of the system

Another somewhat similar device for cheapening the cost of printing the local newspaper was found to have come into much more general use than is supposed—that of printing one paper for two or more contiguous towns with a change of name and a substitution of several columns of local news of one town for that of the other in the different editions; and in this way one establishment frequently ekes out an income sufficient to maintain itself by drawing tribute from several small towns. There are some cases where as many as half a dozen of these local papers are furnished from one printing press, all of them alike except in the feature indicated. This method of publishing local sheets is quite as prevalent in the East as in the West, one instance being discovered where an office in Providence, Rhode Island, supplied the papers for towns located in three different states. Of the 279 local weeklies published in Massachusetts, 25 were not printed in the towns where they were published. Medway had two weekly newspapers, both of them printed elsewhere.

Combination newspapers.

Both of these methods of cheapening the cost of printing newspapers may be said to be of English origin, although the co-operative system has never developed there quite in the manner or to anything like the extent that it has in the United States. In London there are a number of establishments which carry on a large business of a kind practically unknown here. These establishments are known as "The Central Press", "The Central News," "The Provincial News Supply Association," "The London Associated Reporters," and so on. The first of them in date of origin is the Central Press, founded in 1863. This establishment early took advantage of the art of stereotyping by means of *papier maché* molds, and by this method produces as many stereotype copies of the matter prepared in its office as it can find customers for among the provincial newspapers. It employs a literary staff for the preparation of its news and miscellaneous reading matter, and possesses all the mechanical resources for preparing it directly for the press. By the middle of each day from ten to twelve columns of newspaper reading matter are written, selected, or condensed from the London morning papers, set in type, corrected, and stereotyped, and sent by the evening trains to customers in the provinces. The matter thus produced is made up to suit the requirements of the purchasers, and consists of one or more leading articles, a summary of the morning news, a column giving "the spirit of the press", a monetary article, a London letter, and occasionally book reviews, etc., and appears the next morning in half a dozen or more provincial papers, located in Newcastle, Plymouth, Hull, Manchester, etc.

English origin of these devices.

The London co-operative houses.

This system of co-operation in the publishing of daily newspapers is thus far without any considerable imitation on this side of the water, and is not likely to have any, in this generation at least, owing to the greater distances which separate the daily newspaper towns. These London agencies also prepare in the same manner columns of news in stereotype for the weekly country journals, and this practice has developed into the supply of printed half sheets as it exists in this country. Mr. William Eglington, of Bartholomew Close, is credited with having originated this plan of partially printed sheets.

There are several similar establishments in the provincial cities of England, which do a large and profitable business, the principal of these being that of Tillotson & Sons, of Bolton, in Lancashire. This firm started the Bolton *Evening News* thirteen years ago at a half-penny, the first newspaper of the kind published in the United Kingdom; and to it must also be assigned the credit of originating the system of publishing several newspapers from the same types and press, of which mention has been made above regarding its success in the United States. Their combination newspaper is known as the Bolton *Weekly Journal* series, and is a set of half a dozen reprints of the same paper adapted to different localities within a small radius. (*a*)

While very few of the co-operative papers are in any sense a credit to the press of the country, it may be said of them that they are better for their localities than none at all, and that the co-operative features are the swaddling-clothes which healthy newspapers will in time outgrow, none of them preserving the patent outsides after they reach a point where they are able to do their own printing. It is notorious that among the weekly newspaper publishers which do not use the co-operative sheet there is a bitter feeling against it and a constant effort to dissuade from its use. They find them to be not only discreditable to the craft, but as having a tendency to create competition by cheapening publication in towns and villages where there is not legitimate room for such an increase. From this point of view the system has undoubtedly been vicious, enabling printers to run a newspaper as a mere adjunct for a small printing office, all the stock in which can be supplied for $500 or less. And they make a showing which is quite as discreditable from a literary

Character of the co-operative papers.

a Mr. W. E. Baxter, of Lewes, proprietor of the *Sussex Agricultural Press*, was in 1872 the proprietor of no less than twenty-four of these papers, published in several counties, but all printed, wholly or in part, in Lewes.—Grant.

as from a mechanical point of view. While the co-operative papers number 3,238 in a total for the entire country of nearly 12,000, they do not represent one twenty-fifth of the earnings, and even less of the circulation; and it is therefore proper to set them altogether aside in any estimate of the real worth and character of the American press. They are a fashion of the day, and are due quite as much to the excessive advertising of the country as to anything else.

The American weekly press compared with the English.

To these causes may be attributed the continued failure of the weekly press of the United States to equal in character the same press of Great Britain. That it does not equal it will hardly be questioned by any one familiar with the average of these papers in the two countries. There is now in progress in England a perceptible decadence of the old-fashioned, high-priced, and ponderous weekly provincial newspaper which attained such power and prestige in the last half-century. It was published on the market day in the shire-town, and served its readers for a week, supplying them with a *résumé* of all the news of the previous seven days, and discussing the politics and diplomacy of the continent with considerable force and influence. The field of this peculiar type of journal has been largely circumscribed in England by the increasing facilities for bringing the daily papers of the provincial towns within easy reach of all parts of Great Britain. One of the most prosperous of these typical journals is the *Hereford Times and General Advertiser*, now in its forty-ninth year, the proprietors of which boast, not without reason, that "it is the largest newspaper published in the world". It is printed on two full sheets, covers sixteen pages of seven columns each, and is not unfrequently extended by gratuitous supplements from 112 to 126 columns per week. The paper has a large circulation, and, being published at the comparatively high price of 3½*d.*, is one of those papers which pass from hand to hand and from family to family throughout the whole of the extensive agricultural region of which Hereford is the center. Its advertisements are also a source of great profit. The circulation of papers of this type is fast becoming more limited, and their proprietors are often recognizing the fact by supplementing them with daily issues. Precisely such a paper as the *Hereford Times and General Advertiser* has never appeared in the United States, nor does it seem likely that it ever will, if indeed it continues in England.

Value of the weekly press.

Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which the weekly local newspaper labors in the United States, it has a firm hold upon the public esteem—a hold which certainly increases from year to year. The weekly edition of the metropolitan daily contains none of the local intelligence, so widely sought for everywhere, and the rurally-printed papers therefore make it a rule to devote the larger portion of their energies to the gathering of vicinity news, thus frequently attaining large circulations, even in localities that are promptly reached by the daily papers from neighboring cities. Their price is invariably lower than that which the same class of paper is able to command in the rural towns of Great Britain. As a rule, they are not as well printed as the English weekly journals, although there are some conspicuous exceptions.

The cost of the semi-weekly and tri-weekly papers of the United States varies more widely than that of the weeklies, the semi-weekly ranging in price from $2 50 to $4 per annum, and the tri-weekly from $3 to $5. For reasons indicated elsewhere in this report, neither class of papers is increasing in number or reaches a large average circulation.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE VALUE OF NEWSPAPER PROPERTY.

The investment of capital in newspapers.

The conditions determining the value of newspaper property in the United States have already been hinted at in the discussion of the circumstances under which they are born, to live or to die. They have undergone a complete transformation since the colonial and post-revolutionary eras, and now widely differ in different localities and differing circumstances. It cannot be said that the newspaper field presents the same inducements for the investment of capital and brains as are offered by the generality of businesses in this country, immense sums of money having been frequently sunk in the attempt to establish journals which never paid expenses. Whether such investments are to ultimately prove profitable or not depends in a larger degree than ordinary upon the intelligence and tact displayed in the management of the establishment. The field for a new newspaper enterprise can often be created where no room for it seemed to exist by the superior enterprise and capacity of those engaged in it; but it is a fact, which long and frequent experience has demonstrated, that even under the most favorable circumstances, in communities where existing journals have the field, the establishment of a new daily newspaper is an undertaking requiring an outlay of money which will continue to be larger than the receipts for a period more or less indefinite. There are several cases among the daily journals reported in this census where large sums of money have been regularly sunk for many years in the unsuccessful effort to secure a remunerative hold upon public favor. In the large cities the inauguration of new newspaper enterprises is of such hazardous and doubtful success that these unsuccessful attempts are frequently carried along from year to year at annual loss, because suspension involves the loss of all the money already expended, while the existing nucleus, with its franchises and good-will, under more favorable circumstances, may some time be made a valuable property. It follows that what is known as the "good-will" of a newspaper establishment is a real and substantial capitalization, and that the value of successful newspaper property is immensely greater than the actual cost of supplying and maintaining the plant, and cannot even be accurately measured by the amount of dividends paid on the investment. Where newspaper property is capitalized for the formation of stock companies, as is now a common practice, due regard is paid to this value of an established

good-will. The newspaper which is once successful in reaching a paying basis is not easily disturbed, and it may be said of it, as it may be said of any other undertaking, that ordinary business discretion and editorial intelligence will render it permanently valuable, just as the continued lack of these things will inevitably in the end work its ruin.

THE PERSONAL AND POLITICAL ELEMENTS.

I am led to dwell on this point in view of the prevalent belief that there are personal and political elements which enter largely into the conditions of newspaper stability and must be considered in a reckoning of values. The case of Horace Greeley, whose individual personality had so much to do with the building up of the New York *Tribune*, is often cited as an illustration to this end. There have been numerous other instances of a similar character in the journalistic history of the United States, and among them may be enumerated Frank P. Blair, of the Washington *Globe;* Gales & Seaton, of the *National Intelligencer;* Henry J. Raymond, of the New York *Times;* James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald;* and Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican.* The list might almost be extended to include the whole category of the early successful editors of the country, but the further we carry the illustrations the more convincing becomes the evidence that the personality of no one man is essential to the permanent success of newspaper enterprise. It is not to be denied that the personal element frequently adds to the popularity of such enterprises, as it is sometimes the chief explanation of their successful establishment in the beginning; but there is positively no case of a well-managed newspaper declining in business success solely or chiefly because of the death or withdrawal of the man to whose personality or political writings it owed its original success. In testimony of this fact, the tendency in American journalism is more and more toward the impersonal editorial work. The great bulk of the editorial writing on all successful journals has long been done by clever and educated men, whose names are unknown to the readers, but whose services are none the less valuable on that account. So long as it is possible to hire the best brains for the conduct of a newspaper its cash value as a business enterprise can be maintained, because its intrinsic value as a public newspaper can also be maintained.

Personal and political elements of newspaper stability.

The tendency toward impersonal journalism.

Neither is the political connection essential to the value of the newspaper. In the smaller cities it is an important element, on account of the official patronage it naturally brings with it. We have seen that the early history of the American press is mainly the record of the establishment of newspaper organs for the several political parties, and this fact has led to the belief that success is dependent upon such a connection. The Washington newspapers, which were universally recognized as the personal organs of successive administrations, were cases of this kind, but their ultimate failure and disappearance were not so much due to the loss of executive patronage and favor as to the gradual loss of prestige through the springing up of journals as good or better in other parts of the country. It is not to be denied that many readers subscribe for a particular newspaper on account of its opinions; and it may be set down for a fundamental condition of newspaper success that its editorial management must be able to keep it in line with public opinion in some one of its marked developments if its income is to be maintained unimpaired. The journal whose management is able to do that is able to survive the fall of political parties and to outlive successive organizations whose interests it champions as they pass. The neutral paper will rarely, if ever, succeed in this country on any extended basis, but the independent journal is the one which, on the whole, presents in nearly every large city of the United States to-day the most conspicuous illustration of journalistic success. The explanation is simple: it is patronized not so much for its opinions as for its news, and in almost every instance its success may be ascribed directly to its superior enterprise in the collection and presentation of the news. Frequently it has been claimed otherwise, and the success of the independent journal in the United States has been instanced to prove that the larger portion of the average newspaper-reading community prefers a journal which is professedly not in alliance with any political party. But such a constituency is necessarily a meager one in every locality, however superior it may be in average intelligence. On the other hand, the constituency which will subscribe for the best and most enterprising journal, without reference to its political expressions, is limited only by the reading capacity of a community, as has been shown wherever the experiment has been fairly tried; and it is this fact which promises for American journalism its most important and valuable development in the future.

Value of the political connection.

The independent newspaper of to-day.

If these conclusions regarding the unimportance of the personal and political elements in the success of newspaper enterprises are correct, they eliminate from the conditions of newspaper success the two main causes which are supposed to make these conditions different from those governing in any and all other business enterprises. The man who manufactures the best goods, and who maintains from year to year the same standard, or a better one, suffers from competition only when his rivals equal or surpass the quality of his goods; and it is precisely so in journalism. The chief difference between this business and any other, in considering the conditions of success, resides in the circumstances which surround the original establishment of a newspaper. To these it is necessary to briefly recur. Few of the valuable newspaper properties in the United States are yet half a century old; still fewer newspapers have lived to be a century old, and more of them die than live. These are striking and conspicuous facts, but they

Conditions governing the successful establishment of daily newspapers.

are facts not more patent in the history of newspapers than of any other kind of business, and in reference to journalism have simply been more a matter of record and public notoriety. Notwithstanding the element of precariousness which, it must be admitted, enters very largely into newspaper establishments, the business is becoming more and more permanent in its character, and it may safely be assumed of most of our existing great daily journals that they have come to stay. Each year that passes renders them more invincible to the competition of new rivals, for it fortifies their hold upon an established and increasing constituency, renders more tangible what is known as their good-will, and continually crowds to the wall the weaker rivals. In striking testimony are such facts as these: In Boston, in 1846, there were fourteen daily papers published; now there are but eleven, and these eleven have a circulation five times greater than that of the fourteen papers of 1846. In 1840 eighteen daily papers were published in New York city, with an aggregate circulation of 60,000, and in the interval 110 new papers have been established; to-day there are but twenty-nine in existence there, but they enjoy an aggregate circulation of 765,743. In 1847, when the population of New Orleans was about 116,000, there were nine daily papers printed in that city; in 1870, when the population was 191,418, there were but five daily papers printed there; and in 1880, when the population had reached 216,090, there were ten daily papers, or one more than in 1847, and the aggregate of daily circulation had more than doubled. The history of daily journalism in nearly every large American city is a repetition of this record.

Increasing cost of publishing daily newspapers.

The cost of publishing a modern newspaper is constantly on the increase, and involves an outlay which can only be returned by large business. Thus the advantage of those which occupy the field continually becomes more secure. The temptation to invest the requisite amount of capital in a newspaper enterprise, which must crowd its way with slow and difficult steps against well-fortified opposition, is not the same as that which leads continually to like investments in ordinary business ventures, because the advance toward success cannot be made by gradual steps on a scale of expenditure proportionate to the ratio of income. To succeed, such an enterprise must at once present itself as the equal, if not the superior, of those it finds occupying the field, and must continue to hold its own in this respect until it has thoroughly convinced the constituency that slowly gathers around it of its permanent excellence, all the time submitting to a daily outgo largely in excess of the income. Capital is further deterred by the fact that even under these circumstances, where the ability to wait for pecuniary return is abundant, the experiment may in the end prove a failure and the capital sunk in the foundations be irretrievably lost.

THE ORIGIN AND VALUE OF GREAT NEWSPAPERS.

Humble origin of great newspapers.

It is to be observed of most of the existing large newspaper establishments that they were not the outcome of the investment of capital, but sprang from small and obscure beginnings, after long reverses, attaining their present strength, influence, and value as the result of brains and energy rather than of money, and are legacies to this generation of the transitional era in American journalism, coming into successful being under the operation of circumstances which have disappeared in the modified conditions of a journalistic era no longer transitional. The New York *Herald*, *Sun*, and *Tribune*, and the Boston *Herald* are striking illustrations of this fact, while the New York *Times* and the Philadelphia *Times* are perhaps the most conspicuous instances to be found of the success of newspaper ventures which began with ample pecuniary support. The New York *Times* was conceived at a most fortunate moment, just as the transitional journalistic era had closed. It started under auspices which gave it immediate prestige, and none of the daily journals established in the metropolis since have been able to achieve a similar feat. The most noticeable later instance of the successful investment of large capital for the establishment of a daily newspaper is the case of the New York *Graphic*, whose projectors discovered a unique and attractive field for daily journalism, and may attribute the success of their enterprise to that fact. Since the year 1833 there have been no less than 146 (*a*) different daily

a As a matter of record, the names of these journals, in the chronological order of their establishment, are appended:

Morning Post	1833	New Era	1836
Sun	1833	Rough Hewer	1836
Jeffersonian	1834	Daily Whig	1837
Man	1834	Evening Chronicle	1837
Democratic Chronicle	1834	New Times	1837
Transcript	1834	Examiner	1837
Morning Star	1834	Morning Chronicle	1838
Daily Bee	1834	Daily Conservative	1838
Herald	1835	Censor	1838
True Sun	1835	Daily News	1838
Serpent	1835	New York Chronicle	1838
The Light	1835	Times and Commercial Intelligencer	1838
Morning Star	1836	Corsair	1839
Express	1836	Planet	1839
Union	1836	Evening Signal	1839
Democrat	1836	Reformer	1839

newspapers started in New York city, of which the existing 29 are all that are left. It is not a fact that many of these ventures were backed by any considerable amount of capital. The possession of it might perhaps have made

Evening Tattler	1839
Morning Dispatch	1839
New Era	1839
Hudson's Express	1839
New York Whig	1839
Evening Times	1840
Democratic Press	1840
True Sun	1841
Tribune	1841
Aurora	1842
Morning Chronicle and Penny-a-Line Advertiser	1842
Plebeian	1842
Morning Post	1842
Washingtonian Daily News	1842
Morning Star	1842
Union	1842
Evening Herald	1842
Native American Democrat	1842
Daily Gazette	1843
True Sun	1843
Arena	1843
Cynosure and Chronicle	1843
American Republican	1843
Union	1843
Republic	1844
Evening Mirror	1844
National Reform	1844
Morning News	1844
Democrat	1844
American Ensign	1844
Citizen and American Republican	1844
People's Rights	1844
Ladies' Morning Star	1844
Penny Daily Gazette	1844
Evening Gazette	1845
Major Downie's Advocate	1845
The Mechanic	1845
Sachem	1845
Morning Telegraph	1845
New Yorker Zeitung	1845
Staats Zeitung	1845
Advertiser	1845
American Flag	1845
Independent Press	1845
The Irishman	1845
Daily Globe	1845
Human Rights	1845
The Woman	1845
Constitution	1845
The Crisis	1845
Humorist	1845
Splinificator	1845
Citizen and True Sun	1845
Subterranean	1845
The Olio	1845
Irishman's Advocate	1845
Workingmen's Advocate	1845
American Advocate	1845
New Yorker Demokrat	1846
Evening Ledger	1846
New Yorker Allgemeine Zeitung	1846
Merchants' Ledger	1846
The Globe	1847
Daily Statesman	1848
Day Book	1849
Abend Zeitung	1850
National Democrat	1850
Courrier des États Unis	1851
Daily Times	1851
Skandenavisk Post	1851
True National Democrat	1852
Le Progres	1853
The Citizen	1855
Daily News	1855
The Age	1856
State Register	1857
Le Messager Franco-Américain	1859
The World	1859
Commercial Bulletin	1865
New Yorker Journal	1866
Evening Gazette	1866
Evening News	1867
Evening Telegram	1867
Democrat	1867
Evening Mail	1867
Star	1868
The City	1868
Evening Republic	1869
Evening Free Press	1869
Standard	1870
Evening Commonwealth	1870
New Yorker Tages Nachrichten	1870
Evening Globe	1870
Evening Leader	1871
Morning Ray	1871
Daily Witness	1871
Daily Register	1871
New York Financial Record and Investors' Manual	1871
Graphic	1873
New Yorker Presse	1873
City Record	1874
Las Novedades	1876
Delnicke Listy	1877
Hotel Reporter	1877
Indicator	1877
New Yorker Volks Zeitung	1878
American Exchange	1878
Truth	1879
Wall Street News	1879
Mining News	1880
Handels Zeitung (date unknown).	
L'Eco d'Italia (date unknown).	
New York Family Courier (date unknown).	
City and National Intelligencer (date unknown).	

The New York *Gazetteer* for 1860 contains the names of 771 newspapers and journals, of all classes and periods of issue, which have been established and disappeared in the city of New York subsequent to the revolution and up to the year 1860. In that year 250 newspapers and periodicals were published in New York city. There were 582 in 1880. It is altogether probable that since 1860 the number of newspapers and periodicals established and suspended in New York city has doubled upon the number reported in 1860. The *Journal of Commerce*, established by Arthur Tappan in 1827, is the only survivor of the morning newspapers in existence in New York at that time. The New York *Evening Post* and New York *Commercial Advertiser* are the only surviving evening newspapers which have a date of establishment equally remote.

either one of them a successful competitor for the places now occupied by existing journals, only four of which were started previous to 1833; but the chance of occupying one of those places grows less with the increasing wealth of existing dailies and the increasing cost of publication, and capital is less and less inclined to seek it.

The newspaper properties which were thus built up out of nothing, as it were, are variously estimated in value according to their surroundings, and these values are liable to fluctuate at times to a marked degree. Immense fortunes have been made as well as lost in newspaper enterprises in this country, and there are a number of well-authenticated instances of the private or public sale of newspaper property which indicate the estimates publicly put upon their value where all the conditions are healthy. The *Morning Call*, of San Francisco, at a private sale some years ago, brought $100,000, and the Cincinnati *Times* was sold at auction in 1870, on the death of its proprietor, for $138,550, for the purpose of consolidating it with a new competitor, the *Chronicle*, established in 1868, with a capital of $150,000. The *Times* had been established in 1841 by Calvin W. Starbuck and two other practical printers on a borrowed capital of $200. His associates were soon discouraged, but Mr. Starbuck continued the undertaking, gradually making the *Times* one of the greatest journalistic successes of the West. Shortly before his death Mr. Starbuck refused an offer of $225,000 from the parties who subsequently purchased the property at auction for $138,550. The history of this particular paper still further illustrates the peculiar conditions surrounding the value of newspaper property. In 1871 it met with damaging competition from the *Star*, and after nine years these two journals were consolidated. Here, then, is the evidence that the value of newspaper property is not always what it is thought to be, or rather, perhaps, that it can be depreciated by determined opposition.

The pecuniary value of existing newspaper properties.

Noted sales of newspaper property.

In a statement of its financial history, published on the thirtieth anniversary of its establishment, April 10, 1871, the New York *Tribune* said that the total cost of its production during the first week of its existence was $525, and that it had then reached an average cost of $20,000 per week, with a constant tendency to increase. When this journal was turned into a stock concern its shares were placed at $1,000 each, and sales were made at $3,500 per share. At present the shares of this journal, like those of the New York *Times*, organized on a like basis, are not in the market at any price. The New York *Sun* was sold in 1849 for $250,000, while yet a penny paper, and "very cheap". (*a*) Either on the basis of the dividends regularly paid or the intrinsic value of several newspaper properties in New York their market price, if they were now, through any cause, to reach the market, would be among the millions.

The sale at public auction of the Saint Louis *Democrat* in 1872 gave another indication of the market value of newspaper property, it being disposed of to one of the former proprietors for the sum of $456,000. Commenting upon this sale, one of the Saint Louis journals remarked at the time:

> This is the first direct public sale of a large and well-established newspaper that has taken place in this country for many years, and the price paid affords some indication of the cash value of such a journal. It has been held a difficult matter to accurately estimate the worth of such an institution, on account of the varied properties that make it up. The actual material in the *Democrat* establishment would be valued at a comparatively small proportion of the price paid for the journal, but this material comprises only a small proportion of the real value of the establishment. The attributes of age, of established character, political views, advertising patronage, public influence, and subscription list, all grouped usually under the head of "good-will", constitute the substantial elements of value in an established journal. They are of a moral nature, and to a certain extent indestructible.

That these large values assigned to certain newspaper properties are not fictitious is well determined by the incomes they are known to yield to their proprietors.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRINTING PRESSES AND APPARATUS.

The advent of the third era in the history of American journalism was due, as has been seen, to certain changed conditions in the publication of newspapers, which were of somewhat gradual development, and had reached what seemed to be full fruition at the time when this census of the press was taken. The commencement of this era may be dated from the establishment of the first penny paper, in 1833, and with it the cheapening of newspapers to a point that brought them within the reach of all classes of society, and correspondingly increased their circulation. But the cheapening of newspapers was only made possible by the invention of machinery which permitted of rapid multiplication, which was the condition-precedent to large sales at a low price. (*b*)

Fast printing necessary to cheap newspapers.

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a Horace Greeley before the English parliamentary committee.

b In considering the development of journalism during the past thirty years there is one cause of its prosperity and increase which is often overlooked. The cultivation of the peculiar kind of talent required for the best newspaper work, the general recognition of the calling of an editor as a liberal and responsible profession, the increase in popular culture, and the consequent demand for a better order of periodical literature—these influences upon the character of the press are fairly estimated. Everybody understands also what enormous changes have been made in the newspaper business by the invention of the telegraph and the improvements in the railway and postal service. But these things would have been of slight avail had not the ingenuity of inventors of printing machines kept pace with the increasing wants of the public and the publishers. With such mechanical facilities as even the best offices could command thirty years ago a great newspaper of the present style would have been impossible, we might almost say inconceivable. The fast printing press has done as much for journalism as the telegraph and the railroad.—John R. G. Hazzard, *The Wonders of the Press*. New York, 1878.

Up to the revolution the newspaper printing presses had all been built on one general plan—a flat platen, impressing against type arranged on a flat bed. (*a*) In the earlier forms of this press the necessary pressure was obtained with a screw, and fifty impressions an hour was about its maximum capacity. The substitution of a lever motion for the screw increased the capacity to about 250 per hour. This modification obtained its greatest perfection in the Washington press, which was patented in 1829 by Samuel Rust. The first great advance upon the primitive lever was made in 1810, when Frederick Koenig, of London, succeeded in substituting the revolving impression cylinder for the platen, and a thousand impressions per hour thereafter became easily obtainable. (*b*) This press was first set up in the London *Times* office. In the issue of that paper for November 29, 1814, Mr. Walter thus described it:

The first printing presses.

Koenig's revolving-cylinder press.

Our journal this day presents to the public the practical results of the greatest improvement connected with printing since the discovery of the art itself. A system of machinery, almost organic, has been devised and arranged, which, while it relieves the human frame of its most laborious efforts in printing, far exceeds all human powers in rapidity and dispatch. That the magnitude of the invention may be justly appreciated by its effects, we may inform the public that after the letters are placed by the compositors and inclosed in the "form", little more remains for man to do than to attend upon and watch this unconscious agent in its operations. The machine is then merely supplied with paper. Itself places the form, inks it, adjusts the paper to the newly-inked type, stamps the sheet, and gives it forth to the hands of the attendant, at the same time withdrawing the form for a fresh coat of ink, which itself again distributes, to meet the ensuing sheet now advancing for impression, and the whole of these complicated acts are performed with such velocity and simultaneousness of movement that 1,100 sheets are impressed in one hour.

In 1827 Cowper & Applegarth, of London, built a double-cylinder press for the London *Times*, which superseded Koenig's complicated and cumbrous machinery and printed 2,000 impressions per hour, and in 1833 they followed it with a four-cylinder, which could, under pressure, print 5,000 sheets per hour.

Up to 1835 all the papers in the United States were printed by hand-power, the double-cylinder presses then used by the daily journals being turned by crank-men, and their circulation was still so moderate that it was possible in this way to supply the demand without serious inconvenience. The New York *Sun*, which was founded in 1833, discovered, two years later, that it was impossible to work off the edition, for which there was then a ready demand, without the aid of steam. This paper, and in fact most of the daily journals of that day, was then using a Napier press, the product of an English inventor, who had proved especially successful in adapting his machine to newspaper work. He obtained English patents dated 1827 and 1830, and up to 1835–'36 they were used with success in American offices. In 1828 R. Hoe & Co., of New York, made two of the Napier presses, the first for the New York *Commercial Advertiser* and the second for the Philadelphia *Daily Chronicle*. These presses were not of sufficient speed to supply the demands of daily journalism, then rapidly developing, and inventors everywhere applied themselves to the task of devising a press which should accomplish three objects at once, namely: First, print with extraordinary rapidity; second, print both sides of a sheet at once, or a perfecting press; third, dispense with feeders, or supply the sheets to the press by machine instead of hand labor. The achievement of these three results has been in the nature of an evolution, one step growing naturally out of the other, by the extension of the principle of rotary action for the reciprocating movement of the primitive presses.

First use of steam in American newspaper printing.

Hoe's presses.

Three steps in the development of modern printing presses.

Long before these achievements had been secured rapid printing had been accomplished by Richard M. Hoe in his "lightning press", patented July 14, 1847. The essential feature of this press was a simple one, being the principle that columns of type can be securely held on the surface of a rapidly revolving cylinder by means of wedge-shaped column rules, with their thin edges toward the axis of rotation, themselves kept in place by projecting tongues sliding in rebated grooves cut in the cylinder, and the whole form firmly locked or screwed together in the usual way. With this revolving type cylinder, and from two to ten impression cylinders arranged around it, from ten to twenty thousand impressions can be struck off in an hour. One person is required at each impression cylinder to supply the sheets of paper, which are taken at the proper moment by gripers, and after being printed are conveyed out by tapes and piled in heaps by self-acting flyers. For each impression cylinder there are two inking-rollers, receiving their supply of ink from the distributing surface of the main cylinder, which rise and ink the form as it passes under them, then again fall to the distributing

The Hoe cylinder press.

a A few attempts were made in the United States during the last century to improve the common press. Benjamin Dearborn, publisher of the *New Hampshire Gazette*, about the time of the revolution invented what was called the wheel press, which possessed the new and desirable quality of impressing the whole side of a sheet at one pull of the lever, and this press was used for a time at Newburyport. A citizen of Connecticut also took out a patent for a power-press. But these efforts led to no general improvement.—*American Cyclopedia of Printing.*

b My own first acquaintance with a printing office was in Rochester, New York, in the year 1823. There was no iron press known there at that time. That used was composed chiefly of two upright wooden posts, a cross-beam, and platen, the latter suspended from a screw, which was operated by a long iron bar inserted into a wooden handle. The types were inked by deer-skin balls, the skins being filled with sheep's wool and nailed to wooden handles. Iron presses began to get into general use in this country in 1825, 1826, and 1827, especially in the larger cities. As late as 1829 I saw the then large edition of the New York *Courier and Enquirer* in the process of printing on a single iron hand-press, with a roller-boy behind it for inking the types.—J. F. Babcock, before Connecticut Editorial Association, 1855.

surface. The speed of these machines is limited only by the ability of the feeders to supply the sheets. The four-cylinder press can be run at the rate of 10,000 impressions an hour, the six-cylinder at 15,000 an hour, the eight-cylinder at 20,000, and the ten-cylinder at 25,000 per hour. The largest cylinder press is a gigantic machine, standing 18 feet in height and 31 feet in length, and is the largest size to which the printing press has attained, for the perfecting presses, which came after, are much more compact in build and movement.

The first Hoe rotary press was erected in the Philadelphia *Ledger* office in 1847, and the machine came into general use in the offices of large journals by 1850. The first six-cylinder press was constructed for the New York *Tribune* in 1852, and the ten-cylinder press came into use shortly afterward. The lords of the privy council of England, in granting an extension to the patent of this press, characterized it as "one of the greatest steps ever made in the printing art".

NEWSPAPER STEREOTYPING.

Newspaper stereotyping.

Even at that time, however, the Hoe press was not sufficient for the growing demands of journalism without a duplication of type, which not only largely increased the cost, but involved a loss of valuable time. The limitation of press capacity compelling the newspapers of the largest circulation to go to press before their neighbors, they could not print the latest news or make early sales, nor could they extend their out-of-town circulation. It was the effort to overcome this difficulty which led to the discovery of the process of newspaper stereotyping, which is now in vogue in many of the offices with great circulations. The recent introduction of the *papier maché* process in book stereotyping led to a series of experiments, which reached a successful result about the same time in this country and in England, the London *Times* using a stereotype process which was the invention of two Swiss mechanics, and the New York *Tribune*, in 1861, utilizing an invention of Mr. Charles Craske, of that city. His process was successful from the first, and it came into use in American newspaper offices at the time when the outbreak of the war increased suddenly and enormously the demand for newspapers. By this process a newspaper was enabled to multiply its forms indefinitely and with great rapidity, and might therefore put in use as many rotary presses as its sales would warrant. The application of stereotyping to newspapers was important in another respect, as it overcame the main obstacle in the way of the successful manufacture of the perfecting press.

Newspaper stereotyping in the census year.

The census inquiry revealed the fact that in 1880 there were 45 daily journals in the United States printed from plates made by the process of rapid stereotyping. These were located in the following states: California, 2; Illinois, 6; Indiana, 1; Kentucky, 1; Maryland, 2; Massachusetts, 2; Michigan, 1; Missouri, 2; Minnesota, 1; New Jersey, 1; New York, 9; Ohio, 6; Pennsylvania, 10; Wisconsin, 1. The Louisville (Kentucky) *Courier-Journal* is printed from stereotype plates 30 by 48 inches, which are claimed to be the largest stereotype plates made in the world. The Boston *Herald* is printed upon four Bullock web-perfecting presses, each with a capacity of 15,000 an hour, which can be forced to 18,000, and it is claimed that in this office the quickest time in the world is made in the manufacture of stereotype plates, two perfect plates having been made in seven minutes from the time the forms were received by the stereotypers. (*a*)

Beside the daily journals which are stereotyped, a large proportion of the weekly and other periodicals having large circulations are printed from stereotype plates. This is true of most of the monthly magazines and of the literary weekly papers. The process of stereotyping is found to be profitable, both in respect to saving the wear and tear of type and in the saving of time in reaching the public with the paper, when the circulation attains 15,000 and upward. Thus in 1880 there were 52 daily journals the circulation of which was over 15,000, and 45 were then printing from stereotype plates, several of the latter reporting their circulation under 15,000 and over 10,000.

THE PERFECTING PRESS.

By the invention of Hoe's "lightning press" it became possible to supply the demand for papers of the largest circulation of that day within an hour or two after going to press; but still there were deficiencies even in this, which came in time to be especially annoying to the evening papers in large cities. It often happens that a demand for one, two, or ten thousand extras comes upon a newspaper in the afternoon without warning, in

a The forms for the morning edition of the London *Standard* come down to the foundery at intervals, commencing at 12 o'clock, midnight, the last form, with the latest parliamentary and other important intelligence, being received in the foundery at 2.30 to 3 o'clock. The eight plates are all produced and handed to the press-room in thirty-three minutes. The *Evening Standard* is published in four separate editions, the number of plates that are required varying according to the news that is received. The whole *Morning Standard* is printed in one hour and fifty minutes, and the *Evening Standard*, second edition, in fifteen minutes, the third edition in thirty minutes, fourth edition in twenty minutes, and the special edition in forty-five minutes. To accomplish this the *Standard* uses eight machines, seven of which run at the rate of 14,000 an hour. There are also six machines in reserve in another building, and also a complete font of type, to guard against accidents by fire or otherwise. The steam-power used is a pair of 45 horse-power engines in each building, and likewise two 60 horse-power boilers of the multitubular type, for auxiliary machinery, in the bill-room, foundery, and for working the lifts and machinery in the engineer's shop, where all repairs are carried out. The amount of paper used during the year 1880 for the *Morning Standard* was 3,412 tons, equal to a length of 36,609 miles, and for the *Evening Standard* 865 tons, equal to a length of 13,377 miles, making a total of 4,277 tons of paper, or 49,986 miles—an average of over 13 tons, or 160 miles per day.—Joseph Hatton, in *Harper's Magazine*.

which case, the regular edition of the first side having been already printed, it is necessary to bring the form of that side back from the composing-room to the press, and meanwhile the public is kept waiting for its news. This delay at a time when moments are precious was largely overcome by the invention of the perfecting press. Where this machine is in use the entire paper is upon the press at one time, and, whatever the demand, it can be supplied to the last copy without confusion, loss of time, or the waste of a single sheet, at a varying speed of from 8,000 to 15,000 copies an hour. By the use of stereotype plates the number of forms can be multiplied to supply an indefinite number of perfecting presses, so that practically there is no limit to the number of copies of an issue which may now be supplied by a newspaper thus equipped within an almost incredible space of time after the first impression leaves the press.

The perfecting press.

With the perfecting press came the further rotary mechanism, by which the feeding of the paper was accomplished automatically and the services of a dozen or more pressmen dispensed with. This machine, which is called the web-perfecting press, on account of its printing from a web of paper, has two main cylinders, instead of one, both forms, now rendered comparatively light and manageable by means of stereotyping, being put upon the press at once. Instead of piles of sheets cut to a uniform size, a roll of paper several miles in length hangs in bearings above. The end of this roll being introduced into the press, the paper is drawn through it at the rate of 50,000 feet an hour, a speed which must be seen to be appreciated; is printed on both sides, cut into lengths by knife-bearing cylinders, and finally is laid down, fifteen thousand completed papers in an hour. Finally, by a last and crowning invention, a rotary folding-machine has been added to the press, by which the papers as they come, all cut, upon the tapes, are caught, folded, and delivered ready for the mailing.

Description of the web-perfecting press.

The honor of bringing the printing press into this state of perfection belongs almost wholly to American inventors. The first web-perfecting press ever built was the invention of Sir Rowland Hill, the well-known advocate of cheap postage in England. It was patented in 1835, but never came into practical use, partly owing to the inconvenience of the conical type employed upon it, but mainly because of the difficulty of disposing of the sheets as fast as they were printed. The idea at the bottom of the machine had, however, previously occurred to several American inventors, who were at work upon it, and it grew up out of steady adherence to the principle of press making which Mr. Hoe had first put to practical purpose, and which had been at the bottom of all previous improvements—the substitution of the rotary for the reciprocating action. Mr. Hoe's first perfecting press was built about 1857, but it required a much tougher and stronger paper than American journals could afford to use, and was therefore not a success. William H. Bullock, of Philadelphia, in 1861, succeeded in making a web-perfecting press which worked with better satisfaction than any that had thus far appeared. By subsequent improvements Mr. Bullock overcame one difficulty after another, until, by 1870, he had a press which could deliver from 8,000 to 10,000 completed papers an hour. The Walter press, constructed in the workshops of the London *Times*, is much like the Bullock in general construction and capacity. It is worthy of note in this connection that the first fast printing presses used in either England or France were the work of American inventors. In 1849 Mr. Hoe built a rotary press for the Paris daily journal, *La Patrie*. The first Hoe press in London was built some years later for Lloyd's *Weekly Newspaper*, and its success led the proprietor of the London *Times*, in 1857, after a series of disastrous experiments with a clumsy vertical rotary press, constructed by Augustus Applegarth, to order two ten-cylinder Hoe presses. Previous to this time the London *Times* had been duplicating everything in type, in order to be able to keep two presses running simultaneously. In 1875 six of Hoe's web-perfecting presses were ordered by the London *Standard* and eight by the London *Daily Telegraph*, and in other establishments, both in London and the provincial cities, American-built presses are now largely used and give the most complete satisfaction.

A result of American invention.

The Bullock press.

The Walter press.

The largest of these perfecting presses yet made, and believed to be the most perfect and rapid printing machine in the world, has been recently erected in the press-room of the *Missouri Republican*, of Saint Louis. This press has a capacity of 30,000 perfect papers per hour, printed, cut, folded, and pasted, ready for delivery, is known as the Hoe double web-perfecting press and folding-machine, and prints and folds two perfect papers at a single operation.

The final development of the web-perfecting press, which reached successful operation in the census year, is a machine that prints from the types instead of from stereotype plates, and which promises to be of incalculable service to that increasing class of daily papers which print an edition of from 7,000 to 15,000 papers—hardly large enough to warrant the additional cost of stereotyping, and yet so large that it is difficult to handle it with sufficient rapidity by the aid of the cylinder press. In general construction it is not unlike the type-revolving presses, the forms of type being locked in curved beds or "turtles". If the machine is for printing an eight-page paper, the four outside forms are placed on the large central type cylinder in a group, with their heads toward each other, and the inside forms are placed similarly, diametrically opposite to the outside forms. These forms occupy one-half of the circumference of the type cylinder, and the space between the groups is used as an ink-distributing surface, receiving the ink in the usual manner. The type cylinder

The type web-perfecting press.

is surrounded by and connects with the impression cylinders. The machine is equipped with four or eight impression cylinders, according as one or two rolls of paper are used, double the capacity being obtained by the use of double rolls, and its capacity is from 10,000 to 20,000 perfect impressions per hour. The first of these type-perfecting presses manufactured by the Messrs. Hoe was erected in the office of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* in the census year.

Intimately connected with the improvement of the printing press are the inventions for the rapid handling of the printed sheets by machinery. About the time of the introduction of the Hoe cylinder press folding-machines were employed, to which the sheets were transferred as they came from the presses. To the later printing presses are attached improved folding apparatus, over which the sheets pass in continuous motion as they leave the impression cylinders, emerging finally ready for delivery. This machinery has reached such perfection that in the case of eight-page papers the sheets are not only cut in their passage through the press, but are securely pasted at the back. These attachments are now generally made to the web-perfecting presses, and it would seem that the perfection of the printing apparatus cannot go much further.

Newspaper folding machines.

TYPE-SETTING AND DISTRIBUTING MACHINES.

While all these improvements have been following each other in the printing and delivery of newspapers, the ingenuity of man has not yet invented a substitute for the setting of type by hand, the method of composition remaining precisely the same as it was when printing was first invented. As the newspapers grow larger, as they spread out into supplements, extras, double sheets, quadruple sheets, and so on, every individual letter used has to be separately handled by the type-setter, not only in the composition, but again in the distribution of the type. The process of type-setting is the most laborious feature in the manufacture of a newspaper. The average compositor will set from 800 to 1,000 ems of type an hour, rapid printers reaching an average of 1,200 and even 1,500, but the latter figure can rarely be maintained continuously. Table V shows the average ems of type set per issue on the daily press to be 74,147, but on several of our largest daily journals the average runs as high as from 400,000 to 500,000 ems, and sometimes exceeds these figures.

Type-setting and distributing machines.

The only method of increasing the speed of getting large volumes of reading matter into type is to increase the force of compositors. The aggregate ems of type set per issue on all the newspapers and periodicals of the United States reaches 556,894,022; and, bearing in mind that each of these figures represents two or more separate and distinct handlings of as many type, the immense importance of the successful invention of a type-setting machine to the periodical press may be imagined. In full appreciation of this importance, a number of the wealthiest newspaper establishments have devoted largely of their surplus earnings to experimenting with the various devices for the mechanical setting and distribution of type that have been brought to public attention from time to time. The London *Times*, in addition to its great services in the development of the printing press, has expended large sums of money in the encouragement of inventors who have sought for a successful type-setting apparatus, and the Chicago *Times* began a series of experiments with one of the latest of these machines during the census year. The first machine of the kind patented in Great Britain was the invention of William Church, the date of the patent being 1822. Frederick Rosenburg secured the first American patent in 1840, and since then there have been more than forty additional patents granted by the United States government, while the objects sought for seem as far beyond reach as ever. There is no difficulty in devising machines which will work automatically in the assortment of the types; but the difficulty arises in the necessity of devising a machine which will facilitate the composition of every conceivable variety of type and combination of letters, thickly interspersed with capitals, italics, arbitrary signs, etc. A great increase in the rapidity of composition is necessary to warrant the substitution of type-setting machinery for manual labor. Human supervision is of course necessary at every point in the operation of such a machine, and no machine can be invented that will compose type faster than an intelligent operator can read the copy. The character of the manuscript which appears in newspaper offices is so variable, often so nearly illegible, that the average compositor can set it by hand as rapidly as his eye is able to decipher its contents. The exact justification of every line of type as it is set is an operation which requires the exercise of a human intelligence, and no machine can be made to perform an operation which in no two lines is governed by precisely the same conditions in respect to spacing, the division of words, etc. It is claimed in behalf of a number of machines that they have conquered the problem of justification by providing for exactly the same distance between all the words in every line; but in practical operation the justification remains a source of apparently insurmountable difficulty. Any machine which shall be capable of automatically discharging with great rapidity an infinite number of slightly-differing operations, none of which recur with uniformity in the infinite variations which distinguish orthography, to say nothing of the variations of type—any such machine must necessarily be one of expensive and complicated arrangement and liable to frequent derangement.

Type-setting machines for book composition have long been in successful operation in several establishments in this country. The conditions governing their use in this kind of work are, however, widely different from those prevailing in newspaper offices, and nothing has as yet been devised which promises in the manufacture of a daily newspaper to reduce the cost or shorten the time required for composition.

Table V contains the statistics of the number of presses used in the printing of newspapers and periodicals. From these statistics all presses, whether hand or power, used for job printing only, or for other purposes than the printing of newspapers and periodicals, were excluded, and no account was taken of the presses used to print the large number of periodicals whose publishers did not do their own printing, but contracted with job printers. These latter instances were chiefly in the large cities, where it is the rule, except in large establishments, like those of Harper & Brothers and D. Appleton & Co., for the publishers of periodicals not of a news character to contract for their printing. In the offices of the newspapers and periodicals 8,048 presses were found, of which 4,873 were hand presses, 148 were run by water-power, and 3,027 by steam-power. There were only 122 instances of daily newspapers whose presses were worked by hand, and New York, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, and Connecticut were the only states in which more steam than hand presses were found. In Mississippi, where 123 journals are published, only five steam presses were found, and North Carolina, with 142 journals, returned but five.

Number of presses used in newspaper and periodical work.

The development of the mechanism of printing has created a revolution in journalism, and has robbed the great newspapers of the third era of many of the peculiarities which distinguished them in the days when they printed but few in number and sold them at a high price. To no cause quite as much as to this one can we justly attribute the wonderful development which has attended the American press within the last quarter of a century. But it is observable that the perfecting of the fast printing press has been going on at the same time that the extension of railroads and the multiplication of telegraph lines have enabled the great newspapers to keep pace, in the character of their publication, with the increasing facilities for making them, the railroads, with the improved mail service conducted by the government in connection with them, having made it possible for the morning journals of a great city to be delivered at the breakfast-tables of people living hundreds of miles away, while the use of the telegraph, which began to become general among newspapers by 1850, put the news of the continent within the reach of enterprising publishers for immediate publication, and was a stimulus to activity and enterprise on their part such as had been seen in the management of none of the earlier newspapers. The resources of great journals grew rapidly after the problem of furnishing them cheaply, by furnishing them in large numbers, had been successfully solved, and the increase in circulation brought with it, of course, a corresponding increase in advertising patronage. The improvements in the printing press had largely reduced the cost of producing a newspaper; but what was saved in this manner—and very much more in many instances—was expended thereafter in meeting the requirements of the widening scope of journalism. Telegraphic tolls, an entirely new element of newspaper expense, increased constantly with the increase of the service deemed necessary, and are still increasing. More and better men were employed in editorial and reportorial service, and there came in the public mind a general recognition of the importance and the responsibility of the calling of the editor and publisher of a newspaper; and as this recognition appeared, the cultivation of the peculiar kind of talent required for newspaper work brought into the profession large numbers of educated and talented men, the country demanding that those who were to instruct them as to the daily progress of the world's affairs should be men of at least as high a standard of intelligence and culture as that which was coming to prevail among the people themselves.

THE TRANSMISSION OF NEWS.

The general use of the magnetic telegraph for the transmission of news to the daily press has eliminated from the business much of the exciting and characteristic enterprise which marked the career of the daily journals in existence just previous to the successful introduction of telegraphy. Many and ingenious were the devices of rival journals to anticipate their neighbors in the publication of important intelligence, and when the event was one expected and prearranged this enterprise at first took shape in the flying of carrier-pigeons, (*a*) the equipment of pony expresses, with relays of spirited horses, and afterward in the chartering of special locomotives and steamboats from distant points. The achievement of Mr. Henry J. Raymond, then a reporter of the New York *Tribune*, in the first publication of a speech of Daniel Webster's, delivered in Boston, is a fair illustration of the methods adopted by one journal to surpass its rivals. He wrote out his notes of the speech while journeying back to New York on the boat, and as fast as he transcribed them the copy was passed over to printers, whose type and cases had been brought on board for that purpose. When the vessel arrived in New York the speech was in type and ready for instant publication. It was in order to anticipate its rivals that the New York *Herald* first became possessed of a swift sailing yacht in New York harbor for the prompt collection of the shipping news.

Effect of the telegraph upon daily journalism.

With the advent of the telegraph all the journals which were able to pay the expenses of transmission were placed on precisely the same footing, with respect to priority, in the receipt and publication of news, and the ingenuity and expense formerly incurred to outstrip each other became a matter of the past. The principle underlying the associated collection of news had been recognized as valuable before the use of the telegraph, and several of the New York journals combined some years previous and jointly paid the cost of running a pony express from Washington with the latest congressional reports for their several

The associated collection of news.

a The flying of carrier-pigeons from Halifax to Boston and New York, with condensations of the news from English newspapers just arrived, was a practice for some time successfully pursued.—Maverick's *Life of Henry J. Raymond.*

use. (*a*) Similar associations existed between journals both in New York and Boston for the collection of marine news. These associations were the owners of several fast-sailing news schooners, built on the pilot-boat plan. The importance of the telegraph as an instrument for the instant transmission of news was at once recognized by the press upon the opening of the first line from Washington to the city of Wilmington, Delaware, in 1844, and they immediately made use of this limited line, and as immediately found themselves in difficulty, owing to its incapacity to meet the large demands upon it with the requisite promptness. (*b*) As the telegraph spread its lines to more distant points this difficulty increased constantly; and it was the annoyance and delay thus arising that led to a meeting of the proprietors of the principal New York daily newspapers of that day (1848–'49)—the *Journal of Commerce*, the *Courier and Inquirer*, the *Tribune*, the *Herald*, the *Sun*, and the *Express*—for the purpose of forming an organization, or combination, to obviate the individual competition which destroyed the usefulness of the new discovery to all alike. (*c*) Here originated the Associated Press, and the

Organization of the Associated Press.

a The first combination was in 1846, during the Oregon excitement, resulting in dispatching a pilot-boat across the Atlantic especially for news, and in two expresses (one from Halifax and one from Boston), costing the combined papers $5,000 for the pilot-boat, $4,000 for the Halifax express, and $1,000 for the Boston express—very large sums to spend for news in those days.—Hudson's *History of Journalism.*

b When the first battles were fought on the Rio Grande, the magnetic telegraph extended from Washington to Wilmington, and soon after to Jersey City. Efforts were made to reach the southern telegraph office first. Sometimes the *Herald* would succeed, and sometimes the *Sun*. Frequently the messengers of these journals would enter the office together. The exclusive use of the wire could not be given to either. They were therefore allowed fifteen minutes each. Not many lines of news could be transmitted in that brief space of time over poor lines, with miserable insulation and inexperienced operators. It was in consequence of this difficulty that the New York *Herald*, in connection with the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* and the Baltimore *Sun*, established the successful express between Montgomery and Mobile.—Hudson's *History of Journalism.*

c The idea of the associated collection of telegraphic news had an earlier conception and a successful execution in the interior of New York state. The telegraph was completed from Albany to Utica, New York, January 31, 1846; from Baltimore to Philadelphia, June 5; from New York to Boston, June 27, and from New York to Buffalo, September 9. The first state associated press originated in Utica, New York, and was a necessary sequel to the fact that the first telegraphic line was opened to general business at that point. Mr. Alexander Seward, a vice-president of the Oneida Historical Society at Utica, and formerly editor of the Utica *Daily Gazette*, in a paper read before that society December 31, 1878, gives the following interesting account of the organization of this first associated press:

"Those gentlemen who, being then connected with the press, were obliged to invent a system for availing themselves of the advantages offered by the telegraph, cannot claim any special merit for a contrivance which would doubtless have suggested itself to others similarly situated. But Mr. J. D. Reid, in his valuable history of the telegraph in America, has made a statement so inaccurate on this point that it is a duty to truth to correct it. Mr. Reid says:

"On the 4th of July, 1846, the line having been completed between Albany and Buffalo, the idea of a state associated press was practically born by a call from President Faxton for a meeting of editors, by telegraph, in the various offices at that time open. This started the idea of a federation for the supply of telegraphic news. The first daily reports to the press of the state were sent January 1, 1847. There was deposited with this society, about three months since, a volume containing the correspondence with the proprietors of the Utica *Daily Gazette* relative to the formation of this associated press. This collection had passed the ordeal of two fires and escaped the greater peril of the paper-mill. It contains about a hundred letters from those who represented the daily newspaper press of the state from Albany to Buffalo thirty-three years ago, and it may become of some historic value two generations hence, when the memories of Croswell, Ten Eyck, Lacy, Northway, Smith, Oliphant, Dawson, Butts, Jerome, Foote, Jewett, Clapp, Stringham, &c., have been further mellowed by age.

"The telegraph was completed between Utica and Albany, as before stated, on Saturday, January 31, 1846. The first news dispatch—not 'a few words', but nearly a column—appeared in the Utica *Daily Gazette* of February 3, 1846. The correspondence relative to the associated press begins contemporaneously, and continues till the association is fully organized and in complete operation from Buffalo to Albany. The cause of the organization is also apparent. Necessity was the mother of this invention, as of many others. News dispatches, chiefly brief summaries of congressional proceedings, had been telegraphed from Washington to Baltimore long before. But that government telegraph, like most government operations, was not a paying institution. The New York and Buffalo telegraph was conducted on strictly business principles from the start. It offered great benefits to the local newspapers, but it required a compensation which in their then feeble condition they were unable single-handed to pay. Hence the idea and the subsequent fact of the associated press. The daily newspapers in the state west of Utica mostly agreed to contribute to the expense of collecting and telegraphing the news from Albany to Utica, at which latter place it was printed in slips and forwarded by express in advance of the mails. Beside the proceedings of the legislature, which were telegraphed as they occurred, and the Albany market, the dispatches consisted of a summary of news made up from the New York papers as soon as they arrived in Albany. When the telegraph was completed to Syracuse, June 1, 1846, the receipt and forwarding of telegraph dispatches were transferred to the papers of that city. A meeting of the editors from Utica to Buffalo was held there to arrange matters May 28.

"The meeting of July 4, which Mr. Reid mentions, was in pursuance of the following invitation:

"T. S. F.'s compliments to the editors of all the daily papers between Albany and Buffalo: Will be happy to meet them and their friends at the different telegraph stations on the 4th, between the hours of 4 and 5 p. m., for the purpose of interchange of sentiments.

"Thus it appears that this meeting was a social gathering, of President Faxton's happy invention, to celebrate the day and the accomplishment of instantaneous communication, by the electric fluid, between lake Erie and the Hudson river. Twenty-one years before the water connection between the two had been magnificently celebrated, and the event telegraphed by cannon from Buffalo to New York. The *Gazette* of July 4, 1846, thus announced the more wonderful fact:

"THE HUDSON TALKING TO LAKE ERIE!—The lightning flashed through from Albany to Buffalo, 325 miles by railroad, this morning at 8½ o'clock. The telegraph now spans the Empire State! The events transpiring at the capital, at one end, are made known at the other extremity in 'less than no time'—from twenty minutes to half an hour before they happen. This is the longest line of telegraph in the world. The swift messengers, upon whose wings messages are sent along the copper track, are bred in a large galvanic battery in the loft of Dudley's triangle, in this city. The fluid there generated makes a circuit of 650 miles. The only object it has in view is to get from one end of the battery into the other, like a carrier-dove returning to the spot where it was trained. This fiery steed, whose speed surpasses the imaginings of tales of the genii; this mighty agent, whose sports are in the volcano and tornado; this weapon of the ancient king of heaven, forged in the infernal regions; the utilitarian of our day approaches and says: 'I'll trouble you with a line.'

"A two-column account of Mr. Faxton's novel party was given in the next *Gazette*, entitled, 'Electro-Magnetic Drama, or a Lightning Sociable,' consisting of 'single act without change of scene, as these necessities of the drama do not appertain to electro-magnetic performances'. In other words, time and space were annihilated.

"On the 5th of August the editors, from Albany to Buffalo, met in this city and extended and perfected their association, preparatory to the opening of the line to New York city, on September 9, 1846."

organized transmission of telegraphic news for the use of all these journals jointly. Arrangements had previously been made (in 1837) by the *Courier and Inquirer*, the *Journal of Commerce*, and the *Express* for the associated collection of the shipping news of the harbor of New York, and a steam vessel had been purchased and equipped for that purpose. About 1841–'43 the *Tribune* and *Sun* were added. The Associated Press was practically an outcome of this association, and after being reorganized in its present form, in 1851, very rapidly developed into an institution of great resources and wonderful ramifications. Contracts were made with the telegraph company for the transmission of news at rates much below those charged to individual customers, and great advantage was gained in this way, as well as by the division of expense, over journals not members of the association and which were not permitted to purchase its news. The Associated Press appointed its local agents in the principal cities of the Union, and made contracts with similar associations in England. After a period of time, during which its efficiency and importance had been demonstrated in connection with the continued development of the telegraph lines, it began to sell its news to newspapers in other cities and states, receiving therefor an income which went a good distance toward reimbursement for the enormous expenditure incurred in the transmission of elaborate accounts of important events all over the United States. In 1872 the Associated Press of New York city served over 200 daily papers in the United States with its telegraphic news and paid out yearly over $200,000 for cable telegrams alone. In 1880 the Associated Press served 30 per cent. of all the daily newspapers in the United States with the domestic and foreign news of the day, and expended in the main office alone the sum of $500,000 a year for salaries, rents, agents, and incidental expenses, not including the cost of telegraphic transmission from the points of concentration to the numerous distributing points. For this latter service the Western Union Telegraph Company received the sum of $392,800 08 in 1880. The Census Office is under obligation to J. M. Somerville, then the press agent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, for a detailed statement of the amount of business done by that company for the newspapers connected with the Associated Press during the census year ending June 1, 1880. The total number of newspapers to which dispatches were sent was 355, of which number 228 were morning issues and 127 evening publications. These figures are significant of the greater strength and character of the morning newspapers of the United States, of which there are 438, there being 533 evening dailies. The actual number of words transmitted by the company to all newspapers during the census year was 611,199,930, which is equivalent to 1,877,256,934 ems of type. (*a*) It is to be borne in mind, however, that this statement of the number of words transmitted by telegraph includes the special dispatches to a large number of newspapers. The telegraph company supplies the following tabular statement, showing the distribution, by states and territories, of the daily newspapers regularly receiving the Associated Press dispatches over its lines:

Rapid development of the Associated Press.

Statistics of the press service of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

States and territories.	Morning papers.	Evening papers.	Total.	States and territories.	Morning papers.	Evening papers.	Total.
Alabama	3		3	Montana	2		2
Arkansas	2	1	3	Nebraska	4		4
California	10	9	19	Nevada	2	3	5
Colorado	10	1	11	New Hampshire		3	3
Connecticut	3	6	9	New Jersey			
Dakota		1	1	New Mexico	1		1
Delaware	1	1	2	New York	30	15	45
District of Columbia	2	2	4	North Carolina	4	1	5
Florida	2	1	3	Ohio	14	6	20
Georgia	5	1	6	Oregon	1		1
Idaho				Pennsylvania	21	11	32
Illinois	10	6	16	Rhode Island	1	1	2
Indiana	6	7	13	South Carolina	3		3
Iowa	9	8	17	Tennessee	5	2	7
Kansas	7	3	10	Texas	8	5	13
Kentucky	3	1	4	Utah	3	2	5
Louisiana	5	1	6	Vermont	1	2	3
Maine	5	3	8	Virginia	7	4	11
Maryland	3	2	5	Washington			
Massachusetts	7	7	14	West Virginia	1		1
Michigan	6	5	11	Wisconsin	2	1	3
Minnesota				Wyoming	3		3
Mississippi	4	1	5	Total	228	127	355
Missouri	12	4	16				

a The British post-office, in its report for the year ending in March of the United States census year, shows that the number of words delivered to the newspapers of the United Kingdom in the year was 313,500,000—a trifle more than one-half the total number of words sent by one company in the United States during the same period of time.

In an address on the history and the methods of the Associated Press, delivered in 1880, Mr. J. W. Simonton, then the general manager, described the business character of the organization as follows:

Business organization of the Associated Press.

The Associated Press is a simple copartnership, having for articles of agreement a series of written rules to govern its operations. It is not incorporated, derives no prestige or power from any special legislation or privilege, and is dependent for every element of influence, strength, or success upon its own money-capital and the intelligently applied efforts of those who established and have controlled it. The association is composed of several journals, and not of the individuals who own or control them; and so the proprietorship or policy of a journal may change without affecting its position in the partnership.

Sectional branches of the Associated Press.

The New York city association may be called the clearing-house of a dozen different and sectional associations, which it supplies with news by contract, and from which it receives news in return. These several kindred associations exist for those sections of the country which have a community of interest and a geographical relation; thus there is a New York state association, which serves the journals of the state outside of New York city and Brooklyn; a New England association, a Pennsylvania association, a western states association, a southern states association, a Canadian association, and a Pacific coast association, besides minor associations which provide for sections of territory out of the line of those above mentioned. These kindred associations have their agents in New York city, who have access to all the news received by the city association's agent, and cull from it such and in such quantity as in their judgment is desirable for the journals of each section of the country. Thus, the western association holds toward New York relations similar to those of the New England association. It operates the territory from the lakes to the Ohio river, south to Memphis and Louisville, and west to the Missouri. Interchanging local news among its own fifty-six voting members, and eighty or more press customers who are not members, it delivers a copy of said local news to an agent of the New York association placed at Cincinnati, who forwards thence whatever in his judgment—guided by general instructions—New York requires. (*a*) It also reports anything within its territory which may be needed in addition to the collections for western press use; and New York is under similar and reciprocal obligations to the West; but neither association can serve any competitor or encroach upon the territory of the other. The news of the great plains, stretching from the Missouri river to the Rocky mountains, and thence to the Pacific, including California, Oregon, Colorado, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, and Wyoming, together with the news of the Sandwich Islands, Japan, China, and Australia, coming by way of the Golden Gate, is collected by agents of the New York association.

In all sections other than those already named the parent association makes its own collection of news; that is to say, in New Jersey, Pennsylvania (except Pittsburgh, Erie, and the oil region), Delaware, Maryland, Washington, and all points south to Texas; in Mexico, the West Indies, Canada, Southern and Central America, and Europe. Though it pays for much of its service the same rate as the general public, it brings the news of the Old World as liberally as the interest will justify from day to day. Confining itself to no arbitrary limit, its daily cable tolls are rarely less than $300, are not infrequently $500, and are sometimes even quadruple that sum. Its London offices are never closed. By means of a double corps of agents the news of Europe, chiefly concentrated at the British capital, is forwarded at all hours, as rapidly as received. By contracts with the great European news agencies, including the well-known Reuter Company, the Associated Press receives their news collections from every part of civilized Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America. In sparsely-settled districts, where news items are too infrequent to warrant appointments of regular agents, the telegraph companies, in order to earn the tolls, as well as for public accommodation, permit operators to act *ex officio* as agents for the press. So, too, the telegrapher's assistance is sought to improvise competent agents or reporters to visit scenes of sudden public calamity, disturbance, or other excitement at points beyond telegraphic lines, to gather the facts, carry them to the nearest station, and forward by wire. Until quite recently the Associated Press has relied entirely upon the Western Union Telegraph Company for transmission of its messages to and from all points in the United States; but now it has leased from that company, for its own special use, a wire between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and employs its own operators to work it directly between Associated Press offices in the several cities named. This proves exceedingly convenient, though it would not be economical except for the very large amount of telegraphic service (18,000 to 20,000 words daily) required by the Associated Press over that particular circuit. At Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, Saint Louis, Milwaukee, and Memphis condensed abstracts, known as pony reports, are made from the full one and promptly forwarded to smaller towns or outlying places in the respective districts whose journals cannot afford to share the cost of the longer one. The cost of the news, laid down where published, every charge paid, ranges from $15 to $250 per week to each journal, with the exception of those of New York city, who rarely find their bills as low as $300, while sometimes they run up to $1,500.

Thus, by its various ramifications, the Associated Press reaches to every section of the United States where daily papers are published, and, by an arrangement which is mutually beneficial, receives every day all the intelligence afloat in all the states of the Union. This association has been well described by Mr. Simonton as an independent co-operative union of newspaper publishers for their mutual benefit, the immense advantages it confers upon the newspapers which partake of its privileges being too obvious to need exemplification. It gives each one of these newspapers the advantage of all the news possessed by every other one; so that they can present in each day's issue the news of the whole country at a cost that is trifling when compared with the value of the service or the expense that would be entailed in an effort to collect it individually. This news is sent by the telegraph company, on circuits, and is dropped at office after office on the line of transmission to the most distant point in a single sending, thus greatly reducing the cost of telegraphic service to all and bringing the news within the reach of scores of the poorer papers, which, under any other conditions, would find it a burden too great for their income.

Management of the collateral associations.

Each of the collateral associations belonging to the Associated Press makes its own rules and regulations for the admission of new members, as well as its own separate contracts with the New York city press and the telegraph company, and the advantages enjoyed in consequence are so obvious and far-reaching that membership has come to be highly prized, and has a well-defined financial value, which the journals belonging to the association hold to be an intrinsic element of their cash value. The theory of the association has grown to include the idea of protection as well as mutual benefit. To protect the members of the association from constant competition, a fixed price is established by some of the

a The Western Associated Press paid $175,000 in tolls to the Western Union during the census year.

associations as the initiation fee which new journals must pay before they can receive the benefits of the organization, and this price is generally regulated on the basis of the actual sums which the journals in the particular locality where the new publication is started have contributed to the maintenance of the system. In some cities the positive right ot veto upon the admission of any new paper to the privileges of the association is accorded to each journal in that city. In New York city admission to the parent association by any new aspirant has long been regarded as impossible, and the franchise of membership is roughly estimated to be worth one quarter of a million of dollars. This feature of the Associated Press has given rise to much complaint on the part of new newspaper enterprises excluded from its benefits, and undoubtedly has acted as a check upon the establishment of new papers. It led some years ago to the organization of a similar association, served at first by a different telegraph company whose obligations were assumed by the Western Union upon consolidation. In this rival organization the sole condition of membership is the payment of the weekly dues for the collection and transmission of news; and it numbers in its membership most of the daily journals which have been founded in the last ten years, excepting always those which are founded upon the remains of preceding journals and inherit their Associated Press franchise. Many of the journals which receive their news through the new association are in a prosperous condition.

Advantages of telegraphic press association.

The advantages of these associations to the newspaper are obvious; they also convey obvious advantages to those who read the newspaper. Such a central responsible organization is of inestimable benefit as a guarantee of the correctness of the news received through its agency. The membership of the association is composed of journals which advocate the principles of both political parties; and one of the earliest rules formed for its guidance, as well as one that is of necessity most rigorously enforced, is that which requires all news transmitted through the Associated Press to be absolutely free from partisan bias. So well understood is this rule by the public, and so carefully is it observed, that the world has learned to regard the intelligence conveyed through this agency as uniformly trustworthy.

Origin of co-operative news-gathering.

This system of co-operative news-gathering was the invention of Julius Reuter,(*a*) whose European news agency now supplies the New York Associated Press with all its foreign intelligence. This agency was first organized in 1850 to supply the British newspapers with the latest continental intelligence by telegraph. It has established agents in all places of importance on the continent, who forward to the central office in London prompt and succinct reports of all happenings. From comparatively small beginnings the Reuter agency has grown into one of the most gigantic of business enterprises, and there is hardly a spot in the civilized world to which their agents have not penetrated.

The British Press Association.

Connected with Reuter's company, with which it has a contract for the exclusive supply of the news of that company throughout the United Kingdom (London only excepted), is the Press Association, a limited company, whose shareholders are the proprietors of the principal provincial daily journals published in Great Britain, and is nearly counterpart to the Associated Press of the United States. This association was organized in 1868, and its operations are conducted on a scale not so extensive, but quite as thorough, as those of the Associated Press of New York. The cost of telegraphic service in Great Britain is considerably more to the newspapers than in the United States, the fact of government control of the telegraph there preventing the Press Association from making large contracts on a basis as advantageous as that which the competition of telegraph companies has made possible in this country. Large as are the sums which our newspapers pay out annually for telegraphic service, they are exceeded by the cost of this service to newspapers of equal character in Great Britain.

Special press dispatches.

Admirable as is the service rendered by the Associated Press and the American Press Association, the leading newspapers of the day regularly supplement their reports from all important news centers in the United States with special telegraphic reports, which are prepared by their own correspondents, and are their exclusive property. These special dispatches do not, as a rule, traverse the news of the Associated Press, but are primarily sought for, for the purpose of imparting to it that color which the non-partisan character of the associated news compels it to omit. These specials are thus in the nature of a supplement or commentary upon the news which comes by the co-operative channel. Thus, from the national capital, where all the principal daily journals of the country employ regular correspondents, the work of transmitting the proceedings of Congress from day to day is left exclusively to the Associated Press and kindred associations, while the special reports are occupied with comments upon those proceedings, with descriptions of a day's debate, current criticism and comment, and such news and opinion as may be picked up outside of the regular channels through which comes the news of the Associated Press. This feature of special telegraphic service has grown to such great proportions of late years that it surpasses in cost the tolls paid by the Associated Press. The total tolls received

a Mr. Reuter, now called Baron Reuter, was the founder of the Reuter Telegram Company (limited). It was first established as a private agency, about thirty years ago. When the British government purchased the telegraph lines, the Reuter agency was transformed into a limited-liability company. Baron Reuter remained at its head as managing director until 1876, when the control was transferred to his son, Herbert de Reuter, who now fills the position of managing director of the company.

by the Western Union Telegraph Company in 1880 for the transmission of press reports was $1,085,655 35, (*a*) of which amount $690,855 27 was paid for special dispatches and $392,800 08 for Associated Press dispatches. In comparing these figures, it is to be borne in mind that the telegraphic company received one rate for the Associated Press dispatches sent to all the papers in each circuit, while it received a separate rate for specials from each individual newspaper sending them, so that the greater sum paid for specials is not an indication that the Associated Press dispatches were less in amount of words than those specially sent. On the contrary, they many times exceeded the latter in volume. The largest amount paid by any single newspaper for press dispatches during the year was $70,006 31. In recent years a number of the leading newspapers have leased telegraphic lines to the national capital, of which they have the exclusive use, transmitting large volumes of matter for publication through the agency of special operators in their employ.

The growth of this branch of newspaper enterprise, which has assumed its great proportions in comparatively recent years, is one of the chief elements of the increasing cost of daily newspaper publication. The time has long since passed when news of any importance can be intrusted to the slower carriage of the mails, and the cost of telegraphing eats up the profits of many thousands of copies of papers sold, the effect of the telegraph upon journalism having been to revolutionize its method and its character, and to add immeasurably to its capability for aiding and serving the public.

The influence of the telegraph upon the journalism of the United States has been one of equalization. It has placed the provincial newspaper on a par with the metropolitan journal, so far as the prompt transmission of news—the first and always to be chiefest function of journalism—is concerned, and thus it has compelled the assertion of superiority on the part of individual newspapers, by the employment of more and better brains and the making of a better journal in all those features where brains tell. More than any other cause, the use of the telegraph has thus tended to raise the standard of journalism, while it has immeasurably increased the value of the press to the business and other interests of the country.

JOURNALISTIC DIFFERENTIATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Journalistic differentiation.

The most striking feature of the history of the newspaper press during the past decade has been its multitudinous differentiation, the press of the United States, to a marvelous degree not witnessed in any other country, accommodating itself to the several conditions and pursuits of the people. In its early development all papers were established on the same plan, and discharged the single function of conveying at regular but infrequent intervals the news of the day. The first variation was one of party, to fit the different lines of popular thought, and this was accompanied by the introduction of editorial opinion. Thus began, long previous to the American revolution, the first grand division of the American secular press upon party lines. (*b*) This division, as has been seen, was rendered more marked and intense subsequent to the revolution by the fierceness of the partisan feeling which characterized the early years of national existence under the Federal Constitution, and partisanship stimulated the growth of the press, and claimed nearly every publication among its votaries. Publications that were purely literary in their character had, it is true, made their appearance long prior to the revolution, and continued to appear and disappear at regular intervals; but the main peculiarity of the American press, as we find it reflected in the files for the first half century after its secure establishment, was its division on party lines and its reliance upon partisan feeling for nutriment. Naturally this characteristic, which was the first to develop, continues to be the most important down to the date of this report. Two-thirds of all the publications in the United States to-day are known as political papers, and are devoted in their editorial columns to the advocacy of the fortunes of one or another of the existing political parties, and the activity and intensity of our political life continues to contribute to the rapid development of the American press, notwithstanding the marked decadence of the old-fashioned party "organ", which has come in company with larger resources and greater independence. By way of illustrating the reflex relationship between politics and the press, it may be stated that several years ago, when the so-called national greenback party first began to effect an organization in the several states, new papers followed everywhere in its wake, incited to existence by the fervor of

Political character of American journalism

The greenback party and the press.

a In 1866 the total receipts of the telegraph companies for press dispatches were $521,509, and the volume of service has very much more than doubled in the interval, however, as the lesser rates now charged indicate. The average cost of press telegrams in 1866 was 3½ cents per word; but under the operation of contracts, it has now been reduced far below that figure, even for special telegrams.

b For many years, however, this distinction remained vague and intermittent. William C. Bryant illustrates this fact by the following examples: "In the New York *Evening Post*, during the first twenty years of its existence, there was much less discussion of public questions by the editors than is now common in all classes of newspapers. The editorial articles were mostly brief, with but occasional exceptions; nor does it seem to have been regarded, as it now is, necessary for a daily paper to pronounce a prompt judgment on every question of a public nature the moment it arises. The annual message sent by Mr. Jefferson to Congress in 1801 was published in the *Evening Post* of the 12th of December without a word of remark. On the 17th a writer, who takes the name of Lucius Cassius, begins to examine it. The examination is continued through the whole winter, and finally, after having extended to eighteen numbers, is concluded on the 8th of April. The resolutions of General Smith for the abrogation of all discriminating duties, laid before Congress in the same winter, was published without comment; but a few days afterward they were made the subject of a carefully-written animadversion, continued through several numbers of the paper."—*Reminiscences of the First Half Century of the New York Evening Post:* New York, 1851.

propagandism, and reflecting, in their varying fortunes, the unpropitious fortunes of that organization; and in some of the western states, where the greenback movement was the strongest, it brought into existence papers which found sufficient nutriment to live, and which will continue to live, without reference to the future of that organization. But, as a rule, the journals which were born with that mission only (and their name was legion) have already ceased to exist. In forcible illustration of the instability of newspaper enterprises, it may be mentioned that there were one or two journals established in large cities, as the central "organs" of this political organization, which reached for a time weekly circulations exceeding one hundred thousand copies, but have already passed out of existence; and the whole story of American journalism is a similar evidence that partisanship, which brings so many papers into the world, is not a safe, stable, or sufficient basis for journalistic prosperity.

Hence it happened that with the lapse of time the political principles advocated by existing journals came to be an incident of their being rather than a *raison d'être*. Alliance with one or the other of the political parties is still generally looked upon as essential both to the character and the success of the average newspaper, but it is less and less regarded as a sufficient mission or a guarantee of success. For this reason, as well as for others which naturally suggest themselves in connection with an official government inquiry, no attempt was made, in getting these statistics, to effect a political classification of the American press.

No political classification of the press attempted.

AS TO FREQUENCY OF ISSUE.

The second natural differentiation in the development of the American press had relation to the time of publication and the convenience of the public in its supply with freshest news. For many years the weekly issue was all that American enterprise dared to attempt. In 1729 the first semi-weekly paper was attempted by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia, and semi-weekly issue, were frequently attempted in that city, as well as in Boston (*a*) and New York for a number of years previous to the revolution. The infrequency of mail communication with the old country and the irregularity of news advices from the neighboring colonies made the semi-weekly issue, however, more of an undertaking than the times warranted, and, as a rule, they were not successful.

The second differentiation.

Semi-weekly newspapers founded.

In 1770, when Thomas began the publication of the *Massachusetts Spy*, he undertook to issue it three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, twice a week to be printed on a quarter sheet and once on a half sheet. "When published in this way," as Mr. Thomas himself wrote in describing the enterprise, "news was conveyed fresh to subscribers, and the contents of a *Spy* might with convenience be read at a leisure moment." Three months only the *Spy* ran as a tri-weekly, and but three months longer as a semi-weekly; and when it appeared March 7, 1771, as a weekly, it was a concession that all the energy and enthusiasm of the most energetic and enthusiastic printer of colonial times could not succeed with a more frequently published paper.

With the stirring times of the revolution, when news of public concern was hourly expected and received, a natural device was adopted to meet the public demands without incurring too great an expenditure on the part of individual publishers. In the large cities, where several weekly papers were regularly published, they appeared upon successive days of the week, and were thus made supplementary to each other. By this expedient New York was furnished with a daily paper during the greater part of the revolutionary war, an arrangement having been entered into by the publishers of the four existing papers by which Rivington's *Royal Gazette* was to be issued on Wednesday and Saturday, Gaine's *Mercury* on Monday, Robertson, Mills & Hicks' *Royal American Gazette* on Thursday, and Lewis' New York *Mercury and General Advertiser* on Friday. These papers were all issued under the sanction and authority of the British commander-in-chief.

It was the excitement of the war which led to the founding of the first daily newspaper in the United States. This was the *American Daily Advertiser*, published in Philadelphia in 1784, eighty-two years after the first daily had been attempted in London, and seven years later than the first establishment of the *Journal de Paris ou Poste du Soir*, the first daily paper regularly attempted in Paris.

The first dailies founded.

Notwithstanding their difficulties and struggles, these first dailies met a want of the larger cities to which they appealed for support; and they grew stronger with the growth of the cities and were rapidly followed by others, which also lived, relying for support largely upon the patronage of the cities themselves, in the absence of means for rapid communication with the rural districts. It was nearly a quarter of a century thereafter before the smaller cities of the United States began to enjoy the privileges of daily newspapers; for while they were unfolding their resources they were content with the weekly issues that had marked the early history of the metropolitan cities. (*b*)

Spread of daily journalism.

All of the twenty-seven daily newspapers in existence in 1810 were printed in the seven cities of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, Alexandria, Virginia, and Charleston and Georgetown,

a At the commencement of the second year of publication of the Boston *Chronicle*, the paper was changed from a weekly to a semi-weekly, and published Mondays and Thursdays, without an increase in price. It was published for a year and a half.

b The newspaper of that day (1787–1815) was a very different commodity from that which is now spread before the country every hour of every day in the year. It was small, rusty in appearance, generally in some kind of a fight, and, of course, without the benefit of steamships, telegraphs, lightning expresses, or any of the complicated agencies by which news is now collected and dispatched

South Carolina, Boston, Providence, Albany, Wilmington, Annapolis, Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg, and Savannah being still served by weekly and semi-weekly papers, with an occasional tri-weekly in Washington, Savannah, and Norfolk.

The first daily newspaper in Albany, New York, the *Daily Advertiser*, appeared in September, 1815, and Rochester followed with a *Daily Advertiser* in 1826. Semi-weeklies had preceded the first Albany daily in 1788. The first Cincinnati daily, the *Commercial Register*, appeared in 1826. As the western cities, of marvelous suddenness of municipal development, sprang into being, one after another, the daily newspaper always made its prompt and confident appearance in the field. The 27 daily papers of 1810 had increased to 138 by the census of 1840, 254 by 1850, 387 by 1860, 574 by 1870, and 971 by 1880. The first attempt to estimate the number of copies of daily newspapers printed annually was made in the census of 1850, when the aggregate was put at 235,119,966. The census of 1860 placed the circulation of daily newspapers at 1,478,435, but neglected to give the annual aggregate of copies printed, while that of 1870 placed the total circulation at 2,601,547, and the number of copies annually printed at 806,479,570. The census of 1880 shows a daily circulation of 3,566,395, and an annual aggregate issue of 1,100,607,219, the increase in the number of daily newspapers between 1870 and 1880 having been 69 per cent., while the increase in their circulation has been but 37 per cent.

THE PROVINCIAL DAILY PRESS.

The provincial daily press of the United States.

In no direction has the development of American journalism been so gratifying and significant as in the growth of what may be called the provincial daily press, for the want of a better designation. This growth has been stimulated by both the railroad and the telegraph—perhaps chiefly by the latter. The use of the telegraph enables the newspapers published hundreds of miles away from the commercial and news centers to supply their readers with the latest information of events therein contemporaneously with its publication in the metropolitan dailies, and the effect has been to confine the circulation of the journals of a particular city within clearly defined radii, determined by the nearness to another city in which a daily journal is published. The same tendency has been strikingly illustrated in England through the operation of the same causes, and a recent authority, dwelling on this phase of the subject, has declared that "the English provincial press is now fairly on a level with its London competitors", the Manchester, Leeds, Hull, Liverpool, and Edinburgh journals no longer leaving room in their respective towns for the London *Times* and *Telegraph*. Until the railroad and the telegraph came to the assistance of publishers in interior towns, both in England and the United States, all the latest intelligence, inaccessible to them, centered in the metropolitan towns, and there remained until the great dailies gathered it up and scattered it through the country. The provincial press was impotent to cope with them, because it lacked facilities to supply what the newspaper reader wants first and chiefly—the news; and, behind in that, it naturally remained behind in everything else, and became a servile imitator in tone, temper, and opinion. But different localities have different and often conflicting interests, and growing communities, as they yearly become more closely connected by wire and rail with the commercial centers, sever their reliance and dependence in other particulars. So the provincial newspaper, representing interests which its metropolitan contemporary does not reach, becomes, first, a home necessity; second, an independent, self-reliant necessity; and, third, the rival, if not the peer, of the great sheets that issue from the metropolitan press. Thus the scope of the more prominent individual journals in the United States—journals which have lost none of their prosperity or their ability—is becoming less and less national and more and more merely metropolitan.

This change in journalism is simply one illustration from many of a change which reaches all departments and phases of national life, and it has gone on hand and hand with the growth of great interior cities like Chicago, Saint Louis, and Cincinnati. We find to-day in these cities newspapers which are in no sense inferior to those published in New York, and, in some particulars, in individual cases, their unmistakable superiors. The newspapers of Chicago, regarding them as a whole, are the equals of the New York press in the lavishness of their expenditure for the collection of news of every description, and in the ability and discretion with which they present it.

A given number of newspapers in Chicago print regularly more reading matter, on larger sheets, than the same number of papers in New York. The same statement is probably true of the Cincinnati dailies. In all the larger interior towns of the United States there have grown up newspaper establishments which are capable of supplying all the newspaper wants of their busy and commercial population; and to this kind of development must be attributed the decadence of certain journals which at one time or another have

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instantaneously over the civilized world. The great event of the close of the last century, the death of Washington, was unknown in Boston until eight days after its occurrence. The latest news from Philadelphia on the morning of the 1st of January, 1800, was six days old, and from many of the towns of Massachusetts was hardly better. * * * Many worthy persons thought even this sleepy method was much too rapid. John Pickering, the uncle of Timothy, was made very unhappy when, in 1796, the Salem *Gazette*, which had been printed weekly till that time, began to appear twice a week. "It never had been printed but once a week," he said, "and that was often enough. It was nonsense to disturb the people's minds by sending newspapers among them twice a week, to take their attention from the duties they had to perform."—Delano A. Goddard's *Newspapers and Newspaper Writers in New England:* Boston, 1880.

exercised so marked an influence upon American affairs. The best illustration of this class is the *National Intelligencer*, which existed for so many years at Washington, and, under the able management of Gales & Seaton, exercised an influence upon the politics of the United States which was truly national, as its circulation extended into every state of the Union. Its decadence was due to no fault of its own, but to the development of the provincial press. In like manner it is not to be expected that hereafter any single newspaper, like Horace Greeley's *Log Cabin* of 1840, will ever be able to attain an influence commensurate with that which this lively campaign sheet briefly enjoyed. The power of the press has been infinitesimally subdivided by this development, and the dangers which some of our earlier statesmen foresaw in the growth of a newspaper aristocracy, by the concentration of the influence of the press about a comparatively few journals advantageously located in commercial or political centers, have long since ceased to be even imagined. The press of the United States now voices the varying views of thousands of minds, and represents the often conflicting and competing interests of many sections and of all the states. Its whole history since the close of the second or transitional era has been one of decentralization of influence as to individual journals, while it has witnessed at the same time the strengthening and consolidation of the resources of a comparatively small number of the existing newspapers. Both of these tendencies in growth will be generally recognized as natural, healthy, and in accordance with the genius of our institutions. (*a*)

Decentralization of the influence of the press.

MORNING AND EVENING NEWSPAPERS.

The secondary differentiation of period of the frequency of publication in connection with the daily press has arisen in connection with morning and evening editions and frequent editions during the course of the business day. The first daily papers were all published in the afternoon. The *Daily Minerva*, which was started in New York by Noah Webster, the lexicographer, in 1793, as an organ of the Federal administration, appeared, according to its own statement, "every day, Sundays excepted, at four o'clock, or earlier, if the arrival of the mails will permit." With the *Minerva* was connected a semi-weekly paper, called the *Herald*, the contents of which were "lifted" from the daily forms and arranged for country circulation. The name of the *Minerva* was changed to *Commercial Advertiser* very shortly, and it still exists, under the management of Hugh J. Hastings, the oldest paper in the metropolis.

Morning and evening daily newspapers.

The afternoon or evening papers, as the present statistics show, continue to exceed in number the morning publications. This is natural, and may be ascribed to the comparative cheapness of the afternoon publication. Night service, whether on a newspaper or elsewhere, is more expensive than day service; and the afternoon journal is able to publish with less expense for the collection of news and with a smaller editorial force for the same amount of work than is required for the morning issue. This is more strikingly the fact to-day than it was in the earlier history of the daily press of the United States. The morning metropolitan journal is expected to publish full accounts of the happenings of the previous day up to the moment of going to press, and this requires in large cities a large force for evening work, including frequently stenographers and special correspondents at different points. All the information gathered by the morning press in this way is accessible to the afternoon journals of the same day from the printed copies, and may be condensed or rearranged by a comparatively small editorial force. The fact that the great majority of these latter journals go to press while the business of the day is yet in progress makes it possible for them to gather the news with comparative ease and with a corresponding curtailment of expenditure, and the same causes operate to give the morning journals, although fewer in number, a considerably larger aggregate circulation than that enjoyed by the afternoon or evening journals. The census of 1880 is the first one in which the daily newspapers have been separated into morning and evening classes, and no data therefore exists for determining the comparative rate of increase in the two classes.

Comparison of morning and evening newspapers.

The demand of thickly-settled communities for frequent information has led to the multiplication of editions, especially on the part of the journals issued in the afternoon. Except for the purpose of catching early trains with mails to outside points, it is not the custom for morning journals to issue more than one edition, which they have ready for the public at the early breakfast hour; but it is frequently the case that one establishment will publish both morning and evening editions, (*b*) and

The multiplication of editions.

a The same influences have worked the same results in Great Britain. Mr. James Grant, in his *History of the Newspaper Press*, speaking of the present status of the provincial press of that country, says: "Neither mechanically nor intellectually will the provincial press suffer in the slightest degree from a comparison with the London metropolitan press. They exercise a mighty power over the public mind in the various localities where they are published. In this way the provincial press is rapidly trenching on the power and the prerogatives of the London journals; and, as the former continue to multiply in number, and weekly journals are rapidly becoming twice-a-week papers, and these, in turn, are becoming daily papers, it is my firm persuasion that before ten years have elapsed we shall see our provincial journalism exercising an influence on the public mind even mightier than that which is exercised by the metropolitan press."

b In 1796 a small paper, half a sheet medium, quarto, entitled the *New World*, was published at Philadelphia every morning and evening, Sunday excepted, by the ingenious Samuel H. Smith, afterward the editor of the *National Intelligencer*, published at Washington. The novelty of two papers a day from the same press soon ceased; it continued but a few months. This paper was printed from two forms on the same sheet, each form having a title, one for the morning and the other for the evening; the sheet was then divided, and one-half of it given to the customers in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon.

from three to four separate editions of the latter. This inquiry discovers twenty such establishments in the United States: one located in each of the states of Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Maryland, New Hampshire, and Vermont; two in Louisiana and in Rhode Island; three in Ohio and in Pennsylvania; and four in Massachusetts. The morning and the evening newspaper from the same establishment being in every essential respect distinct newspapers, they have been so enumerated and counted in this report.

The evening papers and the evening editions of the morning papers are accustomed to put out a first publication early in the afternoon, and to follow it at intervals of an hour or oftener, according to the importance of the current news, until six o'clock—the later editions being identical with the earlier, except in the addition of the later telegraphic and other news. (*a*) These later editions are generally sold on the streets by newsboys and at stands, and are rarely distributed to regular subscribers.

Noon newspapers.

The experiment of noon papers has been frequently tried in the United States, and five such journals were published in the census year. One noon paper was published in Pennsylvania, two in New York, and in California noon editions of two evening newspapers were published; but as a rule this is not an hour when the news of the morning journals can be sufficiently supplemented to create a demand for such issues, or when the public is in a mood for newspaper reading. The daily journals which are published at that hour are chiefly of a commercial character.

Weekly and other editions of daily newspapers.

This inquiry has developed the fact that 725 of the 971 daily papers publish weekly editions in connection with the daily issue, 41 publish semi-weekly editions as well as weekly, and 41 publish tri-weekly editions, generally in connection with weekly and semi-weekly editions, although it is commonly the case that the tri-weekly is substituted for the semi-weekly. The custom of publishing a weekly edition in connection with the daily began with the earliest daily journals in this country. They were for the benefit of subscribers beyond the limits of the city of publication and only reached at that time by infrequent mails, and have grown to be one of the most lucrative features of the business. As a rule, the matter which appears in the several daily issues is selected and rearranged for the weekly sheet, so that the cost of publishing the latter is very largely reduced. These weeklies are formidable competitors of the weekly press proper, because, while furnished at the same price, or frequently at a less price, they contain a larger and better amount of reading matter than the latter can afford to supply. The aggregate circulation of the 804 weeklies connected with dailies is nearly one-quarter that of the remaining 7,829 weekly newspapers and periodicals of all classes and descriptions. Some of these weekly reprints of the daily journals reach a circulation almost phenomenal, extending from the cities of New York and Chicago into most of the states of the Union. Where these large editions are published, it is found profitable to add largely of reading matter, which is prepared especially for the weekly issue, and appears nowhere else.

SEMI-WEEKLY AND TRI-WEEKLY PAPERS.

Semi-weekly and tri-weekly newspapers.

The semi-weekly and tri-weekly papers are not common in this country, the census revealing only 133 of the former class and 73 of the latter in the United States, including those which are published in connection with the daily press. It is worthy of particular notice, as an evidence of the conclusion arrived at regarding papers of these periods of issue, that 41 of the 133 semi-weeklies were connected with dailies and 41 of the 73 tri-weeklies—more than half—were likewise connected. Except as an adjunct to the publication of dailies, experience has not proved either class to be profitable; and as a rule the circulation of these semi-weekly and tri-weekly papers is uniformly smaller than that of the weeklies of the same grade.

The difficulty appears to be that, while the frequency of issue is not sufficient to enable these journals to serve as a substitute for the daily paper, it does not give sufficient advantage over the weekly issue to compensate the average reader of the latter for the added cost. This is especially true of the tri-weekly press, in the establishment of which there have been more failures in proportion to the number of successes than with any other class of periodic issues. Both the semi-weekly and the tri-weekly journals necessarily publish news which is more or less stale in localities that are accessible to the daily press, and in that respect they have but little advantage over the weekly. In all other localities they are found, as a rule, to be the basis of daily establishments, or after a brief experiment they are likely to revert again to the weekly period of publication.

As evidence of the accuracy of this conclusion, it will be noticed that the number of semi-weeklies published in 1870 (115) had only increased to 133 in 1880, while the number of tri-weeklies actually decreased from 107 to 73. The circulation of semi-weeklies was 247,197 in 1870, and had only increased to 258,652 in 1880, while the circulation of tri-weeklies decreased from 155,105 in 1870 to 72,910 in 1880. An examination of the schedules returned has convinced me that the great majority of the papers returned as tri-weeklies in 1870 are reported as dailies in 1880, where they continued to exist.

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a The Boston *Evening Traveller* regularly publishes five editions every afternoon, except Sunday, and there are several other papers which do the same. The usual number of editions, however, is three or four.

CLASS AND SPECIAL JOURNALISM.

The next process of differentiation that has been conspicuous in the development of American journalism concerns wholly the periodical press, and has been in the direction of class and special publications. Here the range has been wide, indeed, and is continually growing wider. This special or class journalism, as it may properly be called, originated in England, and has reached a development there which is only exceeded by that observable in the United States. It had its origin in this country with periodicals devoted to literature and literary topics, of which there were a number founded in Massachusetts previous to the revolution, none of which met with any marked degree of financial success, or were able to perpetuate themselves beyond the first few years of experiment.

Origin of periodical and class journalism.

Colonial periodicals.

One of the first of these, if not the first, was the Boston *Weekly Magazine*, founded in 1743, but existing only for four weeks, in which were reproduced extracts from the London magazines, original poems, and miscellaneous reading matter. The *American Magazine and Historical Chronicle*, founded at the same place in the same year, lived for three years and four months, and was a very creditable imitation of the *London Magazine*. It published "dissertations, letters, essays, moral, civil, political, humorous, and polemical", together with a variety of miscellaneous reading matter, including summaries of the current news of the previous month. The *New England Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure*, containing sixty pages, 12mo, did not survive, in 1758, its fourth monthly number.

Isaiah Thomas also made a venture in this class of periodical in 1774, which he named the *Royal American Magazine, or Universal Repository of Instruction and Amusement.* Each number contained three sheets of letter-press and two copperplate illustrations, and it is believed to have been the first illustrated journal published in this country. There were only six numbers of this magazine issued, the revolutionary war compelling the suspension of such an ambitious venture.

A similar experiment was made in New York in 1752, entitled *The Independent Reflector*, printed weekly, and containing moral and political essays, but no news. It was sustained for two years by a society of the cultured gentlemen of that city, who contributed to its contents, but were not able to make it a profitable venture. A *New American Magazine*, monthly, with forty pages, octavo, by James Parker, was begun at Woodbridge, New Jersey, in 1758. It was a publication of marked merit, but although there was then but one similar periodical in the whole of the colonies, it was discontinued at the end of twenty-seven months for lack of support. The one similar contemporaneous magazine was *The American Magazine, or Monthly Chronicle*, published in Philadelphia, which was established the year previous to the New Jersey journal, and died the same year. There were several similar ventures in Philadelphia previous to the revolution which met with the same fate, with which the names of Benjamin Franklin and William and Andrew Bradford were connected, either as publishers and printers, or both. The most celebrated of these, the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, owed its repute chiefly to the frequent contributions of Thomas Paine. The field may therefore be said to have been well tested, and proved unprofitable.

Early New York periodicals.

Early Pennsylvania periodicals.

The present century opened somewhat more auspiciously for periodicals of this class, the first number of the famous *Portfolio* making its appearance in January, 1801, and this was followed in 1803 by the *Monthly Anthology.* This latter periodical, which drew its contributions from a volunteer corps of cultured Boston gentlemen, inspired in New England a literary taste and a love for letters which have been estimated very highly among the educating influences of the period; but it had been discontinued for several years before the influences which had become associated through it led to the establishment of the *North American Review*, founded in 1815 by William Tudor. This magazine was originally published every two months, in numbers of 150 pages each, and included in its contents, beside reviews, the variety of miscellaneous and poetical articles usually found in this class of periodicals; and in the course of a few years it passed into the control of an association of literary gentlemen, who met regularly in their editorial capacity. The *North American Review* passed through other changes in its earlier years, and many men directed its pages, but with a singularly uniform regard for the best standards of literary taste. The *Review* has contained many articles which entitled it to even rank with the higher class of the English reviews, and its files afford the best collocation of the American critical, literary, political, and scientific thought for the last seventy years. The zeal of a few individuals has kept this periodical alive through several crises, which gave evidence that the tastes of the American people were not responsive to their efforts.

The *North American Review.*

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINES.

Publications of the severely critical class, never very popular in the United States, have been rendered even less so by the marked success of the popular monthly magazines.

The magazine literature of the United States, taken all in all, is perhaps the most distinctive and creditable feature of our entire publishing interests. This interest has grown in a comparatively brief period to equal, both in volume and variety, the magazine literature of Great Britain, and includes several types of what may be properly styled the purely American magazine—types which are not even imitated elsewhere, and are not rivaled by the best products of the English periodical press.

The magazine literature of the United States.

Their peculiarity consists of the somewhat heterogeneous character of their contents, and the commingling in their pages of prose and verse, fiction, description, historical papers, moral or amusing essays, summaries of current events, literary criticism—all supplemented of late years by the best class of illustrations, which have come, in the end, to be their most attractive feature, and the one which chiefly marks them in comparison with similar periodicals now published in England on the same model.

Harper's Magazine.

The best types of the distinctively American magazine are *Harper's Monthly* and *Scribner's Monthly*—the latter now known as *The Century*. The former was established by the Messrs. Harper in 1850. It was at first, and for a considerable period, chiefly an eclectic magazine, containing the choicest articles from the English periodical press, with occasional original contributions. There had previously been popular periodicals without number projected in the United States, most of which lived but a brief life, and did not appear to meet a public want. The most notable exception to this rule was the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, established in New York in 1832, and crowded out of existence in 1860 by younger rivals, which succeeded better in meeting the requirements of the popular taste. *Putnam's Magazine* (1853–'57) was another early venture of this character which enlisted many of the best writers of the country, and was an admirable type of the higher periodical magazine.

Harper's Magazine very soon abandoned its purely eclectic character, enriching its columns with the productions of the best American authors, including more especially sketches of travel, fiction, science, history, and poetry, and it added immensely to its prestige and popularity by the profuse and elegant illustrations which adorned its pages. At one time or another nearly every well-known author in the United States has contributed to the columns of *Harper's Magazine*, and the foremost English novelists have regularly supplied it with stories contemporaneously with their publication at home, receiving therefor the same remuneration given by the home publishers. The success of *Harper's Monthly* has been commensurate with the enterprise, good taste, and ability uniformly displayed in its management. Its sixty volumes, extending uninterruptedly over the thirty years that have marked the development of American literature and the stalwart growth of the American periodical press, are to-day an unsurpassed monument of the publishing interest in the United States.

Scribner's Monthly Magazine.

Scribner's Monthly, projected by James G. Holland and Roswell B. Smith in 1870, is a younger but no less distinctive example of the best American periodical literature. Its success, like that of *Harper's Magazine*, may be attributed largely to the cosmopolitan character of its contents, and it has succeeded marvelously in striking the average taste of the American reading public, while refusing to pander in the least degree to the vicious or the sensational. In its typographical and artistic features *Scribner's Monthly* presents a model of excellence which is believed to be unrivaled by any European magazine of like character.

The features of these two magazines which may be said to have determined their success are of American conception, and do not find their parallel on the other side of the water, and it is not surprising that they should both command large sales in England as well as in the United States. It may be said of them generally that they are light without being frothy, and that by the variety of their contents they supply healthy nutriment for the varied tastes of the entire family circle. In this respect, as well as by their illustrations, they present their chief contrast to the leading periodicals of Great Britain, and more especially to the quarterly and latterly to the monthly reviews, which hold the first place in English periodical literature.

Other American magazines.

Much the same degree and quality of praise is due to *Lippincott's Magazine*, *Appleton's Journal*, and several younger but sturdy monthlies which have been born during the census decade in both eastern and western cities. The *Atlantic Monthly*, founded in Boston in 1857, has enriched our literature with a class of criticism, fiction, and poetry higher and more enduring than that which has marked the contents of any other American magazine, and the influence of this periodical in popularizing the best reading matter cannot be easily overestimated. It has become the recognized function of the American magazine to occupy a clearly-defined middle ground between the newspaper press and book literature. The newspaper press aspires to absorb all the functions of the magazine by dealing in criticism, in fiction, in historical study, in sketches of travel, and in the presentation and discussion of social and moral questions; but from its very nature it can never crowd the latter out of its acknowledged field. Journalistic work in these fields is necessarily cursory, and is too often slipshod. On the other hand, the magazine is coming to be more and more accepted by every class of writers in the United States, as well as in England, as the proper and desirable medium for the first introduction of their writings to the public. Nearly if not quite a majority of American books of the popular or untechnical character now appear first in the magazines, either serially or by piecemeal, as in the case of fugitive poetry, essays, and critiques. This custom has given a dignity and importance to the periodical press of the nation which it struggled in vain to reach in the earlier half of the present century. The circulation of the purely literary magazines of the class we have been describing is shown by the census inquiry to have reached 548,552 copies per issue in the census year. (*a*)

The magazine and the newspaper.

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a The best summary of the successive literary periodicals of the United States is that in *Appleton's American Cyclopædia*, which, by the courtesy of the publishers, is here reproduced:

"Reversing the rule which had prevailed in the Old World, the United States, as was natural in a new country where scholars and

THE WEEKLY LITERARY PRESS.

Weekly periodical press.

The attempt to establish weekly papers of a literary and critical character has been constantly made for a half century past, and the outlay of capital, brains, and enterprise has generally been attended with disaster. Experiments of this character have become more rare of recent years, chiefly because of the omnivorous methods of the daily press in covering all the varieties of reading matter which in the old days were regarded as the peculiar province of the journals of which I am now speaking.

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institutions of learning were as yet few, had its journals of entertainment long before its journals of erudition appeared. The date of the first literary periodical is 1741. In that year Franklin issued the *General Magazine and Historical Chronicle*, at Philadelphia, on the plan of the *Gentleman's Magazine;* but it existed only half a year, while of the *American Magazine*, begun in the same year and city by Webbe, two numbers only were published. The other issues of the kind prior to the revolution were mostly short-lived. They were the *American Magazine and Historical Chronicle* (Boston, October, 1743, to December, 1746); the *Boston Weekly Museum* (4 numbers, 1743); the *Independent Reflector* (New York, 1752–'54), which numbered among its contributors Governor Livingston and the Rev. A. Burr; the *New England Magazine* (Boston, 1758), which ceased after the appearance of a few parts; the *American Magazine* (Philadelphia, October, 1757, to October, 1758), published by Bradford; the *North American Magazine* (Woodbridge, New Jersey, 1758–1766), by S. Nevil; the *American Magazine* (Philadelphia, 1769), by Nicols; the *Royal American Magazine* (Boston, 1774–'75); and the *Pennsylvania Magazine* (Philadelphia, 1775), commenced with articles by Thomas Paine and others, but interrupted by the war. After the conclusion of peace, and before the end of the century, came the *Columbian Magazine* (Philadelphia, 1786–'89), edited at first by Carey, who abandoned it to undertake the *American Museum* (1787–1797), a compilation from the newspapers and other journals of the time of much historical value; the *Massachusetts Magazine* (Boston, 1789–1796); the *New York Magazine* (1790–1797); the *Farmers' Museum* (Walpole, New Hampshire, 1793), edited from 1796 until near the close of the century by Dennie; the *United States Magazine* (Philadelphia, 1796), by Brackenridge; the *American Universal Magazine* (Philadelphia, 1797); and the *Monthly Magazine and American Review* (New York, 1799–1800), founded by the novelist C. B. Brown, but carried on afterward as the *American Review and Literary Journal* (1801–1802).

"It would hardly be possible to give a complete list of the numerous literary miscellanies which have been undertaken since 1800 in the principal cities of the Union. A large majority of them never succeeded in obtaining anything like success or permanence. Among them were the *Portfolio* (Philadelphia, 1801–1825), by Dennie, the first American periodical which reached an age of over ten years; the *Literary Magazine* (Philadelphia, 1803–1808), by C. B. Brown; the *Monthly Anthology* (Boston, 1803–1811), containing articles by Tudor, Buckminster, Thacher, Kirkland, J. S. J. Gardiner, J. Q. Adams, and G. Ticknor; the *Literary Miscellany* (Cambridge, 1804–1805); the *General Repository* (1812–1813), at the same place; the *Mirror of Taste* (Philadelphia, 1810–1811), by Carpenter, who paid much attention to dramatic matters; the *Monthly Register* (Charleston, 1805), the first southern periodical; *Literary Miscellany* (New York, 1811), by Baldwin; the *Analectic Magazine* (Philadelphia, 1813–1820), designed especially for officers in the navy, and edited in 1813–1814 by Irving; the New York *Weekly Museum* (1814–1817); the *Portico* (Baltimore, 1815–1819); Buckingham's *New England Magazine* (Boston, 1831–1835); the *American Monthly Magazine* (New York, 1817–1818); the *Literary and Scientific Repository* (New York, 1820–1821); *Atkinson's Casket* (Philadelphia, 1821–1839), displaced at last by *Graham's Magazine*, which from 1840 to 1850 was the best of its class in America; the *Atlantic Magazine* (New York, 1824–1825), by Sands, continued until 1827 as the *New York Review;* the *Southern Literary Gazette* (1825); the *New York Mirror* (1823), begun by Morris and Woodworth, the latter being succeeded by Fay, who gave place to Willis, from which time till 1842 Morris and Willis successfully conducted it; the *Illinois Monthly Magazine* (Vandalia, 1830–1832), the earliest literary publication in the West, edited by J. Hall, who superseded it by the *Western Monthly Magazine* (Cincinnati, 1833–1836); the *American Monthly Magazine* (New York, 1833–1838), established by Herbert and Patterson, and subsequently edited by Park Benjamin; the *Gentleman's Magazine* (Philadelphia, 1837–1840), by W. E. Burton; the *Dial* (Boston, 1840–1844), edited during its first two years by Margaret Fuller, and afterward by R. W. Emerson, the organ of the school of New England transcendentalists; *Arcturus* (New York, 1840–1842), by C. Mathews and E. A. Duyckinck; the *Magnolia* (Charleston, 1842–1843); the *International Magazine* (New York, 1850–1852), under the editorial charge of R. W. Griswold. Much more prominent and successful than any of these were the *Knickerbocker* (founded by C. F. Hoffman at New York in 1832, and continued chiefly under the editorship of Louis Gaylord Clark till 1860) and *Putnam's Monthly* (New York, 1853–1857, and again 1867–1869). These two were the best of the lighter American magazines of the past.

"The present periodical literature of the United States includes several monthlies of a high class. The *Atlantic Monthly*, founded in Boston in 1857, successively edited by J. R. Lowell, J. T. Fields, and W. D. Howells, and sustained by the frequent contributions of Longfellow, Holmes, Whittier, and other leading writers of America, is prominent among these. *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* (New York, 1850) is the most widely circulated of the American monthlies; and others of a similar class more recently established in New York are *Scribner's Monthly*, edited by J. G. Holland, and the *Galaxy*. *Lippincott's Magazine* (Philadelphia) and the *Old and New* (Boston) are monthly publications of like character. The *Overland Monthly* is published in San Francisco, and the *Lakeside Monthly* at Chicago. All the early magazines drew largely from English sources, but in 1811–1812 appeared at Philadelphia the *Select Views of Literature*, solely devoted to reprints from the foreign periodical press; it has been followed by the *Saturday Magazine* (Philadelphia, 1821); the *Museum of Foreign Literature* (Philadelphia, 1822–1839), the *Select Journal of Foreign Periodical Literature*, edited by A. Norton and C. Folsom, (Boston, 1833–1834), and by two existing publications, *Littell's Living Age* (Boston, 1844), and the *Eclectic Magazine* (New York, 1844). A multitude of magazines filled with light reading, and designed more particularly for circulation among the women of America, has been published, the earliest of which were the *Ladies' Magazine* (Philadelphia, 1799) and the *Ladies' Weekly Miscellany* (New York, 1807–1808); later ones were the *Lowell Offering* (1841), chiefly written by female operatives in the New England factories; the *Ladies' Companion* (New York, 1820–1844); the *Columbian Magazine* (New York, 1844–1848); the *Union Magazine* (New York, 1847), by Mrs. Kirkland, afterward published at Philadelphia as *Sartain's Magazine; Arthur's Magazine* (Philadelphia); *Miss Leslie's Magazine* (Philadelphia); and the still issued *Godey's Lady's Book* and *Peterson's Magazine*, of Philadelphia. Magazines for children appear to have originated with the *Young Misses' Magazine* (Brooklyn, 1806), and have been published since in great numbers. Rather historical than literary have been the *American Register* (Philadelphia, 1806–1810), and periodicals of the same name by Walsh (Philadelphia, 1817), and by Stryker (Philadelphia and New York, 1848–1851), as well as the *American Quarterly Register* (Andover, 1829–1843), by Edwards. The *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* (Boston, 1852), by Drake, and since by John Ward Dean and others, the *Historical Magazine* (New York, 1857), by Folsom, and the *New York Genealogical Record* (1869) are also filled with American historical and biographical matter.

"The review literature of the United States begins with the *American Review of History and Politics* (Philadelphia, 1811–1813), by Walsh; but the ablest and most permanent publication of this sort has been the *North American Review* (Boston, 1815), which has been successively edited by Tudor, E. T. Channing and R. H. Dana, Edward Everett, Sparks, A. H. Everett, Palfrey, Bowen, Peabody, Lowell,

The New York *Weekly*, with which Horace Greeley began his editorial experience, and the *Home Journal*, made famous in its early days by the pens of N. P. Willis and others, are illustrations of a style of publication honestly and thoroughly tried and unmistakably determined not to be profitable. The *Home Journal* has survived from 1849, and is still in a flourishing condition, owing to the fact that its original features have been largely changed and its character assimilated to that of a modern society journal, for which species of publication the American taste seems to offer a more promising field. On the other hand, the success of the New York *Nation*, a journal of high critical and literary ability, proves that a grade of periodical which attains remarkable success in Great Britain is neither unappreciated nor necessarily unremunerative in the United States. Ten years of successful publication by the Boston *Literary World*, and for a shorter period by the *Critic*, of New York, demonstrate that periodicals of criticism and literary intelligence are able to gain a foothold here by virtue of merit, and promise important and valuable additions to our periodical literature as culture becomes more general and the popular intelligence more exacting. While the daily press has temporarily interfered with the success of this class of periodicals by its enterprising intrusion into their field, it is all the while stimulating a public taste which must in time demand and sustain a hebdomadal journalism in this country less crude and less superficial in its judgments. The long list of failures which marks the history of this class of periodical literature in the United States is suggestive of the presence of men among us whose courage and ideals have been ahead of their times.

Charles Eliot Norton, and Henry Adams, and has constantly maintained a high character both for style and critical ability. The *American Quarterly Review* (Philadelphia, 1827–1837); the *Southern Review* (Charleston, 1828–1832), by Elliott and Legaré; the *Western Review* (Cincinnati, 1828–1830), by Flint; the *New York Review* (1837–1842), established by Hawks, and subsequently edited by J. G. Cogswell and C. S. Henry; and the *Southern Quarterly Review* (Charleston, 1842–1852), were well conducted, but were short lived. The *Democratic Review* (New York, 1838–1852), afterward the *United States Review* (1853–1855), and subsequently revived by Florence and Lawrence as the *National Democratic Quarterly Review*; the *American Whig Review* (New York, 1845–1852), by Colton and Whelpley; the *Massachusetts Quarterly Review* (Boston, 1847–1850), by T. Parker; and the *New York Quarterly Review* (1852–1853), were also of short duration. The *New Englander* began at New Haven in 1843, and the *National Quarterly Review* at New York in 1860. The *International Review* was begun at New York in 1874. Minor critical journals have been the *Literary Review* (New York, 1822–1824), followed by Bryant's *New York Review and Athenæum Magazine* (1825), and its successor, the *United States Review and Literary Gazette* (1826–1827); and several periodicals in imitation of the London literary weeklies have been attempted, such as the *New York Literary Gazette* (1834–1835 and 1839); the *Literary World* (New York, 1847–1853), edited by Hoffman and the Duyckincks; *Norton's Literary Gazette* (New York, 1854–1855); the *Criterion* (New York, 1855–1856); the *Round Table* (1865–1868), and the *Citizen* (1864–1873). The *Literary World*, founded in Boston, 1870, by S. R. Crocker, and *Appleton's Journal* (New York, 1869), are successful literary weeklies; the former a critical periodical, the latter general. *The Nation* (New York, 1865), edited by E. L. Godkin, though more properly a weekly newspaper and political review, holds a high place in literary criticism, and has proved successful.

"The periodical religious literature of the country dates from the closing years of the last century. Omitting the notice of weekly ournals, only those periodicals can here be mentioned which are of recognized importance in connection with the national theological literature. Of these the following is nearly a complete list: The *Theological Magazine*, bi-monthly (New York, 1796–1798); the *New York Missionary Magazine*, bi-monthly (1800–1803); the *Connecticut Evangelical Magazine* (New Haven, 1800–1814); *Monthly Anthology* (Boston, 1803–1811,) followed in the exposition of Unitarian sentiment by the *General Repository* (1812–1813), the *Christian Disciple* (1813–1819), the *Christian Disciple and Theological Review*, new series (1819–1823), and the *Christian Examiner*, bi-monthly (1823–1870), edited at various times by Palfrey, Jenks, Walker, Greenwood, Ware, Ellis, Putnam, Hedge, and Hale; the *Panoplist*, Boston, commencing in 1805 (edited by Jeremiah Evarts), absorbing in 1809 the *Missionary Magazine*, and about ten years later taking the name of the *Missionary Herald*, which is still issued as the organ of the American Board of Missions, but succeeded as a theological publication by the *Spirit of the Pilgrims* (1828–1833), conducted by E. Pond; the *Christian Magazine* (1807–1811), edited by Dr. John M. Mason; the *Christian Herald* (New York, 1816), transformed in its eighth volume, four years later, into the *Sailors' Magazine*, still published; the *Christian Spectator* (New Haven), *Congregationalist*, issued monthly from 1819 to 1828, and quarterly from 1829 to 1838, and succeeded after an interval of five years by the *New Englander* (1843); the *Christian Advocate*, monthly (Philadelphia, 1822–1834), Presbyterian; the *Princeton Review*, commenced as the *Biblical Repertory*, by Hodge, in 1825, in 1871 united with the *Presbyterian Quarterly Review*, when the titles of the two were combined; the *American Biblical Repository* (New York), issued quarterly from 1831 to 1850, when it was united with the *Bibliotheca Sacra* (Andover, 1844), with which the *Christian Review* (Baptist), commenced at Boston in 1836, and afterward published at New York, has been united, and which also in 1871 absorbed the *Theological Eclectic*, established at Cincinnati in 1865; the *American Quarterly Observer* of Edwards (Boston, 1833–1834), united with the *Biblical Repository*; the *American Quarterly Register* (Andover, 1829–1843); the *Literary and Theological Review* (New York 1834–1839); the *Universalist Quarterly* (Boston, 1843); the *Universalist Quarterly Review*, by G. H. Emerson (1844); the *Methodist Quarterly Review* (1841), commenced as the *Methodist Magazine*, 1818; Brownson's *Quarterly Review* (Boston and New York, 1844–1864, revived in 1873), begun as the *Boston Quarterly Review*, 1838; *American Quarterly Church Review* (Episcopal), commenced at New Haven, 1848, and subsequently transferred to New York; *New Englander* (New Haven, 1843); the *Theological and Literary Journal* (New York, 1849–1851), preceded by *Views in Theology*, published in occasional numbers (1824–1833); *Evangelical Quarterly Review*, Lutheran (1850–1870); *Religious Magazine and Monthly Review* (Boston, 1848), transformed in 1875 into the *Unitarian Review*, which is also published monthly at Boston; the *Presbyterian Quarterly* (Philadelphia, 1853–1862), by Wallace, united with the *American Theological Review*, founded by H. B. Smith in 1859, and after the union known as the *American Presbyterian and Theological Review*, till 1871, when, in conjunction with the *Princeton Review*, it took the name of the *Presbyterian Quarterly and Princeton Review*, by which it is now known; the *Free Will Baptist Quarterly* (Dover, New Hampshire, 1853–1866); *Mercersburg Review* (1854), the new series dating from 1867; the *Protestant Episcopal Quarterly Review* (1854); the *New Brunswick Review* (New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1854–1855); *Congregational Quarterly* (Boston, 1859); *Presbyterian Magazine* (Philadelphia, 1851–1860), succeeded after an interval by a similar publication first issued at Cincinnati and subsequently transferred to Philadelphia; the *Catholic World*, a prominent Roman Catholic monthly (New York, 1865); the *Baptist Quarterly* (Philadelphia, 1867); the *Reformed Church Monthly* (Philadelphia, 1868); the *Southern Review*, commenced in 1867 at Saint Louis under the auspices of the Methodist Church South, and still continued at Baltimore; and the *Quarterly Review* of the Evangelical Lutheran church (1871), succeeding to the *Evangelical Quarterly Review*."

The most notable successes attained by American publications not of a purely news character are found in a type of periodical of which Robert Bonner, of the New York *Ledger*, may be said to have been the fortunate discoverer. Mr. Bonner purchased the *Ledger* in 1851, and shortly thereafter converted it from a commercial sheet, devoted largely to the dry-goods trade, into a family newspaper, excluding from its contents everything relating to the business and news of the day, and substituting therefor a series of continued and short stories, not generally of the highest class of fiction. But he attracted public attention to his venture by engaging the best known literary and public men of the country to write for the *Ledger* over their own signatures. Among the contributors who thus assisted to make the *Ledger* widely known and read were Mrs. Sigourney, Fanny Fern, Edward Everett, William C. Bryant, Horace Greeley, Mrs. Stowe, and Henry Ward Beecher, and under the impetus afforded by these names it rapidly rose to an enormous circulation, which at times has reached as high as 400,000 per issue. The *Ledger* may be said to have been the original of that class of literary publications which has met with the greatest success both in this country and in England. There are in London nearly a dozen publications of this character, none of which, however, are conducted on as high a level as that for which the *Ledger* set a worthy example. These English story papers circulate in enormous quantities all over the kingdom. The imitations of the *Ledger* in the United States have been numerous, and frequently their publication has been attended with great pecuniary success.

The popular story papers.

Mr. Bonner's *Ledger*.

The lapse from a journal of the kind which Mr. Bonner started to the lower grades of sensational reading matter is very easy, and has been found in the United States, as in every other country, one of the most profitable fields of journalism. The country is weekly flooded with poorly printed sheets, whose crowded columns are the receptacle for vilely written stories of exciting adventure and prurient tendency, and whose eager purchasers are the servant girls and the shop boys. Some of these journals hover close upon the borders of decency; and the general effect of this class of periodical literature is far from healthy or advantageous. It has come to have a circulation proportionately larger than that of any other class of journals, although it is still true that periodicals of this kind do not yet meet with the tremendous sale in this country which attends their publication in London.

The sensational press.

It is due to the enterprising publishers of the weekly class of papers to add that there are a number of them, now in a flourishing condition, which are devoted to what is described as family reading, which do possess a healthy moral tone, while they strive to fill their columns with matter which will prove entertaining to all elements in the community. These family story papers are now published in larger or smaller numbers in most of the chief cities of the United States.

Family story papers.

The aggregate circulation per issue of the weekly and monthly periodicals of this class, including all describing themselves as "literary" periodicals, is 1,910,855 copies.

Circulation.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The next most striking differentiation of the American periodical press suggested by the census inquiry has been the establishment and successful conduct of what is known as the religious press. In 1850 there were 191 religious newspapers and periodicals; in 1860 the number had increased to 277, an increase of 47 per cent. No attempt was made to estimate the circulation of the religious press until the census of 1870, when there were reported 407 religious papers, with an aggregate circulation of 4,764,358. The Tenth Census reveals this number increased to 553, with a correspondingly increased circulation.

Comparative statistics of the religious press.

The religious periodicals of the United States comprise among their number many of our oldest and most successful journalistic enterprises. In tracing the origin of this class of periodicals it is interesting to recall that when Bartholomew Green assumed the management of the original Boston *News-Letter*, in 1723, he gave it a semi-religious character, somewhat in consonance with the prevailing tendencies of public thought at that period and in that section of the country. In his "advertisement from the publisher" he declared "because this is a country that has yet, through the mercy of God, many people in it that have the state of religion in the world very much at heart, and would be glad, if they knew how, to order their prayers and praises to the great God thereon, I shall endeavour now and then to insert an article on the state of religion". Somewhat similar announcements were made by the publishers of other early newspapers. (*a*)

Over the honor of the establishment of the first religious periodical, distinctively of that character, in the United States there is a long-standing controversy, which this report will not undertake to decide. The Boston *Recorder* was first issued in Boston, January 3, 1816, (*b*) by Nathaniel Willis, whose father, a practical printer, had printed and published the *Independent Chronicle*, a whig newspaper, in Boston, from 1776 to 1784. The descendants of Sidney Edwards Morse have claimed for him the honor of being its first editor, and in support of this claim they have given what is generally regarded as satisfactory

The first religious journal.

a In 1743 Kneeland and Greene, of Boston, published the *Christian History*, probably the first religious newspaper in the world. It was edited by Thomas Prince, jr.—*His. Mag., IX, New Series*, 39.

b In February, 1816, Nathan Whiting, of New Haven, Connecticut, issued proposals for a weekly religious newspaper under the title of the *Religious Intelligencer*, in an octavo of 16 pages.—Mansell.

evidence. The *Recorder* now forms a part of the *Congregationalist* of Boston. The *Watchman and Reflector*, a large and well-edited journal, was founded in Boston in 1819 as an organ of the Baptist denomination, and has had from the beginning a prosperous and influential career. In 1820 Sidney Edwards Morse left the office of the *Recorder* and established, in connection with his elder brother, the *Observer*—a journal which has had an equally prosperous career. About the same time were established quite a number of the existing religious journals. The *Zion's Herald*, in Boston, was founded in 1818 as the organ of the Methodist church, and the *Christian Register*, in Boston, in 1821, as an exponent of American Unitarianism.

Success of religious journalism.

From the very beginning the men who ventured into the field of religious journalism achieved a degree of success which has not been equaled in any class of periodical publication. This is explainable by the fact that they each had behind them a well-defined and well-organized constituency in the shape of the church whose creed they advocated, and whose membership took pride and found advantage in rendering efficient support. As a rule, they have been conducted with tact, judgment, and business sagacity. The editorial management of the religious journals has generally been consigned to men who are noted in their denomination for efficient services to the church, the publishers early adopting the plan of adding to the popularity of their journals by the introduction of secular departments, in which due attention was paid to the events of the day and to political, social, and material developments of importance.

Denominational organs.

The honor of serving as the special organ of the large denominations in the United States is now divided between numerous papers, which are generally localized to a degree for the section of the country in which they are published, and which push their respective claims upon the members of their denominations with the business methods which distinguish the purely secular journals. The number of religious journals is thus constantly increasing, and every considerable religious sect in the United States now has its one or more exponents. (*a*) In this connection a table is submitted (Table X), showing the sectarian division of these papers by states. The following table gives the aggregate number and circulation of all the journals of each of the denominations:

Circulation of religious newspapers by denominations.

Denominations.	Number.	Circulation.	Denominations.	Number.	Circulation.
Baptist	63	292, 428	Presbyterian	42	201, 410
Christian	4	7, 800	Primitive Christian	2	958
Congregational	14	92, 419	Reformed	11	24, 230
Disciples	11	56, 350	Roman Catholic	70	450, 752
Dunkards	4	900	Second Advent	12	51, 400
Episcopalian	33	90, 030	Spiritualist	7	41, 000
Evangelical	27	267, 166	Swedenborgian	3	1, 600
Friends	5	12, 075	Unitarian	4	15, 850
Jewish	16	52, 500	United Brethren in Christ	7	25, 285
Lutheran	22	77, 177	Universalist	9	30, 300
Mennonite	9	17, 425	Unsectarian	96	394, 642
Methodist	75	375, 461			
Moravian	2	8, 500		*a* 553	2, 595, 858
Mormon	4	8, 200	Sunday-school papers	194	*b* 6, 028, 049

a 1 Shaker included in total number. *b* This includes the issue of enormous numbers of mere leaflets or single-page tracts, for weekly Sunday school use.

Unsectarian journals.

One striking peculiarity of the statistics of the religious press illustrated by this table is the large number of journals of a religious character which are undenominational. The success of this class of journals is perhaps the most notable point in connection with religious journalism, and may be taken as a reflex of the habits of religious thought which prevail among the people, and their number has more steadily increased of late years than that of the denominational journals.

Stability of the religious press.

In connection with the stability of the religious press, a notable remark was made by the Rev. Clement C. Rabb in closing the sixteenth year of his editorial connection with the *Christian Herald* of Cincinnati. He stated that nearly one-half of the religious papers which were upon the exchange list of that paper in 1852, when his connection with the journal began, had died for want of support during the sixteen years. The statement does not indicate any exceptional lack of vitality in the religious newspaper, while it certainly proves that religious journalism is subjected to precisely the same conditions and risks that surround and embarrass secular journalism. The number of journals of all kinds and descriptions that have been started and have failed in the United States, if it could be accurately ascertained, would be found to be

a There are in Great Britain 400 religious newspapers, 315 of which are printed in London, 26 in Scotland, 9 in Ireland, 19 in Wales, and 31 in English provincial towns. They are representative of all the sects which have any standing in England, the largest number (13) being identified with the church of England. They vary as greatly in size as do those of the United States, and much more in price, running from sixpence to one penny; the better class of them, like the *Guardian* and the *English Churchman*, are six-cent papers. They are uniformly hebdomadal, one or two efforts to establish semi-weekly papers having failed. The oldest English religious newspaper is the *Watchman*, established in 1835 as the recognized organ of the Wesleyan Methodist body, and the *Guardian* (Anglo-Catholic), a sixteen-page paper, quarto, is the most profitable, if not the best edited and managed. It was established in 1846.

many times the number of periodicals now in existence. The blight of insufficient support has fallen with peculiar force upon the more stately periodicals devoted to theological discussion, of which a large number have been inaugurated in the United States and but few have survived for any length of time. The *Bibliotheca Sacra* (founded at Andover in 1844), the *Princeton Review* (originally founded as the *Biblical Repertory*, in 1825), and the *New Englander* (established in New Haven in 1843) are the most notable examples of a long and illustrious existence among American periodicals devoted to polemics. These, with many other religious periodicals which might be named with equal propriety, are striking illustrations of success attained and made possible by the voluntary labors of men who are glad to work for a cause which lies near to their hearts, not only without remuneration, but at a positive sacrifice of money and the labor which represents money.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S PERIODICALS.

A distinctive feature of American journalism, and one which has been carried farther in this country than in any other, is the periodical adapted to juvenile reading. The first periodical of this class known to have been established in this country was the *Youth's Companion*, established in Boston in 1826 by Nathaniel Willis, the founder of the *Recorder*. This journal is still in existence, and is a handsome, well-printed eight-page weekly. Upon the model thus created innumerable journals have since been founded, and have met with no small degree of success.

Periodicals for the young.

Many of the children's periodicals are Sunday-school papers, and are sold in bulk to the officers of these organizations, instead of to annual subscribers. In this way they reach enormous circulations, and are frequently distributed gratuitously to their young readers. These papers are generally illustrated, with a fair degree of skill, and their contents are graded to the age of the average Sunday-school scholar. The census shows a total of 217 children's periodicals published in the United States in 1880, the greater part of which were of this class of Sunday-school papers. This count also includes a number of leaflets or lesson sheets, issued periodically, and published for the use of scholars and teachers in the Sunday schools of the several denominations.

Sunday-school papers.

In its periodical literature for the young the United States is incomparably superior to any other country on the globe. This class of journals, widely read as it is during the formative period in all sections of the country and by children of every class, grade, and nationality, is an educational influence not surpassed by any other agency at work to effect the elevation of the masses. It is greatly to be regretted that there are included among the children's periodicals a number of prints of the cheaper order, modeled with dangerous closeness upon the flashy, cheap literature for more adult minds, which pours in such an undiminishing stream from the presses of the Anglo-Saxon nations.

A great educator.

Vicious juvenile prints.

In most complete contrast to the journals in question are such juvenile periodicals as the *St. Nicholas*, a monthly founded in 1870, and *Harper's Young People*, a weekly founded in the census year. The former has laid the best brains and the best pencils of the United States under tribute for the edification, amusement, and interest of young people, and it is absolutely unique in its wealth of original illustration and its variety of entertaining reading matter adapted specially to the tastes of the young people.

St. Nicholas and *Harper's Young People.*

THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

Continuing to trace the historical differentiation of the American press, the agricultural press next requires attention. The pioneer in this field appeared two years after the first religious journal, and was called the *American Farmer*, issued in April, 1818, in Baltimore, Maryland, and was founded by John S. Skinner, then and still well and honorably known in connection with the discussion of farming topics. The *American Farmer* was for a long time widely circulated throughout most of the states, and is still published.

The first agricultural journal.

The attention of the agricultural classes is taken up by 173 agricultural journals, of all kinds and descriptions, with an aggregate circulation per issue of 1,022,171 copies, this number having increased from 93 in 1870, when their combined circulation was 770,752. The percentage of increase in circulation is quite as great as that of any other variety or class of periodical, a fact somewhat unexpected, inasmuch as the increasing habit of daily and weekly newspapers to devote a considerable portion of their space to the discussion of the freshest agricultural topics—and particularly to those which relate more or less directly to the produce markets—has had a perceptible influence in restricting the circulation of the purely agricultural journal.

Statistics of the agricultural press.

Solomon Southwick established the *Plough-Boy* at Albany in 1821, and Thomas Reen Fessenden and T. W. Shepard founded the *New England Farmer* at Boston in 1822. These were followed by the *Southern Agriculturist*, published in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1828, by John D. Legare, and by the *Genesee Farmer*, published by Luther Tucker in Rochester, New York, in 1830. The latter year witnessed the establishment of the New York *Farmer and Horticultural Repository* by Samuel Fleet. The *Maine Farmer* appeared in 1833; and in 1834 Jesse Buell retired from active political journalism to found the successful *Cultivator* at Rochester. In rapid succession thereafter appeared the Boston *Cultivator*, the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*, *Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture*, and the *American Agriculturist*.

Early agricultural papers.

The latter dates from 1842, and is one of the numerous periodicals of the same class which originated in all parts of the country at or about the same time, some of which are still in healthy existence, while others quickly subsided. The *Agriculturist* is especially worthy of mention, because of the remarkable success that has attended the unique and untiring efforts of its proprietor to increase and extend its circulation, which at one time reached a point undoubtedly higher than was ever before attained by a journal of its class. Its contents are duplicated every month for a German edition, which also circulates widely.

Varieties of the agricultural press.

These agricultural papers are filled with information and discussion upon all phases of farming, including generally some attention to the produce markets and to family reading matter. Of late years the number of special agricultural journals has been largely on the increase. For instance, the census inquiry reveals a number in different sections of the country devoted exclusively to horticulture or the dairy interest, to stock raising, grape culture, poultry raising, horse breeding, etc., and confined in circulation to subscribers whose attention is occupied with this species of farming. The circulation of these journals is necessarily limited, although many of them have reached a substantial basis, and like all the agricultural journals, they have been of incalculable service to the agricultural interests of the country in the introduction of new and better methods and the general education of the farming classes.

The agricultural journals are generally illustrated, although not in the highest nor always in a creditable style of the art, and are commonly issued once a week, although some of the best known of them are monthly publications. The journals devoted to specialties in agriculture are more apt to be monthly publications. There are several of these journals which are published both in the English and German languages, and half a dozen are exclusively German.

The multiplicity of these journals has prevented any one of them from attaining the large patronage which is enjoyed by several of the leading agricultural papers in Great Britain; and the American journals cannot be claimed to rank with the *Mark Lane Express* and *Agricultural Gazette* of London, either in the fullness or the value of their specially-prepared contents. It is not, however, to be inferred from the superiority of these English agricultural journals that there is any better support accorded to that class of periodicals in Great Britain than in the United States. On the contrary, Mr. John Chalmers Morton, the editor and proprietor of the *Agricultural Gazette*, in a recent appeal for additional subscribers, announced that the enterprise had always been conducted at a loss, and adds that "there is not one of the purely agricultural journals of England which has not for years been spending money unreturned. There is not one of them which is repaying the expenditure upon it". Mr. J. B. Lawes, the eminent agricultural chemist, supplements this statement by the declaration that "the weekly circulation of all the purely agricultural papers published in London does not collectively exceed 10,000 copies". He adds that "the owners of journals devoted to agriculture in the United States count their subscribers by tens of thousands". This latter statement, except in reference to two or three such journals, must be counted an exaggeration.

THE EDUCATIONAL PRESS.

Vicissitudes of educational periodicals.

Educational journalism has grown to be a distinctive feature of the American press, the experience of the pioneers in this field having been as precarious, perhaps, as that of any other class of journalists. Most of the 88 educational journals reported are still in their youth, or are founded upon the wrecks of various ill-starred predecessors, and one authority estimates that there have been at least three hundred of these journals which have lived a longer or shorter period since the first was founded.

The first ventures.

There are several distinct types of this class of journals. The earliest was the official organ of the state superintendent of public instruction, the first example of which was the *District School Journal*, started March 25, 1840, at Geneva, New York, by Francis Dwight. Mr. Dwight sought to make his periodical the medium of official communication between the superintendent and the district-school officers, as well as to supply other information that would be useful to parents, teachers, and pupils. The *Journal* was subsequently removed to Albany, for the purpose of a closer connection with the state educational authorities, and a law was passed, under which the superintendent applied $2,800 to pay for eleven thousand *School Journals*, to be sent monthly into every school district in the state. This appropriation was continued for a number of years; and, as the editor once demonstrated, in response to frequent criticisms upon the use of the state funds to keep his periodical alive, it was all that enabled him to pay his printers' bills. In 1852, with volume XII, the *District School Journal* was united with the New York *Journal of Education*, and in the course of the same year it ceased to exist the legislature of the ensuing winter having declined to make an appropriation for its support.

The *Teachers' Advocate*, founded at Albany in 1845 by T. W. Valantine, was established as the official organ of the State Teachers' Association, and was thus a type of another phase of educational journalism; but its existence was short and uneventful. Some of these official organs, however, have lived long, and have been the means of great good in the advancement of the interests of our system of public education.

State educational journals.

Conspicuous among these are the Pennsylvania and the Indiana *School Journals* and the Ohio *Educational Monthly*. The Pennsylvania *School Journal* was established in 1852 and the Indiana *Journal* in 1856, and both were sustained by the state, as proper and necessary adjuncts to the free-school system. The necessity of state support to keep these journals alive can be seen from the figures

given by the same authority in reference to the Pennsylvania *Journal*. Of its twenty-fifth volume it printed 7,500 copies a month; and by the law of the state the school directors are allowed to subscribe for it out of the school fund. Of the 10,810 who might thus subscribe, 1,272 did so, or about 12 per cent. The number of teachers who subscribed was 1,196, or 7 per cent. of those employed in the state schools. The number of copies paid for was therefore 2,468, and the remainder of the 7,500 copies were mailed gratuitously to the secretaries of school boards, superintendents, and others. As an illustration of the difficulties with which the conductors of these educational journals have to contend, these figures are far more creditable to their zeal, enterprise, and disinterestedness than to the intelligence and public spirit of those engaged in the work of instructing our youth. This experience is in marked contrast to that of the *London School Master*, the leading educational journal of Great Britain, whose books are said to contain the names of 25,000 *bona fide* subscribers.

Private ventures in educational journalism.

The history of private enterprises in the publication of educational journals antedates that of the official organ, and is no more encouraging. The *Academician*, a semi-weekly octavo, appeared in 1818, at $3 a year, its editors being Albert Picket, president of the incorporated society of teachers, and his brother, John W. Picket. It lived through twenty-five issues, which were "dry reading". The *American Journal of Education* was founded in Boston in 1826, and was a pretentious publication of sixty-four pages, at $4 a year. Its conductors announced their endeavor to aid in diffusing enlarged and liberal views of education. It was succeeded, after an unprofitable career, by the *American Annals of Education* in 1830, which lived for ten years longer.

In 1836 the *Common School Assistant* was established at Albany by J. Orville Taylor, who was well known as an educational leader. He confessed at the end of the second year that his enterprise had never paid expenses, and at the end of the fourth volume he abandoned the undertaking.

Barnard's *American Journal of Education*.

Barnard's *American Journal of Education* was founded as a quarterly publication in 1855 by Dr. Henry Barnard and Dr. Abraham Peters, and immediately took rank as the best edited and most valuable of all the ventures of the kind yet seen in this country. It is still published; and in its files may be found some of the best educational literature that has appeared in the United States. (*a*)

COLLEGE JOURNALISM.

The first college periodical.

Closely allied to educational journalism is the college press. In 1800 the precursor of college periodicals was published at Dartmouth college. This diminutive sheet, the *Gazette*, numbered among its contributors Daniel Webster, then an alumnus of some years' standing. Harvard followed in 1810 with the *Lyceum*, to which Edward Everett contributed. In 1827 the *Harvard Register* was started by C. C. Felton. Yale, Williams, Amherst, Hamilton, and other institutions had ventured in the path of journalism before 1835. All of these journals were ephemeral, and compare but poorly with their modern progeny. In 1836 the *Yale Literary Magazine* was founded. The oldest living college periodical, it continues to be in many respects the best.

The *Yale Literary Magazine*.

From the humble beginning at Dartmouth, the college press has multiplied, until it now includes 248 periodicals, from which reports were secured for the census. These publications were mostly monthly, but a fair proportion were of weekly or semi-monthly issue, while several appeared quarterly.

Daily collegiate newspapers.

The extreme development of college journalism was the appearance of two daily newspapers, edited and published by the students of Yale and Harvard universities. The *Yale Record*, established in 1877, was published every morning, except Sundays and holidays, during the collegiate year, at $4 a year, or 3 cents per copy; the *Harvard Daily Echo*, established in 1879, was published at noon each week-day during the term, at $2 40 a year, or 2 cents per single copy. The contents and character of both enterprises are creditable to the enterprise and intelligence of their conductors.

The printing of the collegiate press is necessarily done by contract in every instance, and for this reason it has been found impossible, and it was not deemed desirable, to include it in the statistics of gross product or wages. The editorial work upon the collegiate press is done by boards of editors, selected generally by vote of the classes, and is proffered without compensation.

Advantages of college journalism.

In typographical execution equal, if not superior, to the general press of the land, in range of topics wide and attractive, its articles for the most part the fruit of careful reading, earnest thought, and careful revision, the college journal claims notice and praise. The college paper gives to the student a considerable experience in practical journalism, affords an agreeable and profitable recreation, and gives to the world of patrons and friends of education an insight into the actual life of the college—a thing not to be gained from stately annual catalogues. It advertises in a dignified way the institutions represented, submits college sentiments, motives, projects, and deeds to the test of deliberation and thoughtful perusal, and is a power in the college for good. It is, as some one has said, "the outstanding member of the faculty," and fosters acquaintance and community of feeling with sister institutions. In fine, it cannot but be viewed as an important factor in the advance of higher education.

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a For most of the data contained in the above account of the educational press of the United States the special agent is indebted to an address on "Educational Journalism", delivered before the New York State Teachers' Association by C. W. Bardeen, editor of the *School Bulletin*, in 1881.

Little or nothing has been done in foreign countries in the field of college journalism. The several universities representing, in their undergraduates, fellows, and faculties, the acme of the national culture, are friendly and helpful to the public press; as is notably the case in Greece. No distinctively undergraduate journal, however, is in existence on the continent, and its publication would be discouraged alike by university and national authorities. In England attempts have been made at the great universities, but the success has been comparatively meager. Canada, on the contrary, bids fair to rival the colleges of the United States in this field. E. R. Gould, editor of the *Acta Victoriana*, furnishes a list of eight journals (three being from female colleges or seminaries), which compare creditably with our own leading college periodicals.

No collegiate journalism in other countries.

Several unsuccessful attempts have been made to establish an intercollegiate periodical, the most promising of which was the *University Quarterly*, otherwise known as the *Undergraduate*. Somewhat pretentious in matter and form, it was for a time very successful, and had it been of longer life would have been an honor to American journalism. It originated at New Haven in 1860, and during the few years of its existence abounded in articles of sterling worth. There is unquestionably a field for a similar journal to-day, and efforts now making may supply the want.

Intercollegiate publications.

In addition to the distinctively college press, there is a large class of publications from the schools and academies, similar in aim and scope to the college journals, but of less frequent issue and more ephemeral in character. When published as often as once a month, school journals have been included among the collegiate journals; but the great majority are annuals, and have not been enumerated.

School journalism.

Slightly connected with this particular differentiation of the American press is amateur journalism, of which there are numerous instances; but they have no special significance beyond the testimony they bear to the increasing tendency of American life to seek expression, in all its phases, through the medium of the printing press.

Amateur journalism.

THE SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

A phase of journalism which is lately meeting with great success is the Sunday newspaper. The first journal of the kind known to have been established in this country was the *Sunday Courier*, which made its appearance in New York in 1825, and lived but a few months. But the idea appears to have been a taking one among the men who were dabbling in newspaper enterprises, and after a few years various other Sunday papers made their appearance at intervals, the *Atlas*, started in 1837 by three journeymen printers, being the most successful of them. The records contain the names of more than a dozen such papers in New York prior to the war, only a few of which managed to survive the prevailing sentiment against journals of their character and date of issue. Within the last ten years, however, much of the popular prejudice against the Sunday sheet has been overcome; and some of these papers which publish only on Sunday morning are, on their smaller scale, among the most prosperous in the United States.

The first Sunday newspaper.

The investigations of the census revealed the existence, in 1880, of no less than 252 newspapers which are printed on Sunday morning. Nearly half of these, however, were simply regular Sunday editions of the daily newspapers, 113 of which were printed seven days in the week during the census year, or 365 times a year. The habit of printing a Sunday edition in connection with the six issues of the week is of comparatively recent date, and is rapidly increasing in the principal cities of the United States. In all of these cities the time-honored custom of omitting publication on legal holidays is fast lapsing into desuetude, in recognition of the fact that the American people are a nation of newspaper readers, and desire their regular pabulum from the press, without reference to other interruptions in their daily habits of life.

Statistics of Sunday newspapers.

Quite a large number of daily papers, notably those which are published in the southern and far western cities, are in the habit of printing a Sunday morning and omitting the Monday morning edition. This habit is one that originated with the New Orleans *Picayune*. It answers, partly at least, the religious prejudice against the Sunday press—all the work upon which is done on Saturday night or in the early hours of Sunday morning, while the papers published on Monday morning are generally all prepared and put into type during the hours of Sunday.

The prejudice against the Sunday paper, as it first presented itself in New York and other cities, was largely due to the fact that its contents were of a character which religious people regarded as especially unfit for Sabbath-day reading. They were a curious hodge-podge of miscellaneous reading, partly literary, partly political, much given to gossip of the society-newspaper style, and frequently addicted to the effort to increase their circulation by the publication of sensational matter, sometimes of a prurient character.

The prejudice against Sunday newspapers.

The Sunday editions of the regular daily papers are generally made up of a lighter character of reading matter than that which is found in the daily issues, and are especially prepared for acceptable reading in the family circle.

Sunday editions of the daily press.

Sunday journalism has developed in this country to an extent not seen in England or on the continent. May's *Directory* for 1881 gives 10 journals, all published in London, which are recognized as Sunday newspapers, and it adds that, as a matter of fact, there are but two—the *Observer* and the *Sunday Figaro*—published on Sunday alone, the others issuing editions on preceding or following days.

THE PROFESSIONAL AND THE TRADE PRESS.

A thriving class of periodicals is that devoted to the interests of the professional pursuits. There is a great variety of these papers. The professions whose publications have been grouped in this inquiry are those of the law, medicine and surgery, teaching, and science and mechanics; and as no such grouping has been made heretofore in the census, it is impossible to give a statement of the growth of this class of journals during the decade. In 1872 the advertising directories gave the names of 71 periodicals devoted to medicine and surgery; this inquiry reveals a list of 114, with an aggregate circulation per issue of 315,179 copies. There were in the United States 18 medical journals in 1880. Of law journals there were 23 in 1872, and the number in 1880 was 45, with an aggregate circulation per issue of 55,215 copies. England had 21 law journals in 1880.

Statistics of professional periodicals.

Law and medical journals.

Allusion has already been made to the 88 journals devoted to the educational interests, which is exclusive of the 160 school and college periodicals, which do not seem to belong properly to the same class. To science and mechanics the energies of 68 journals were regularly devoted in the census year. From the latter classification the attempt was made to exclude all periodicals which can be more properly described as trade journals, although the distinction was at times a vague one.

The circulation of these journals is of course confined to the members of each profession, and is much more limited than their membership. They have been found invaluable aids to professional study, and their conduct reflects the highest possible credit upon those engaged in the enterprises. The medical and surgical journals of the United States especially rank very high, and are much prized in foreign schools. They keep fully abreast of the latest advances in the several branches of the profession, and their columns have come to be the receptacles for the best work of the most skillful physicians and surgeons. The various branches of the profession are represented by special journals, dentistry, for example, having five periodicals of exceptional value. The *American Journal of Insanity* has been conducted by the physicians in charge of the New York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, New York, for thirty-six years, and is known as an authority on lunacy practice all over the civilized world; it also ranks as the oldest of existing journals devoted to this subject. The law journals publish promptly and accurately digests of the latest decisions in the courts of all the states, and they have thus become quite as valuable to the profession as the law library.

Importance of the professional press.

The trade press, as may be called, has increased rapidly of late years, and when the census was taken it numbered 248 journals, which were devoted to the interests of one or another of our manufactures. Many of these journals are conducted with marked enterprise and ability, and are among the best specimens of the typographical art which issue from the American press; and there is now no considerable industry in the United States which has not one or more journals devoted to this interest, their attention being largely taken up in the discussion of new processes of manufacture and in careful analyses of the markets. But incidentally they publish much interesting literature, often specially prepared, which bears more or less directly upon the particular industry with which they are associated, or its collateral branches.

The trade press.

ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPERS.

Illustrated journalism supplies a peculiar and fruitful phase in the history of the newspaper press of all countries. The first attempt in this direction was the famous *Penny Magazine*, founded in London in 1832, which added immensely to its popularity by making a specialty of illustrations. Its wood-cuts were indifferently executed, but they carried the paper even among people who could not read; and the friends of popular education found it one of the best educational agencies England ever had. It was followed by *Punch* in 1841, a periodical based upon the idea that the picture is the natural and realistic complement of linguistic wit and humor. The pictures in *Punch* were for a long time as poor as its wit was trivial; but it gradually drew to its assistance the famous caricaturists and writers of that day, and with the aid of the pencils or the brains of John Leech, Thackeray, Richard Doyle, Mark Lemon, and others *Punch* reached the popularity and success to which both artistic and literary excellence still entitle it. It found a number of imitators, of which *Fun*, *Judy*, and *The Hornet* are the best known.

The first illustrated journal.

The *Illustrated London News* was started in 1843. Its illustrations were cheap and inferior at first; but from the date of the great exhibition, in 1851, they became good specimens of the constant improvement in wood-cut engraving, and the journal itself reaped enormous profits, its circulation on occasions mounting as high as 150,000 per issue. The success of the *Illustrated London News* was well assured before any attempt was made to start a similar publication in the United States.

The *Illustrated London News*.

The first venture in this direction appeared in Boston, in *Gleason's Pictorial*, by Gleason & Ballou. This journal was shortly removed to New York, where it reappeared in January, 1853, as the *Illustrated News of New York*, published by Barnum & Beach, with Frank Leslie as managing foreman. It lived but one year. After its suspension Frank Leslie established his *Illustrated Newspaper*, which rapidly grew into a profitable undertaking. The first number of *Harper's Weekly, a Journal of Civilization*, appeared January 3, 1857. The few engravings of the first numbers were merely illustrative of the text

First American illustrated journals.

of fiction and description; but very shortly the events of the day began to be illustrated, and the popularity and success of *Harper's Weekly* were at once assured. The increase both in the number and character of its illustrations has kept pace with the rapid development in the art of wood-cut illustration.

Illustrated daily journalism.

In the meanwhile a great number of illustrated papers of one kind and another had appeared in the American field, most of them, however, like the *Scientific American*, subordinating illustration to text. It remained for the proprietors of the New York *Graphic*, in 1873, to discover the possibility of the application of illustration to the immediate news of every day, and they issued the first illustrated daily journal of the world on March 3 of that year. The successful carrying out of this idea was rendered possible by the improvements in the art of photolithographic printing, which permitted the immediate transfer of the artist's work to stone plates, from which it could be printed. There are a number of methods of preparing pictures for presentation, none of which require explanation in this connection. It may be said generally of this photolithographic work that it has the great advantage over the ordinary wood-cut of preserving in detail the exact peculiarities of the artist, and enables a journal like the *Graphic* to reproduce, in admirable manner, perfect fac-similes of the best artistic work at a comparatively slight expense. The *Graphic* shares with the *Illustrated London News* and the Paris *Le Monde Illustré*, *Harper's Weekly*, and the *Illustrated News of New York* the honor of pictorially representing, in spirited illustration, the great events of every continent. In the meanwhile the London *Graphic*, established in 1870, had given a great advance to illustrated journalism by inducing artists and painters of the highest class, who had hitherto held aloof from such work, to contribute directly toward the art education of the people. There are now a number of illustrated journals, both monthly and weekly, which contribute the finest specimens of the pictorial art to current literature.

The *Graphic*.

The use of illustration in class periodicals.

The use of the illustration has become quite common among the class periodicals of the United States, the census inquiry revealing that there were in 1880 no less than 481 periodicals which were regularly illustrated. These journals are enumerated, under their proper classification, in Table I. Their popularity and success are both enhanced by the pictorial feature, and the quality of illustration in their columns is steadily improving with the improvements in the processes of producing good illustrations at cheaper rates.

THE FOREIGN PRESS—GERMAN-AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

An unique phase of American journalism.

A distinctive peculiarity of the American press, almost unique in this country, is the large number of journals published in the languages of the European countries. In 1872 there were 523 of these journals, and in 1880 the number had risen to 799, which is 7 per cent. of all the periodicals of every kind and description published in the United States. This feature of our newspaper press is so noteworthy that it was deemed proper to prepare special tables (see Tables VIII and IX), in which the various data relating to the foreign papers published in this country are grouped with reference to those of each language, by states and territories. The fifteen languages in which papers are printed, beside the English, were the following, those which have appeared in the press since 1872 being marked with a star (*): German, French, Spanish, * Danish, Swedish, Italian, * Chinese, Norwegian, Bohemian, * Polish, * Dutch, Indian, * Irish, Portuguese, and * Catalan.

An index of the character of immigration.

This class of journalism is a sure index of the effect of the immense foreign immigration upon our civilization, and may be regarded as indisputable evidence of the superior intelligence of the class of citizens who seek new homes in the United States. The proportion of newspaper readers among them, as judged by the circulation of these papers, is certainly larger than the proportion of newspaper readers among those who remain behind; and when we have regard for the large proportion who are supplied by periodicals published in English, the ratio is indefinitely increased.

The number and success of these journals afford striking testimony to the tenacity with which the foreign-born citizens of the United States stick to the mother tongue in spite of the difficulties and embarrassments its use involves. Another explanation of their success is found in the eagerness of the foreign-born citizen to learn at regular intervals the news from home, which many of these papers make it an especial point to supply in even fuller degree than they do the local news, just as the first colonial newspapers devoted the greater part of their space and effort to the republication of the news from Great Britain.

The German press.

The number and circulation of the German-American newspapers, as compared to that of the other papers in foreign languages, are out of all proportion to the number of German citizens, as compared either with the French, the Italian, or the Scandinavian. There were, in 1880, 641 German periodicals, of which 80 were daily newspapers, 466 weekly newspapers, and 95 periodicals devoted to specific objects, and published monthly, semi-monthly, etc.

The first German-American newspaper.

The first German newspaper printed on this continent was published by that eminent pioneer printer, Christopher Souer, or Sauer, at Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1739. He also printed a German almanac (Thomas, v. 1, p. 272). Another newspaper in the German language was published weekly in Philadelphia as early as May, 1743. Its printer was Joseph Crelius, and its name is understood by Thomas to have been the *High Dutch Pennsylvania Journal*. It existed for several years. In 1748 Godhart

Armbruster commenced a fortnightly publication in the same place in the German language, which he called *Die Zeitung*, and which was described by an advertisement in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* as "a Dutch and English gazette, containing the freshest advices, foreign and domestick, with other entertaining and useful matters in both languages, adapted to the convenience of such as incline to learn either", printed "at the German printing office, in Arch street; price five shillings per annum". Franklin at one time printed one of these papers.

In 1762 Henry Miller commenced in Philadelphia the publication of *Der Wöchentliche Philadelphische Staatsbote* with German types, which was continued until the British took possession of the city in 1777. Revived again after the evacuation, the journal continued until 1812, when it was finally discontinued altogether.

The early German press of Philadelphia.

For a considerable period during its existence there were two English and German papers published contemporaneously every week in Philadelphia—a fact which is chiefly significant as bearing out the ordinary statements regarding the number and the intelligence of the Germans who were among the early settlers in Philadelphia. The original German printing outfit established in the city, like the first press introduced into Boston, was at the expense of a London society, which was formed, in the case of Philadelphia, for the purpose of "promoting religious knowledge among the German emigrants to Pennsylvania". School books and religious tracts in large numbers were printed from this press, and one at least of the German newspapers of which mention has been made was a direct outgrowth from it.

Statistics of the German press.

In 1810 there were eight German newspapers, all weekly, published within the limits of the state of Pennsylvania, and one published in both German and English; but there is no record up to this time of the establishment of any German newspaper in any other state. Of these nine German journals, one only was printed in Philadelphia, two in Lancaster, one in Carlisle, two in Reading, two in Easton, and one in Harrisburg. One of these—the Reading *Adler*—was founded in 1796, and has been in continuous publication ever since. It is now the oldest German newspaper in the United States, and there are but fourteen existing papers which can boast an earlier date of establishment. The next German newspaper in seniority of existence is the Lancaster (Pennsylvania) *Der Volksfreund und Beobachter*, which was founded in 1808, as a federal organ, by William Hamilton & Co.

The German daily press of the United States.

In the interval there have grown up in all the large cities German newspaper establishments which are marvels of business thrift and prosperity. In cities like New York, Cincinnati, and Saint Louis the daily German newspapers reach circulations which nearly equal those of the most prosperous English papers, and divide with them the regular advertising patronage. The New York *Staats-Zeitung*, which was founded in 1834 as a weekly paper, became a tri-weekly in 1842 and a daily in 1845, enjoys a daily circulation which is not exceeded by that of more than four of the English metropolitan dailies. It is claimed for the *Staats-Zeitung* that it has the largest circulation of any daily newspaper printed in the German language in the world, none of the papers published in Vienna, Berlin, Cologne, or Frankfort being its peers in this respect, or, it may with truth be added, in other respects. (*a*) It is edited with the same care, skill, and ability which distinguish its English contemporaries in the metropolis, all of the news of the Associated Press being nightly translated for its columns, and the same spirit of enterprise marked its method of conducting all the departments. One feature of its circulation is unique among metropolitan dailies, all of its issue being taken by the regularly appointed carriers to the residences of subscribers, and its actual subscription list is probably as large as that of any New York daily. In Cincinnati the *Volksblatt*, founded as a weekly in 1836 and as a daily in 1838, stands equally well. In Saint Louis the daily circulation of the German papers is 21 per cent. of the aggregate daily circulation of the city; in New York it is 10 per cent., and in Cincinnati 28 per cent.

The New York *Staats-Zeitung*.

Growth of the German press in America.

In 1850 there were published in the United States 133 German newspapers, which number had been reduced to 76—according to Coggeshall—in 1856. In the latter year there were 26 German dailies in existence, of which four were published in Cincinnati, three each in New York, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, and Saint Louis, two each in Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and New Orleans, and one each in Louisville, Chicago, Belleville, and Newark. There are now 80 German dailies published in thirty-nine cities of the Union; and there is hardly a town of size sufficient to afford good support to a weekly English newspaper, and around which there is a considerable settlement of German population, which does not also support a German weekly. Pennsylvania still holds its own, as it has from the first, as the chief locality for German publications; but of late years the most rapid increase in the German publications has been observable in the larger western cities and in the rural towns of the Northwest.

Present statistics of the German press.

There were published in the United States during the census year 641 periodicals in the German language. Of these, 80 were published daily, 466 weekly, and 95 at all other periods. The aggregate number of copies of the dailies per issue was 447,954; weeklies, 1,326,248; all others, 708,060, and the average subscription price of the dailies was $7 81, and of the weeklies and all others, $2 01. The amount paid annually in wages was $2,398,475 89, an average of $4,164 03 to each establishment, and the gross value of annual product was $7,737,299 40. The number of persons employed was 4,064—3,964 males

a It has been estimated that from 60,000 to 75,000 of the German-American newspapers are regularly circulated in the German Empire.

and 100 females. The aggregate number of pounds of paper used per issue was 209,146.50, an average of 326.28 pounds to each paper, and the aggregate reams of paper per issue was 5,268.74. The total number of German papers established in the census year was 41; suspended, 33.

Vicissitudes of the German press.

The German newspapers have their vicissitudes; and the ratio of suspensions to new establishments is probably somewhat larger than among newspapers printed in English. The great majority of existing German journals of all kinds have been founded within the last twenty-five years, and it was stated by Coggeshall in 1856 that of the 72 German papers he found then existing, only 21 had been in existence for nine years, and 15 of the 21 thus enumerated have since ceased to exist.

THE FRENCH-AMERICAN PRESS.

The French press of the United States.

The early history of American newspapers published in the French language is necessarily one of isolation, the first venture of this kind of which there is any trace being the *Courrier de Boston*, a weekly newspaper, printed on a sheet of crown quarto by Samuel Hall, in Boston, in April 1789, for J. Nancrede, a Frenchman, who then taught his native language at the university. It was published only six months. (*a*)

New Orleans.

Several newspapers were published in the province of Orleans immediately after its purchase by the United States, a majority of which were either published in French, or in French and English jointly. Of the ten papers which Thomas discovered there in 1810, one tri-weekly was in French, one daily was in English, and one daily was in English and French; and three weeklies were in English and French, with a Spanish weekly and semi-weekly. None of the papers enumerated by him are now in existence. In the same year, however, *Le Propagateur Catholique*, a French Catholic journal, was founded, and is still in existence. *L'Abeille*, one of the two prosperous French dailies now in existence there, was founded in 1827. In 1856 there were but four French papers published in the entire country, two of which were in New Orleans, one in New York, and one in Nauvoo, Illinois.

Statistics of the French-American press.

In 1880 there were five French daily newspapers, with an aggregate circulation per issue of 21,500, published one in San Francisco, California, and two each in New Orleans, Louisiana, and New York city. There were 30 weekly French newspapers and 6 French journals of other periods of issue. The aggregate circulation per issue of these 36 periodicals was 54,810. They were located in the following states: California, 4; Illinois, 1; Louisiana, 13; Massachusetts, 4; Michigan, 2; Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 1; New York, 8; Ohio, 1; and Rhode Island, 1. Three of the French publications were founded in the census year, and one of the number suspended. There have been several efforts to establish French weekly newspapers at points in Vermont where irruptions of French Canadians have located. *L'Union Canadienne* was published for a short time at Vergennes, Vermont, and *L'Idée Nouvelle*, with its reading matter in alternate French and English columns, was printed for a short time in Burlington, Vermont, in the interests of Canadian annexation. The *North Star*, at Caribou, in the extreme northern extremity of Maine, surrounded by the French and Swedish settlements, introduced departments in both languages during its brief existence. Journals of this type are not likely to ever prove successful in that part of the United States.

The *Courrier des États-Unis*.

The leading French newspaper of the United States, the *Courrier des États-Unis*, founded March 1, 1828, is now published in New York city every morning, including Sunday, with a weekly edition on Saturday. The idea of its founder was to publish in the states an organ in the French language, and to excite attention to French literature, which at that time was entirely ignored in this country. This idea excluded consideration of politics, commercial interests, news, or international interests; and it is somewhat surprising that the paper should have met with the prompt success that attended it. It was published weekly, in eight quarto pages, at a subscription price of $8, but in less than two years it became a semi-weekly. In 1839 it became a tri-weekly, and three years later, in May, 1851, the daily editions were commenced. In addition to its regular weekly editions, the *Courrier* publishes a weekly that is especially made up for circulation in Europe, and is largely sent there. The other weekly editions may now be found in the most distant points of the continent wherever French settlements exist of any size, including the Canadas, Louisiana, the Pacific coast, Mexico, the West Indies, and Central and South America.

The *Courrier* owes its remarkable success to the business sagacity and journalistic instincts of Frederic Gaillardet, who took charge of it in 1839. He thus tersely defined his idea of the functions of the journal he sought to make and succeeded in making:

> There is a great field to be occupied by a newspaper which can become both the representative and the defender of the French nation in America, which will uphold the traditions of our manners, of our customs, and of our language among the populations of French origin; which can offer itself as a friend and ally to this population in upholding its native idioms and ideas, and in carrying the French diction to all parts of the New World—it will sustain and rally round it all those who speak the language, and of these different scattered members it shall make, if it is possible to do it, one body and one spirit.

The *Courrier* has maintained itself successfully and with great credit ever since, although its circulation has at no time approximated to those which the German dailies of that metropolis have long enjoyed. It is edited

a Thomas.

with discretion and ability, and its peculiarity is its adaptation of several of the unique features of the daily journals of Paris, including the printing of a serial story in daily installments. The rival of the *Courrier*, *Le Messager Franco-Américain*, was established in 1859, and publishes also a weekly, on Sunday, and a semi-weekly, which appears on Sunday and Thursday. It partakes of the characteristics of the *Courrier*.

THE WELSH-AMERICAN PRESS.

The first newspaper in the Welsh language in America made its appearance in the city of New York, as a semi-monthly, in the year 1832. It was called *Cymro America*, and was first printed wholly in the Welsh, then in Welsh and English. It lived less than a year, owing, perhaps, to the panic caused by the cholera. Its editor was J. A. Williams, a printer.

The Welsh periodical press of the United States.

In January, 1838, Rev. William Rowlands, D. D., established the first Welsh monthly in America, *Y Cyfaill o'r Hen Wlad*, in New York city, and except for a few years continued to publish it until his death, in 1866. It was printed for a time in Rome, New York, and Scranton, Pennsylvania, but has been published in Utica, New York, for many years. After Dr. Rowlands' death, the magazine was bought by the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists (whose organ it was), and was for a time edited by Rev. William Roberts, D. D., and Rev. Morgan A. Ellis. Rev. Dr. Roberts, Utica, has been its sole editor for a number of years. It contains forty pages octavo, and of late years has been more strictly religious than before the establishment of weekly Welsh papers.

In 1840 Rev. Robert Everett, D. D., of Steuben, Oneida county, New York, commenced the publication of *Y Cenhadwr* (*The Messenger*) in the interest of the Welsh Congregationalists. It was at first printed in the Utica *Herald* office, and was then removed to the editor's home, in Steuben. After Dr. Everett's death, in 1875, it was published by his son, Lewis Everett, who died in 1881, when the magazine was purchased by Rev. Edward Davies, of Waterville, New York. These two publications have been of great benefit to the Welsh people, though the circulation of neither of them ever reached 2,000. In 1842 Dr. Everett published *Y Dyngarwrr* (*The Philanthropist*), devoted to the anti-slavery cause, but in about two years this was merged in *Y Cenhadwr*. In 1850 and 1851 he also published *Y Detholydd* (*The Eclectic*), consisting of selections from the magazines of Wales.

About 1840 or 1841 a monthly magazine was started in New York city in the interest of the Baptists by Rev. Dr. Phillips. This was called *Y Beread*. It lived less than a year; but in 1842 it was revived in Utica as *Y Seren Orllewinol* (*The Western Star*), under the editorship of Rev. William T. Phillips. It passed into the hands of Rev. Richard Edwards (one of its compositors), who removed it to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, where it was published for many years. Its circulation never reached 1,000, and it finally suspended.

In 1853 John M. Jones established *Y Cylchgrawn Cenedlaethol* (*The National Magazine*), and published it about two years and a half. It was a purely literary journal, consisting largely of selections from Welsh magazines. In 1856 Rev. John Jones published *Y Golygydd* (*The Editor*) in Cincinnati, Ohio, but it lived but a short time. In 1857 Rev. William Roberts, D. D., commenced to republish *Y Traethodydd* (*The Essayist*), a Welsh quarterly review, with American additions. It was issued for about four years. In April, 1876, Rev. O. Griffiths started *Y Wawr* (*The Dawn*) at Utica, where it is still published monthly. In 1848 Evan E. Roberts, of Utica, began to publish *Haul Gomer* (*Gomer's Sun*), a semi-monthly newspaper. It was obliged to suspend in about nine months on account of the difficulty in procuring Welsh compositors. In 1858 *Yr Arweinydd* (*The Leader*), another semi-monthly magazine, was published in Rome, New York, by R. R. Meredith, and continued to appear three or four years. *Y Bardd* (*The Poet*) was published for a few months by Thomas G. Price, in 1858, at Minersville, Pennsylvania, and about the same time a few numbers of *Y Ford Gron* (*The Round Table*) appeared, issued by a company. It did not succeed. *Blodau'r Oes ar Ysgol*, a monthly magazine for children, appeared in 1870, published by Hugh J. Hughes, in New York city. On the death of Mr. Hughes it passed into the hands T. S. Griffiths and W. Apmadoc, Utica, who sold it to Rev. M. A. Ellis, Cincinnati. Shortly after it suspended. R. T. Daniels, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, published a small monthly for a short time in 1871. It was called *Y Negesydd*. In the same year, 1871, a company started a small monthly in Hyde Park, Pennsylvania—*Yr Ymwelydd*. It was short-lived.

January 2, 1851, John M. Jones, of New York city, published the first number of *Y Drych* (*The Mirror*), the first weekly Welsh newspaper printed in America. In December, 1854, he sold it to a stock company. In a couple of years it passed into the hands of J. W. Jones, then to J. Mather Jones, and is now owned by Thomas J. Griffiths, who has printed it in Utica for nearly twenty years. Mr. J. W. Jones became one of its editors in its second or third year, and has been its chief editor (except for a short time) ever since. J. C. Roberts has been associated with him for about twelve years. In May, 1855, J. M. Jones commenced to publish *Y Cymro Americaidd* (*The Cambro-American*) in New York, and continued its publication until the war broke out, when it suspended. In the beginning of 1854 a stock company in Utica started *Y Gwyliedydd Americanaidd* (*The American Watchman*). It was printed at the office of the Utica *Herald* until 1855, when it was bought by the *Drych* company.

Sketch of the Welsh-American weekly press.

In 1868 a stock company established the *Baner America* in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and published it for several years. It then passed into the hands of Hon. T. J. Phillips, Scranton. It was sold in 1877 to T. J. Griffiths, proprietor of the *Drych*, with which paper it was merged. In 1872 a company commenced the publication of *Y Wasg* (*The*

Press) in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where it is still published. There have been other weekly papers of a political character published for campaign purposes, such as *Seren Oneida*, *Cyfaill yr Undeb*, *Yr Amserau*, in Utica; *Y Gwron Democrataidd*, in New York; and *Tarian y Gweithiwr*, in Scranton, Pennsylvania.

A literary class does not exist among the Welsh people in America; and the contributors to the magazines and newspapers come partly from among the clergy, but more largely from the mechanics and artisans, especially the miners. The contents are largely tinged with theology and theological discussions; but news about the Welsh people in Wales and in America is the main feature. The Welsh journals do not, of course, equal the best English publications; but, considering that they are largely written by men and women of the working classes, and are circulated among such a small constituency, they testify to much mental activity and a high degree of culture among those who labor for daily bread in other than literary pursuits. (*a*)

In 1880 there were 5 Welsh periodicals, and their aggregate circulation was 19,880. Four of these 5 periodicals were published in the state of New York, and the fifth in the state of Pennsylvania.

THE AMERICAN PRESS IN OTHER LANGUAGES.

The Italian press.

There was an Italian newspaper started in New York city in 1854. In 1880 the number had increased to 4, with a circulation of 6,600. Three of these were published in California, and the fourth in New York.

The Norwegian press.

A Norwegian paper was published in Wisconsin as early as 1850. There are now 17 Norwegian periodicals, 1 of which is a daily, published in Chicago; 11 are weeklies, located in the northwestern states of Iowa (6), Illinois (4), Minnesota (3), Wisconsin (1), and Dakota territory (1), and having an aggregate circulation of 44,470.

The Swedish press.

The Swedish papers, located in the states of California (1), Illinois (10), New York (4), Minnesota (4), Kansas (1), Michigan (1), and Nebraska (1), were, in 1880, 24 in number, 22 of them weekly, with an aggregate circulation per issue of 79,455.

The Spanish press.

The Spanish papers were 26 in number, 2 of them daily—1 in San Antonio and 1 in San Francisco—and 12 of them weeklies, and together they had a circulation aggregating 66,000. The weekly and other Spanish papers were published in Arizona (1), California (6), Missouri (1), New Mexico (4), New York (9), and Texas (5).

In 1850, when there were but 3 newspapers in San Francisco, 1 was in Spanish.

The Danish press.

There were eight Danish papers published in the states of California (1), Illinois (4), Michigan (1), Nebraska (1), and Wisconsin (1), 6 of them weeklies, and all of them combined having a circulation per sue of 3,200 copies.

The Dutch press.

Nine journals, eight of them weekly, were printed in the Dutch language. These were located in the states of Iowa (2), Michigan (6), and Wisconsin (1), and their united circulation per issue was 11,000.

The Bohemian press.

The Bohemian-speaking population of the United States is noticeably successful in sustaining periodicals, there being, in 1880, 13 printed in this language, 2 of them daily—1 each in New York and Chicago—and 11 of them weekly, with a circulation of 25,150. The 11 weeklies were located in the states of Illinois (3), Iowa (1), Nebraska (1), New York (2), Ohio (1), Texas (1), and Wisconsin (2).

The Polish and Portuguese papers were two each, with aggregate circulations of 5,000 and 10,000, respectively.

There was one paper each in Catalan and in Irish printed in New York city.

The Chinese press.

Among the curiosities of the American press are the two newspapers published in San Francisco, California, in the Chinese language. These papers are as widely different from anything else published in this country as it is possible to be. *The Oriental* (*Wah Kee*) was established in 1875 by Yee Jenn, who learned the job-printing business subsequent to his arrival in this country, one year previously. He makes use of about 7,000 of the Chinese characters; and, as he has never been able to import Chinese type to this country, all the characters in the paper are formed by hand with a peculiar ink. The sheet, when thus prepared, is impressed upon a smooth stone, over which is constructed a crude machine answering for a press. Upon the stone as thus impressed each separate sheet of the edition is placed, subjected to pressure, and when removed is found to be printed with duplicate characters. The process is one of primitive lithography. When the edition is worked, the stone is chemically cleaned for the next paper. The contents of *Wah Kee* consist of advertisements, some San Francisco local news, and extracts and news from the Chinese press. It is sold at 10 cents a copy, or $5 a year, and claims a circulation of 1,000 copies, many of which are sent to China. The second Chinese paper, "The Chinese-English newspaper" (*Tong Fan San Bo*), was established a year later, is very similar in contents and appearance, and is prepared and printed in the same manner. It claims a circulation of 750, which is said to be regularly increasing. It is sold at the same price. Both these Chinese journals are weekly. (*b*)

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a The special agent is indebted to Mr. Benjamin F. Lewis, of Utica, New York, for the historical data of the Welsh-American press.

b A Chinese newspaper was first established in San Francisco in 1853.—Rev. Henry Cotton.

Two Indian journals, two of them weekly, are printed in the Indian territory, one of them half in English and half in Cherokee.

The full details of these foreign papers will be found in Tables IX and XIV.

The location of this foreign American press is worth attention, as indicating with much the same fidelity as the census tables of nativity the states in which the larger colonies of the several nationalities of our foreign-born citizens are located.

The difference between the population of the United States and that of Great Britain is well illustrated by the difference in the statistics of the foreign press of the two countries. Contrasted with the figures above given, there were in Great Britain in 1880 but 23 journals published in all languages other than the English. Of these, six were published in the French language, including three in the Channel Islands, and but three in the German language. There was one paper printed in the Italian language, and one was published in English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish combined. One paper was printed partly in Gaelic, and eleven were in Welsh. With the exception of an occasional English newspaper, published for the benefit of the English-speaking travelers, there are few journals on the continent of Europe in a language other than that indigenous to the country. The French newspapers printed in several European cities hardly form an exception to this rule, as they are read by the native population.

THE NOMENCLATURE OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

The nomenclature of the American press presents a curious study, and during the colonial period there was little disposition to seek for diversity of title. In nearly every colony the first newspaper established was a *Gazette*, as has been seen; and until after the revolution that name was as frequent as all others combined. Of the thirty-seven newspapers in existence in 1775, sixteen were *Gazettes*. The second name most frequent of adoption was the *Mercury*, adapted from the *Mercurie* of the Elizabethan era in England. Then followed, in order, the *Journal*, *Post-Boy*, *Packet*, *Courant*, *Post*, and *Herald*—names obviously suggested by the functions of the newspaper or typical of the methods of its delivery. The changed conditions that surrounded American journalism immediately following the revolution were immediately illustrated in the rapid variations in newspaper nomenclature. The intimate relations of the press to political parties was proclaimed in the new titles which made their appearance, and the *Democrat*, the *Republican*, the *Whig*, the *Constitutionalist*, the *Patriot*, the *Federalist*, the *Palladium*, the *American*, and titles of similar significance, became the predominating ones. The name *Advertiser* began also to appear frequently during this period, generally as a secondary caption, in recognition of the growing importance of the periodical press as a medium of business communication between the individuals of a community. As early as 1812, as may be seen from the list of the newspapers of that day elsewhere published, the tendency toward unique and fantastic newspaper titles was well developed. This tendency has continued ever since, particularly in the more recently settled sections of the United States, where it has not only become excessive to a degree unknown in other countries, but has been carried to extremes bordering on the absurd.

UNITED STATES vs. ENGLISH JOURNALISM.

Unique conditions of journalism in the United States.

The periodical press of England and the United States contrasted.

It is difficult to institute a rigid comparison between the press of the United States and that of other countries, because the conditions of existence are totally unlike. In general development the periodical literature of the United States and that of Great Britain present many points in common, and there has been in both countries, progressing simultaneously, the same remarkable development of the special or technical press. The regard for the interests of particular trades, professions, and fields of inquiry has stimulated the printing presses of both countries to a degree seen nowhere else, and may perhaps be ascribed to the popularization of the higher lines of thought and intelligence. In what may be called its abstruse press, Germany is superior to either the United States or England, and France is not behind them; but the journals of which we are speaking are of the kind which are fitted to the wants of the many rather than to the few, and in the effort to lift the former up to a higher grade the special press of the United States may take an undoubted precedence of that of England.

This tendency is, if anything, carried to too great an extreme in the United States—a fact clearly ascribable to the greater and closer competition here, and the consequent disposition to resort to literary and typographical devices for securing the patronage which others possess and endeavor to retain. There are fewer of this class of journals, in proportion to the population superficially interested in them, in England than in the United States. This is due to the more gradual English development of this class of periodical literature—a development which was well under way while the ordinary newspaper press was getting its first foothold in the United States.

England, however, has not been free from the influences of artificial stimulus in her press history. In 1846, when the railroad mania was at its height in Great Britain, there were no fewer than eighteen journals, some of them of diurnal issue, which sprang into existence, made money while the excitement lasted, and disappeared with the collapse of the bubble. In 1851 only three of these periodicals survived, and at present, notwithstanding the

great and healthy growth of the English railroad system, there are but four journals published in the interest of railroads, beside two which are devoted to the cause of railway employés. We have in the United States as many strong and well-sustained newspaper establishments as has Great Britain; but we have an infinitely larger number that are weak and even ephemeral, like the English railway periodicals of 1846.

The tendency in England is toward the consolidation of popular support around the journalistic establishments which have long existed and are able to be liberally conducted. Such has not been the tendency in the United States, certainly not until within a few years, and then only with respect to a class of newspapers like the metropolitan press. That such will be the tendency ultimately we are led to believe, not only by the experience of English journalism, but by the obvious drift already apparent here, and by a firm conviction of what is best and natural in the premises.

Typographical superiority of the English press.

It is natural, under the circumstances, that in typographical characteristics the special or class journals of Great Britain should, as a rule, be far superior to those of the United States. The art of printing has reached such great perfection in both countries that to command its best results requires only the command of the means. Many of the technical journals of this country are execrably printed, because the use of modern type, good paper, and improved machinery is not warranted by the receipts. In the struggle for existence the American journals permit their columns to be disfigured by venturesome advertisers, who will pay for monstrosities of type or wood-cut to attract attention, and will pay for nothing else. These things are inevitable until such time as publishers shall be able to dictate terms to their advertising patrons, instead of accepting dictation from them.

Paper and imprint compared.

The quality of paper used in England is, as a rule, better than that which is commonly employed here. It is better, not because it is more easily obtainable, but because more money is paid for it. The imprint is generally clearer, partly because of the better quality of the paper and partly because of the greater care and expense bestowed upon the press-work. The display of advertisements is almost uniformly in better taste, in better classification, and with greater regard for the requirements of typographical beauty.

While all this must be said by way of a general comparison of the typography of English and American periodicals, it is still true that we have individual publications in the United States, in goodly numbers, which are typographically equal to anything done in England or on the continent. In every large American city there are journals which present regularly an appearance which is creditable to the art in its best development. This is becoming strikingly true in the case of our metropolitan dailies and their auxiliary issues.

Daily press of Great Britain and the United States contrasted.

The contrast between the daily journalism of Great Britain and that of the United States is different, yet it is quite as marked. The London and the New York daily newspaper display an equal amount of enterprise in the collection of the news of the world, but it is exerted in different ways, and its results are spread before the people in accordance with different notions of what is the most effective. The London journal is regarded by the average American as heavy and stupid; while the average Englishman is apt to look upon the American daily as altogether too frothy and superficial to be profitable reading. It has for many years been the custom in London to employ the best attainable literary ability in constant editorial writing, as well as in continental and other correspondence. More and more every year the American journals of the metropolitan and large provincial cities tend in the same direction, and the American editor now enjoys a salary which will average as high as that of any other professional man. (*a*) But the mark of scholarship and of painstaking work is not as discernible in the editorial writing of the daily press of this country, nor is there, perhaps, the same opportunity for its display. The erudite disquisition which is of daily appearance in the British press is displaced in American newspapers by a far wider variety of information and a far more miscellaneous collocation of reading matter. The intimate relations of Great Britain with continental politics led the chief daily journals many years since to the establishment of expensive and ably equipped bureaus in the European capitals, whose special telegrams fill column after column of reading space, to the exclusion of a large portion of that more miscellaneous reading matter which the American newspaper supplies in such a bountiful manner.

The editorial work contrasted.

Superior features of the American daily press.

This is displaced in American journals by a multiplicity of news items, telegraphic and otherwise, in which are mirrored every day the multiform if somewhat monotonous life of fifty millions of people, living at peace with each other and working out a civilization as varied as it is extensive. The American press uniformly publishes more news, even though it is not better, than its

a It may be doubted whether the general staff of a London newspaper, with perhaps the single exception of the *Times*, is better paid than a staff of corresponding numbers in New York. A few writers here and there may receive a higher rate of remuneration, but put all expenses together, and the New York paper will be found to cost the most in its production. Reporters in London receive from £2 to £4 a week. Men could not be got to do the same kind of work here for a corresponding price. The New York dailies pay more for editorial articles than their London contemporaries, always excluding one paper from the comparison. Again, the chief editors in this country are generally in part proprietors, and have their shares given to them, or at least acquire them on easy terms.—L. J. Jennings, in *Galaxy*, volume IX, No. 4.

Mr. James Grant, in 1872, in making a comparison between the salaries paid to editors in the three cities of New York, London, and Paris, concluded that those of the former city were on the whole the highest.

English contemporaries. In its general features it is a journal for the masses, which can be said of no prominent English daily. It consults all tastes, all pursuits, all grades of the community, and the undeviating tendency of its development has been toward popularization. Sensationalism is the inevitable accompaniment of this tendency, and American newspapers draw much of their vitality from it. But at the same time they are, as a rule, the conservators of law, of morals, and of patriotism, and strive more directly and successfully than English newspapers to enlarge their field of usefulness by the completeness of their records and the accuracy and comprehensiveness of their contents. Their general characteristics are not unlike those of the people for whom and to whom they speak, and their rapid and encouraging improvement from year to year in every department of newspaper growth is one of the marked signs of the times. (*a*)

English newspaper taxes.

The marked difference in the development of the periodical press of the two countries is largely due to the difference of governmental conditions. Since the revolution, with the single exception of a five years' income tax on advertisements from 1863 to 1867, the press of the United States has been absolutely free from government tax of every kind or description. It has had the added advantage during a great portion of the century of the use of the mails without prepayment of postage, and always the advantage of much cheaper rates of postage than have prevailed either in Great Britain or on the continent. In England, on the other hand, the government laid heavy and various imposts upon the newspaper, the last of which has only been removed since 1864. The taxes were threefold—the advertisement duty, the stamp duty, and the paper duty; and until within a few years after the passage of the reform bill of 1832 there had been for more than thirty years a 4*d.* stamp on all newspapers, 3*s.* 6*d.* duty on every advertisement, and 3*d.* per pound weight on newspapers. The price of a newspaper was then 7*d.*, and the smallest advertisement cost 7*s.*

Reduction of the stamp duty in 1836.

The effect of these high prices, necessitated by government tax, was to keep the British press in a condition which practically forbade progress. At the time when this stamp duty was reduced, in 1836, from 4*d.* to 1*d.*, the newspaper press of the United States had already surpassed that of Great Britain in number, while its aggregate annual circulation was nearly double that of the British press, although the population of the United States, by the census of 1830, was but 12,866,020, that of Great Britain being then 24,392,485.

Repeal of the English duty on advertisements and the tax on paper.

The taxes on newspapers continuing onerous, there occurred in Great Britain about 1850 a concerted and widely organized movement for relief, which resulted, in 1853, in the repeal of the duty on advertisements, and two years later (1855) the agitation led to the abolition of the penny stamp on newspapers. There then remained only the tax of three half-pence per pound on paper, a tax which bore heavily upon literature and publishing in all their diversified departments. This duty remained unrepealed until 1861. The effect of this repeal in stimulating publication and increasing circulation may be gathered from the fact that the remission of the duty reduced the average cost of paper twenty-five per cent., and it averted the suspension of many provincial and local metropolitan journals, which had in many cases been passing through a losing struggle for existence. (*b*)

Effects of the repeal of taxes on the English press.

Something of the effect of this final freedom from all tax upon the circulation of English newspapers was depicted by Edward Baines, member of parliament from Leeds, in a speech made by him in 1864 for the limited extension of the political franchise in parliamentary boroughs. He quoted a number of specially-prepared statistics, which went to show that in 1831, when the stamp on newspapers was 4*d.*, and the duty on paper 3*d.* per pound weight, the total yearly circulation of newspapers for the United Kingdom was 38,648,314. In the year 1864, in which Mr. Baines spoke, the annual aggregate circulation of London newspapers alone was 205,462,400, while the total yearly circulation of newspapers in the United Kingdom was 546,059,400. Recalling the fact that this increase in circulation was accompanied by an increase in population of only 30 per cent., it presents a phenomenon that not even the astonishing growth of the press in the United States surpasses. (*c*)

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a The result of leaving newspapers to manage themselves in the United States is, that they are, as a rule, more enterprising than English newspapers. More money, for instance, is here spent in a single day for news than a London daily would spend in a week, and it is nothing unusual to see a whole page of telegraphic news in a New York morning newspaper. Atlantic cable messages of a column or two in length are as common as a police report. When a message of the same kind appeared lately in a London paper, people were struck with amazement, and the rest of the journals prostrated themselves in dust and ashes. From three to five columns of congressional debates are telegraphed to New York every night during the session. In the midst of the Abyssinian war the English papers were not above accepting some important telegraphic news concerning the British army from the correspondent of the New York *Herald*.—L. J. Jennings in the *Galaxy*, 1870.

b Grant, *Newspaper Press*, vol. II, p. 317.

c The rapid development of the newspaper press of the United States has been an unfailing topic of comment in Great Britain. In his *History of Advertising*, published in 1874, Mr. Henry Sampson declares:

> It is almost impossible to tell the number of papers published throughout the United States of America, each individual state being hardly aware of the quantity it contains, or how many have been born and died within the current twelve months. The Americans are truly a great people, but they have not yet settled down into a regular system, so far, at all events, as newspapers and advertisements are concerned.

Mr. Sampson adds that "a professed and apparently competent critic" assures him that "there are quite 3,000 newspapers now (1874) in the states, and that at least a tithe of them are dailies". As a matter of fact, there were in that year 7,339 periodicals published in the United States, of which 678 were daily journals.

Nevertheless, in point of numbers, the growth of the provincial press of Great Britain has been comparatively slow, even since the removal of all these burdensome taxes upon knowledge. (*a*) It is within the scope of this inquiry to make a comparison of the newspaper press of Great Britain with that of the United States. In May's *English Press Directory* for 1881 the total number of publications of all kinds printed in the United Kingdom is placed at 2,997, of which 2,076 were political newspapers and 921 were periodical journals of class characteristics. The political newspapers were classified as follows, by periods of issue, and among the geographical divisions of the British isles:

When published.	Number of newspapers published in—						Total.
	Metropolis.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	British isles.	
Daily, morning	14	45	3	12	13	1	88
Daily, evening	14	48	1	10	5		78
Five times a week	2	10					12
Three times a week	7	9		1	8	3	28
Twice a week	11	70	2	12	23	5	123
Weekly	361	893	58	141	108	9	1,570
Twice a month	12				1		13
Fortnightly	14	1		1			16
Monthly	104	15		5	5		129
Quarterly	2						2
Irregular and miscellaneous	8	7	1	1			17
Total	549	1,098	65	183	163	18	2,076

The periodical publications were similarly classified, as follows:

When published.	Number of periodicals published in—						Total.
	Metropolis.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	British isles.	
Daily	3	1			2		6
Three times a week				1			1
Weekly	61	14	1	6	4		86
Fortnightly	8	2					10
Monthly	464	92	22	33	15	1	627
Bi-monthly	7			1			8
Quarterly	108	13	1	2	3		127
Half-yearly	9						9
Irregular and various	36	10		1			47
Total	696	132	24	44	24	1	921

The English directories differ as widely as the American in their statements of the statistics of the newspaper and periodical press. Mitchell's *Directory* for the same year places the number of newspapers in the United Kingdom at 1,886, divided as follows: Metropolis, 378; England, 1,087; Wales, 66; Scotland, 181; Ireland, 154; British isles, 20; the number of periodicals at 1,097; total, 3,083, as against 2,997 reported by May's *Directory*. These discrepancies, like those which occur in the reports of the American press, are doubtless due to the adoption of different rules to determine what publications shall be regarded as newspapers or periodicals, and what shall be thrown out as mere advertising devices.

Comparison of statistics—English and American press.

Comparing the statistics here given with those contained in the tables submitted with this report, we find that the United States, with a population of 50,155,783, had 971 daily papers, which was 1 to each 51,654 of population, while Great Britain, with a population of 35,246,562 in 1881, (*b*) had 172 daily papers, which was one to each 204,922 of population. This extraordinary difference is somewhat reduced by taking England alone; 125 of the 172 daily papers embraced in the above comparison having been published in that portion of Great Britain the population of which is reported at 20,793,820, which is an average of one daily journal to each 166,351 of population. Recalling the fact that England is far better supplied with daily newspapers than any other country in the world, except the United States, and especially regarding the compactness of its population, and the correspondingly greater facilities for quick and easy circulation, the unique standing of our own diurnal journalism is made evident by these comparisons.

Carrying the same analysis farther, we find in Scotland, with a population of 3,734,370, 22 dailies, which is one to every 169,744 of population.

a Mr. James Grant asserts this to be the fact also with reference to the daily metropolitan press. "It was the general belief," he writes, "that when the stamp duty of a penny on newspapers was reduced to a half-penny as regards the postal transmission of journals we should at least have some addition to the number of our daily journals. But not one single daily paper, morning or evening, has been added to our previously existing list (1872). Nor, considering that no new morning newspapers could have the shadow of a chance of success without an expenditure of at least £50,000, is there any probability that we shall, for many years to come, see any additions to the present six morning journals."—*The Newspaper Press*, vol. II, p. 406.

b I have used the preliminary figures of the recent census of Great Britain.

In Wales we find 4 dailies and 1,359,895 population, or one daily to each 339,974 people.

There were 20 dailies published in Ireland, with its population of 5,159,839, which is one daily to each 257,992 of population.

Contrasting these figures with those of individual states in the United States, we may arrive at a closer comparison. The population of New York state is but 76,968 less than that of Ireland; and New York supports a daily newspaper to every 44,199 of population.

Comparison by individual states.

There were only three states in the Union where the number of daily papers was so small, in comparison with population, as in England itself. These were the states of Mississippi, where one paper was printed to each 226,319 of population; West Virginia, with one daily to each 309,228 of population; and Alabama, with one daily to each 210,417 of population. Arkansas, which had but six daily papers and a population of 802,525, averaged one daily to each 133,754 of population, which is 33,000 less than the average for England. The illiteracy statistics of these southern states are to be taken into account in estimating the significance of these comparisons. On the other hand, the variations in the circulation of the daily papers printed enter into the calculation as a modifying element. This fact is best proved by the case of Nevada, which, with a population of 62,236, supported no less than 14 daily papers in the census year, or one to every 4,448 of population, while the total circulation of the Nevada dailies was but 17,155.

Daily papers in cities and towns of England.

We have seen that the average population of the cities in the United States which support one or more daily newspapers is 32,374, and that, as a rule, a population of 10,000 or under is sufficient to support a daily. England presents an extraordinary contrast to this rule in the United States. City after city, with a population far exceeding these figures, remains to-day without daily publications of any kind. The following list contains the names of the principal English towns with a population of 20,000 or over which had no daily paper in 1880. The population statistics are as estimated by May, from whose directory the list is compiled, the number of weekly, semi-weekly, and tri-weekly papers being added in the case of each town:

Town.	County.	Population.	Papers.			Town.	County.	Population.	Papers.		
			W.	*S. W.*	*T. W.*				*W.*	*S. W.*	*T. W.*
Aldershot	Hants	30,000	4			Kighley	York	29,000	2		
Bacup	Lancaster	29,000	2			Kidderminster	Worcester	22,330	3		
Barnsley	York	29,021	3			Kingston	Surrey	30,000	1		
Barrow-in-Furness	Lancaster	40,000	2	2		Leamington	Warwick	22,000	4		
Batley	York	28,071	2			Leigh	Lancaster	33,592	2		
Bilston	Stafford	24,188	1			Lincoln	Lincoln	40,000	1	1	
Birkenhead	Cheshire	80,000	1	1		Luton	Bedford	22,000	2		
Burnley	Lancaster	40,858	2			Macclesfield	Cheshire	35,450	2	1	
Burton-on-Trent	Stafford	35,000	2	1		Maidstone	Kent	30,000	2	1	1
Cambridge	Cambridge	30,078	3			Middleton	Lancaster	20,000	1		
Canterbury	Kent	20,962	6			Pendleton	Lancaster	50,000	3		
Carlisle	Cumberland	31,049	2	1		Reading	Berks	32,324	3	1	
Chatham	Kent	45,792	2			Rochdale	Lancaster	70,000	2		
Chester	Cheshire	35,257	2	2		Rotherham	York	35,000	2		
Colchester	Essex	26,343	3	3		Saint Helens	Lancaster	57,000	1	1	
Coventry	Warwick	37,670	3	1		Salford	Lancaster	170,000	2		
Crewe	Cheshire	24,300	2			Shipley	York	25,000	1		
Darwen	Lancaster	30,000	1			Shrewsbury	Salop	23,406	3		
Devonport	Devon	49,449	2			Southampton	Hants	70,000	4	1	
Dudley	Worcester	43,782	2			Southport	Lancaster	52,000	1		1
Enfield	Middlesex	20,100	1			Stalybridge	Lancaster	21,092	2		
Farmworth	Lancaster	24,000	1			Stockport	Cheshire	53,014	3		
Gateshead	Durham	48,627	1			Stockton-on-Tees	Durham	37,612	2		
Gorton	York	21,616	1			Torquay	Devon	26,000	2		
Gravesend	Kent	21,265	5			Warrenton	Lancaster	32,144	2	1	
Halifax	York	71,000	3			Wednesbury	Stafford	25,030	2		
Heywood	Lancaster	22,000	2			West Bromwich	Stafford	47,918	1	1	
Hyde	Cheshire	30,000	2			Wigan	Lancaster	45,000		1	1

Many of the above-enumerated towns are market towns or the centers of large manufacturing and agricultural interests. We have seen that the whole United States, with its population of 50,155,783, will not furnish one-third as many towns with equal population without from one to five daily papers published in each. The great number of large towns without daily newspapers explains the large ratio of population to each paper published in England.

To further emphasize the contrast, it may be added that the smallest English town in which a daily paper is published is Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, with a population of about 30,000. Many of the largest provincial cities, like Hull, population 143,000, and Leicester, population 130,000, were satisfied with two dailies. Manchester, population 400,000, had six dailies, and Liverpool, population 527,083, had eight, which is a smaller number than the cities of equal size in the United States sustain.

The marked contrast between the press of the United States and that of Great Britain is the larger average circulations which obtain in the latter country—the natural consequence of the fewer number of papers published in proportion to population and their greater stability. (*a*)

THE CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS IN NEW YORK, LONDON, AND PARIS.

Americans the greatest newspaper readers in the world.

We have long been accustomed to the fact that the people of the United States are the greatest readers of newspapers in the world. The data regarding the press in other countries are not sufficiently complete to permit of an actual demonstration by comparative figures; but the general statement of the number of newspapers published in proportion to population, as given above, is sufficiently conclusive as to the general fact.

The daily press of New York, London, and Paris.

The circulation of the daily newspapers in the three cities of New York, London, and Paris affords something of a basis upon which to reach a right conclusion in the matter.

The Tenth Census shows twenty-nine daily journals published in the city of New York, with an aggregate daily circulation of 765,843, the population of the city at the same time being 1,206,299.

There were in the same year twenty-eight daily journals of all kinds published in the city of London, with its enormous population of 3,254,260 in 1871. The best attainable information as to the circulation of these journals places the aggregate at 710,000, or less than the aggregate circulation of the New York journals.

It has been found impossible to obtain reliable information as to either the number or the circulation of the Paris daily journals. The number is much larger than that of either New York or London, and several of them have enormous circulations. New ventures in journalism are so constantly appearing and disappearing in the French capital that a statement which is good for one year is worthless for the next. French authorities have estimated recently that the combined circulation of all these dailies is in the neighborhood of half a million copies, although statements placing it much higher are of frequent appearance.

Ratio of circulation to population in the three cities.

The circulation of the Paris journals is very largely confined to the environs of the city itself, while the issues of the daily press of London and New York, in about the same relative ratio, are largely sent into the provinces and the states. The figures given for the daily circulation of the papers published in these cities do not therefore represent the actual number of those who buy a daily paper in either metropolis. On the other hand, it is safe to calculate that every printed paper thus circulated is read by at least two persons, some estimates doubling the average number of readers to a copy. Even at this low estimate the figures given supply, after making due allowance for the editions sent out of the city, a daily newspaper to every man, woman, and child in New York city.

The same method of reaching a conclusion will assign a daily newspaper to one in every three of the population of London and one in every two of the population of Paris. The proportion of readers to population in London and Paris is much larger than in any other portions of either country, while in New York city the proportion is not as large as this inquiry has revealed it to be in several other American cities.

Circulation of London and Paris daily newspapers.

There are single journals, both in London and Paris, which reach a much larger circulation than any single journal in the United States. Since the abolition of the stamp duty there has been no authentic method of reaching the actual circulation of the London dailies, but the shrewd estimates made are undoubtedly not many thousand copies out of the way. The stamp returns show that the London *Times* increased in circulation as follows: 1834, 10,000; 1844,

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a Mr. H. P. Hubbard, in his *Newspaper Directory of the World* (1881), gives some interesting comparisons regarding the comparative circulation of English and American newspapers, as follows:

"Eight thousand two hundred and eleven newspapers and magazines published in the United States and Canada, whose circulation is given, emit an aggregate per single issue of 20,677,538 copies. The average circulation of each journal is 2,041, against an average circulation of 7,602 of each British publication, thus showing that the average American journal has but 27 per cent. of the circulation of the average British.

"The aggregate of all issues for one year from the 8,211 American presses mentioned is 1,836,473,592 copies, against 1,734,841,956 copies, issued by the 2,928 British presses. Thus it will be seen that our foreign cousins, with but little more than one-third the number of American publications whose circulation is known, send out within one-eighteenth of as many copies per annum as ours. This may at first seem incredible when we consider that the population of the entire United Kingdom does not exceed 35,000,000, while that of the United States and Canada varies but little from 54,000,000. There are, however, in the United States and Canada, in round numbers, 2,000 publications whose circulations are not included in the American lists. Estimating their average issues per press at the same as those given, these 2,000 presses would add to the annual American issues 459,118,398 copies, giving to America for its 54,000,000 people an aggregate of 2,295,591,990 newspapers and other periodicals per annum, or at the rate of $42\frac{51}{100}$ copies per annum for each individual. The British press, issuing 1,734,841,956 copies for 35,000,000 people, furnishes to each individual within the kingdom $49\frac{56}{100}$ copies per annum, showing that were the circulation of the British press confined wholly to its immediate kingdom the average Briton would intellectually devour seven more periodicals in the course of a year than the average American and Canadian. It should not be forgotten, however, that the press of Great Britain enjoys an extensive field of circulation among the inhabitants of its numerous colonies—in Australia, South Africa, India, and even in Canada—to which the American press has no parallel. Subtracting, therefore, from the total circulation of the press of the United Kingdom that which seeks the colonies, it is fair to infer that the remainder does not exceed, per capita, the number supplied by the American press to its own readers."

23,000; 1854, 51,650. During the Crimean war the figures reached 70,000, and remained stationary for several years at that figure, with a tendency to decline under the pressure of the excellent penny papers which had then recently sprung into existence. The present circulation of the *Times* is believed to be about 60,000, while the London *Daily Telegraph* makes a claim, not generally disputed, to a circulation of 150,000,(*a*) and the *Daily Evening Echo* claims 140,000. The London *Daily News* has been steadily gaining upon its competitors for some years back, and its present circulation may be safely placed at 100,000. In Paris *Le Petit Journal* prints daily 130,000 copies, and the *Figaro*, which is generally believed to be the journal nearest it in circulation, prints 70,000 copies daily.

Circulation of the New York daily newspapers.

The largest average daily circulation claimed by any one of the New York journals is 120,000. On frequent occasions, in response to an extraordinary demand, the leading journals will print an issue whose numbers closely approximate the largest average given for the *Telegraph*, of London, or *Le Petit Journal*, of Paris. The Boston *Herald*, situated in a city not more than half the size of New York, publishes on the average 100,000 papers, and can on occasion increase this number almost as much as it is increased in New York.

Newspaper circulations in continental Europe.

It may be added that there is no other European country in which the circulation of the daily newspapers reaches figures that approximate the dimensions of those of London, Paris, and New York. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of Augsburg, is believed to be the only German paper which has yet reached a circulation above 50,000; and it is a suggestive fact that the German daily with the largest circulation is published in the city of New York.

The latest authentic figures I have been able to obtain relating to the circulation of the German newspapers showed in the German empire, in 1875, thirteen daily newspapers which issued between 10,000 and 20,000 copies regularly, six which issued between 20,000 and 30,000, and two only which published more than 30,000—the Cologne *Zeitung* and the Berlin *Volkszeitung*. The periodical publications of a literary character, for the entertainment of the people, have a circulation in Germany exceeding in dimensions that of the same class of publications in the United States. Thus the *Gartenlaube* in 1875 sold 328,000 per issue, the *Familienzeitung*, illustrated, 200,000, and the *Modenwelt* 156,000. These figures exceed any that can be given for this country, although the aggregate circulation of this class of periodicals is much greater in the United States, in proportion to the population, than in Germany.

In Italy and Spain 5,000 is considered a large circulation for the best journals that are published, and the most popular paper in the former country (*Opinione*) did not exceed 20,000 copies, even during the excitement of the war of 1859. *The Unita Cattolica*, for a number of years the most firmly established Italian paper, never exceeded a circulation of 10,000.

THE RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT TO THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

An investigation now first made.

The relations existing between the post-office department of the United States government and the newspaper and periodical press have always been peculiarly intimate, and present a most interesting theme of investigation. No attempt has ever been made to historically trace the development of these relations, and much material which would shed interesting light upon the subject is unfortunately not now available. In the pursuit of an investigation which seemed to be a natural and necessary complement of a report of this character the special agent applied to the post-office authorities and was courteously permitted the use of all the public documents and other data in the possession of the department, and was afforded every facility for making a thorough and satisfactory investigation, with such advice and assistance as it was in the power of the officers in charge of this branch of the government to render. The results are presented in chronological form.

A simultaneous development.

The post-office service and the newspaper press have developed together. At the beginning the press leaned upon the department, depending altogether upon its assistance for expediting its circulation. The government, on the other hand, assumed somewhat of the attitude of a patron of the newspaper press, and avowedly undertook to encourage its growth as the most important disseminator of intelligence among the people. When the postal system of the United States was first organized, the press of the country was insignificant in character and volume, and its issues did not promise any very great burden to the mails. The rates of newspaper postage were therefore fixed at much lower figures than those charged for the transmission of letters, as they have in fact remained from that day to this.

The first federal postal act.

By the postal act of 1793 the rates of postage charged for a single letter (*i. e.*, one composed of a single sheet of paper) were: Under 40 miles, 8 cents; under 90 miles, 10 cents; under 150 miles, 12½ cents; under 300 miles, 17 cents; under 500 miles, 20 cents; over 500 miles, 25 cents; while newspapers were sent under 100 miles, or within the state where published, for 1 cent each, over 100 miles

a The daily circulation of the London *Telegraph*, recently certified by public accountants, averages over 260,000. The weight of paper used each morning is 21 tons. The paper is printed on ten Hoe machines, which turn out an average of 120,000 copies per hour.—Joseph Hatton, in *Harper's Magazine*, 1881.

and out of the state where published, 1½ cents. Magazines and pamphlets, 1½ cents a sheet under 100 miles; if periodicals, over 100 miles, 2½ cents a sheet; if not periodicals, 4 and 6 cents. The provisions of the postal act of 1793, so far as they relate to the transmission of newspapers and periodicals, were as follows:

Extracts from the act of 1793.

SEC. 21. That every printer of newspapers may send one paper to each and every other printer of newspapers in the United States free of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may provide.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That all newspapers conveyed in the mail shall be under cover, open at one end, and carried in separate bags from the letters, and charged with the payment of one cent each for any distance not over one hundred miles, and one and a half cents for any greater distance: *Provided*, That the postage for a single newspaper from any one place to another in the same state shall not exceed one cent; and that where the size of mails and the mode of conveyance will admit of it, magazines and pamphlets may be transported in the mails at one cent per sheet if conveyed any distance not exceeding fifty miles, one and a half cents for any distance over fifty miles and not exceeding one hundred miles, and two cents per sheet for any greater distance. And it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General and his deputies to keep a separate account of the newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets, and the deputy postmasters shall receive fifty per cent. of the postage thereon exclusive of their own allowance.

[Additional act—same year.]

SEC. 6. That no newspaper shall be received by the deputy postmasters to be conveyed by post unless they be sufficiently dry and inclosed in proper wrappers, on which, beside the direction, shall be noted the number of papers which are inclosed for subscribers and the number for printers. The deputy postmasters shall form all newspapers deposited in their offices to be conveyed by post into mails, and if any deputy postmaster shall open or permit any other to open any mail not directed to his office to be opened, he shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit for such an offense a sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

But one principle of difference in rates in the postal transmission of newspapers was recognized in the original postal act, while two distinct principles were adopted in reference to the transmission of letters. Newspapers paid one cent postage for all distances within 100 miles, and a cent and one half for all greater distances, without reference to their weight, while letters paid postage, according to their weight, upon a graduated scale of distances.

Different principle in newspaper and letter postage.

These rates made the burden of letter postage an onerous one from the start, while it was never claimed that the postage then charged upon newspapers was other than a reasonable one. The theory was that the cost of the mail service was to be paid out of the letter postage, and that the newspapers were to have the advantage of the revenues thus created for their contemporaneous transmission through the mails.

Nevertheless the principles adopted in the first postal law remained unchanged for half a century. The following letter of Postmaster-General Barry to Hon. Felix Grundy, chairman of the Senate committee on post-offices, written in 1833, contains a *résumé* of the postal laws and their modifications up to that date:

Postal modification s u to 1833.

SIR: In answer to your inquiry, I beg to state that from the earliest period of our government, when the circulating medium was much more limited, and consequently its nominal value was greater than at present, there has been no essential variation in the price of letter postage, as will be seen by the following statement:

Miles.	Not exceeding—	Cents.
30	60	8
60	100	10
100	150	12½
150	200	15
200	250	17
250	350	20
350	450	22
450	.....	25

Newspaper postage on distances not exceeding 100 miles, 1 cent; exceeding 100 miles, 1½ cents.

The law was revised by Congress in May, 1794, and the same rates of postage were again determined upon. The law of March 2, 1799, slightly reduced the rates on letter postage; newspaper postage continued as before. The law was revised in 1810, but no change was made in the rates of postage.

From February 1, 1815, to March 31, 1816, 50 per cent. was added to all postages for the purpose of raising a revenue in aid of the expenses of the war in which the country was then engaged. In April, 1816, Congress then reduced the postage on letters, but newspaper postage continued as before, except that the postage was reduced to 1 cent, though conveyed more than 100 miles for delivery in the same state in which they were printed.

In 1825 the law was revised but the rates on postage were confirmed.

Under these circumstances I am warranted in the conclusion that the rates on newspapers were so far settled that no important difference in their aggregate amount was to be contemplated, and the experience of forty years, without producing an opposite conviction in the public mind, was sufficient to justify the conclusion that the principle was settled.

On this principle all existing contracts for transporting the mails have been predicated. A reduction of the rates will require a very important reduction of the mail facilities of the country.

In relation to the postage on newspapers, the consequence of a reduction will be no less embarrassing. The expense of their transportation is very great, and their numbers are constantly multiplying. It is an occurrence of almost every day that a ton's weight of newspapers is carried in our mail hundreds of miles together, and at a rate of from 80 to upward of 100 miles a day; and if the postage

on them shall be abolished, the number will be multiplied and the cost of their transportation increased. It will probably be the means of superseding many of our village newspapers by supplying their places with papers from the cities, which will render it difficult for their rapid transportation at any expense. (*a*)

It is evident from the phraseology of this letter that the agitation of a reduction of letter postage began long previously included also a demand for the reduction of newspaper postage as well. Indeed, not only a reduction but the entire abolition of newspaper postage was asked. In the previous year a resolution making inquiries as to the expediency of such an abolition had passed the House of Representatives. In response to this resolution, Postmaster-General Barry wrote as follows:

Demand for a reduction of postage on letters and newspapers.

To the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads:

SIRS: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter inclosing a resolution of the House of Representatives relative to the expediency of abolishing the postage on newspapers and periodicals, in which you inquire the amount of net revenue received from this source, and the amount of each separately; also my opinion upon the propriety of adopting this measure. Having a due regard for the prosperity of the department, and with no other intention than that which may be useful to the committee in forming a correct opinion on the subject, to the first inquiry I will observe that the amounts of postage on newspapers and pamphlets are kept together, without distinguishing one from the other. The commission of postmasters is the same on both, and no occasion has ever arisen for separating them in the books of the department. The postage on pamphlets which are not periodicals is very inconsiderable. The intention of the law appears to be to evade and discourage their transmission by mail, except in cases where it might be required as a matter of considerable interest to the object which is to be accomplished. The postage on newspapers and periodicals arises principally from the former, probably more than four-fifths of the whole. The remainder is almost entirely on periodical pamphlets.

The gross amount of postage on newspapers and pamphlets for the year ending June 30, 1830, was $196,606 34; that for the year ending June 30, 1831, was $223,485 01. The increase in one year was $26,878 67. The commission allowed to postmasters on newspapers and pamphlets is 50 per cent. of the gross amount; but by reserving to the department the fractions of cents the net proceeds are a little more than one-half the gross amount.

The net proceeds of postage on newspapers and pamphlets for the first above-mentioned year amounted to $98,513 44; for the second year, $112,111 22. The increase in the net proceeds was $13,597 78.

To the second inquiry I have the honor to submit the following remarks:

The increase of postage on newspapers is in a greater ratio than that on letters; and the increase of postage of every description is in a ratio considerably beyond that of the population and business of the country. This great ratio of increase has resulted from the greatly increased facilities which have been given to communications by mail.

Having perceived at an early day the propriety and necessity of making such improvements in some of the leading mail-routes as would be calculated to draw every kind of communication as much as possible into the mails, and would thus increase the revenue to a greater amount than the increased expenditure required for such improvements, my attention has been constantly directed to this object. The propriety of the course adopted has been justified by the results. The improvements have called for a considerable expense, yet they have increased the revenue beyond their cost. But if improvements should now cease to be made, the ratio of increase of the revenue will be of necessity diminished.

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a The text of the act of 1825, so far as it related to newspapers, was as follows:

"SEC. 30. That all newspapers conveyed in the mails shall be under cover and open at one end and charged with a postage of one cent each for any distance more than one hundred miles, and one and a half cents for any greater distance, provided that the postage on a single newspaper from any one place to another in the same state shall not exceed one cent; and the Postmaster-General shall require those who receive newspapers by post to pay always the amount of one quarter's postage in advance; and should the publisher of any newspaper, after being three months previously informed that his newspaper is not taken out of the office to which it is sent for delivery, continue to forward such paper in the mails, the postmaster to whose office such paper is sent may dispose of the same for the postage unless the publisher pay it.

"If any person employed in the department of the post-office shall improperly detain, delay, embezzle, or destroy any newspaper, or shall permit any other person to do the like, or shall open or permit another to open any mail, or take a newspaper not directed to the office where he is employed, said offender shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for each said offense, and if any other person shall open or take a newspaper, or shall embezzle or destroy the same, not being directed to such person, or not being authorized to receive or open the same, said offender, on conviction thereof, shall pay a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for every such offense.

"If any person shall take or steal any packet, book, or mail of newspapers from or out of any post-office, or from any person having custody thereof, such person shall upon conviction be imprisoned not more than three months for every such offense and be kept at hard labor during such imprisonment.

"If any person shall inclose or conceal a letter or other thing or any memorandum or writing in any newspaper, pamphlet, or magazine, or in any packages of newspapers, pamphlets, or magazines, or make any writing or memorandum thereon which he shall have delivered into any post-office, or to any person for that purpose, in order that the same may be carried by post for letter postage, he shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit or pay the sum of five dollars for each and every offense, and the newspaper package or memoranda intended to be delivered to the person to whom it is directed shall be held till the amount of single letter postage is paid for each article of which the package is composed.

"No newspapers shall be received by the postmaster to be conveyed by post unless they are sufficiently dried and inclosed in paper wrappers on which, beside the direction, shall be noted the number of papers which are inclosed for subscribers and the number for printers, provided that the number intended be indorsed.

"The postmaster, in any contract he may enter into for the conveyance of the mail, may authorize the person with whom such contract is to be made, to carry newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets other than those conveyed in the mails; provided that no preference shall be given to the publisher of one newspaper over another in the same place. When the mode of conveyance and the size of the mail will admit of it, such magazines and pamphlets as are published periodically may be transmitted through the mails to subscribers at one and one half cents a sheet to any distance not exceeding one hundred miles, and two and one half cents for any greater distance. And such magazines and pamphlets as are not published periodically, if sent in the mails, shall be charged with a postage of four cents on each sheet for any distance not exceeding one hundred miles and six cents for any greater distance."

The gross amount of postage for the year ending June 30, 1833, may be fairly estimated at $249,000, and the net revenue at $125,000. If the postage shall be abolished on newspapers and pamphlets, it will materially diminish the earnings of postmasters, as their compensation generally does not now exceed a fair equivalent for their labor. They would probably solicit an increase of commissions on letter postage. Should this be granted, the diminished means for carrying on the operations of the department and for that progress of improvement which the country demands would consequently be $249,000 for the first year, with a loss of its progressive increase from year to year; and if the postmasters should be denied an increase of commission to counterbalance the loss they will sustain in being deprived of this part of their compensation, the immediate diminution to the net revenue of the department would amount to $125,000 a year. There must also be estimated the increased expense of transporting the mails incurred by the additional weight which would be added to it. * * * Should the measure be adopted, it would give an immediate check to all further improvement to mail facilities. In order to preserve the rapidity and certainty of the connections now secured between the large commercial towns it will probably be necessary to provide for separating newspapers from the letter mail. The newspapers and periodicals are held to be of inestimable value to the community, though it has not yet been considered to be the duty of the government to distribute them through the Union entirely at the public expense. The freedom of the press guaranteed by the Constitution, and the small share of postage with which these publications are charged, compared with the whole expense of their transportation, demonstrate the estimation in which they are held by the government. If they should be transported entirely free of postage, an equivalent amount appropriated from the treasury for their transmission would be at the expense of the government, or if the department shall depend upon its own resources alone, then their transmission will be at the expense of those who pay the revenue in postage on letters.

From the preceding view of the facts the committee will judge of the policy and justice of adopting either of the alternatives stated, and how far the energies of the department would be embarrassed by abstracting from it the revenue derived from newspapers and pamphlets, at the same time adding to its charges the increased number which it would be required to transport. (*a*)

Proposed abolition of newspaper postage.

A bill for the abolition of the postage on newspapers having been introduced in the Senate and referred to the committee on post-offices and post-roads, that committee, through its chairman, made the ollowing adverse report on May 19, 1832:

The committee beg leave to report that they are aware of the importance of advancing information throughout the community through the medium of newspapers, and that it is the duty of the government to promote an object so laudable and desirable, so far as is consistent with the successful operations of the post-office department. The other great interests of the country, the safety of the department, and the beneficial effects which are everywhere felt from its operation, should not be hazarded for slight cost, nor should the principles of justice and equity be sacrificed for the attainment of fancied benefits wrought in any other but a tangible and durable form.

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The object of the bill is a more extensive circulation of newspapers; and if this object be attained, it must in the same proportion increase the burdens of the mail. This will operate unjustly and press heavily upon the mail contractors who have already entered into obligations to meet their arrangements without reference to the new state of things which would be produced by the passage of this bill.

The postage on newspapers and pamphlets for the three years ending July 1, 1833, was as follows: 1829, $180,656 48; 1830, $205,098 55; 1831, $228,876 56. On the same progressive ratio of increase they will for the current year amount to upward of $250,000. Of this sum not more than one-fifth was derived from periodicals and pamphlets; and if the postage on newspapers shall be abolished, it is probable that most of the periodicals and pamphlets will assume the form and character of newspapers.

One-half of this sum is retained by the postmasters on account of compensation for their services. If this part of their compensation shall be taken from them, while their labor is increased, it would be but equitable to increase their compensation in some other way. And if no remuneration shall be made to postmasters in lieu of the compensation which would be withdrawn by the passage of this bill, yet will the law establishing new rates impose upon the department an additional burden of from $100,000 to $234,000 per annum. The passage of this bill will deprive it of the means of sustaining itself, by diminishing its revenue more than $100,000.

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From a careful investigation of the subject the committee are satisfied that the provisions of the bill cannot be sustained without an annual appropriation from the treasury, and that appropriation must be increased from year to year, for the increase of newspaper postage is greater than the increase of letter postage in a duplicate ratio. The increase of the weight of newspaper mails, even while subject to postage, is to the increase of letter mails as about thirty to one. It must then be obvious that, if the revenues arising on letter postage are not sufficient to defray the expense of transporting the letters and newspapers conveyed in the mails, the deficiency will continue to increase as the weight of the mail shall increase. The measure would probably in a few years become a serious burden to the treasury,

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a As an illustration of the difficulties with which publishers had to contend, as well as the post-office department, because of these dead papers, we reproduce the following circular, addressed by Thomas Ritchie, of the Richmond *Enquirer*, to the postmasters at every office to which one or more of his papers were sent in 1819:

"RICHMOND, *November* 6, 1819.

"SIR: In these times it is a point of some importance to save as much as I can. One dead paper at one post-office may be a trifle; but one paper lying dead at 150 or 200 offices may amount in the year to a very serious loss. I have therefore determined to address a circular letter to each of the post-offices to which the *Enquirer* is forwarded, respectfully requesting the postmasters to inform me if there be any of its papers not taken up by the subscriber to whom it is addressed.

"It would be an additional obligation to me if you, sir, would add why the paper is not taken up; if the subscriber be dead, who is his representative; if removed, to what state he has emigrated; and any other information touching the matter which you may deem important for me to possess.

"You would also serve me essentially by informing me whether the *Enquirer* comes regularly to your office, and whether there be any change in its route or in the run of the mails which might make it arrive sooner at its place of destination.

"I have nothing else to offer you, sir, for any attention you may pay me in this way than the sincere thanks of one who works hard for the bread which he eats, and who is therefore unwilling to throw away any of his work. I am encouraged to hope for success in this application by the recollection that three years ago I made a similar experiment, whose results were as pleasing to me at the time as they have since been profitable. I have now on file more than one hundred very obliging letters in reply to mine; and the information thus kindly communicated saved me from fifty to one hundred papers annually, which had otherwise been wasted 'upon the desert air'.

"Any information you can furnish now or hereafter about the transmission of my papers will be gratefully acknowledged by, sir, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS RITCHIE."

and might prove the foundation for a pretext at no distant day for imposing a tax on newspapers as an equivalent for the expense of their transportation—a measure which at this time would meet the disapprobation of the whole community.

The inevitable consequence of passing this bill would be to resort to the treasury for the transportation of newspapers. To such a resort there are many and, in the opinion of the committee, very weighty objections.

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Newspapers cannot be transported without expense, and they are generally distributed by the mail at a much lower rate than in any other way that can be devised. The price fixed is much lower than the actual cost to the department. If they were excluded from the mails, the weight would be so diminished as greatly to diminish the expense of transportation. It is the weight of the mail that subjects it to heavy charges for transportation; and from the best estimate that can be made the weight of the letters transported in all the mails of the United States does not amount to more than one-fifteenth part of the whole weight, yet the postage on letters for the year ending the 1st of October last amounted to $1,823,563 08, and the postage on newspapers and pamphlets for the same period amounted to $228,876 56, about one-eighth part of the same for fifteen times the weight.

The postage on newspapers is not a tax. It is no more in the nature of a tax than is the freight paid on merchandise. It is money paid for a fair and full equivalent in service rendered, and paid by the person for whose benefit and by whose venture the service is performed. The law does not require newspapers to be distributed by the mails. It only extends to their proprietors that privilege when it becomes their interest to avail themselves of it in preference to other and more uncertain and expensive modes of conveyance. There does not appear any sufficient reason why the public should pay for transporting printers' articles or merchandise to a distant market any more than the productions of other kinds of industry. In all cases the expense must be defrayed either by a tax or by the person for whom the service is performed; and the committee cannot perceive a more equitable way than for each one to pay for the services actually rendered to himself for his own benefit and by his own order.

From whatever source the revenue to be applied to that object shall be derived, yet it is drawn from the public, and if the bill shall pass it will in fact impose a tax upon the people for the transportation of newspapers. The greatest benefit from this tax will accrue to him who receives the greatest number of distant newspapers. The operation then will not be in favor of the laboring class of the community. The industrious and useful farmer or mechanic generally contents himself with one or two weekly newspapers, while his more wealthy neighbor is able to indulge himself with as many every day. The measure will therefore operate as a tax for the benefit of the wealthy at the expense of his more industrious and useful neighbor. The committee do not perceive the justice of taxing that portion of the community who read the fewest papers for the benefit of those who read the most.

The effect this bill would have upon the newspaper establishments of the country, and indeed upon the political character of the nation, is a subject worthy of deep consideration. There is a prevailing curiosity in the interior to see and read the papers which are published in the large cities, and to learn the news and rumors which are circulated there. If these papers shall be transported without expense, it is apparent that they will be generally preferred, although all the useful intelligence that they contain is now circulated, with but a few hours delay, through the medium of the local press.

The city editors, by fixing agents in the different towns and villages to receive and circulate their papers, will depress and finally supplant the smaller establishments and monopolize the news of the large cities, whose political atmosphere is not always the most congenial to the spirit of independence or calculated to promote that manliness of spirit which has always characterized the great body of the common people of our country; and that spirit which constitutes the safeguard of our liberties will gradually decline, and the loss consequent upon such a state of things cannot be compensated by any saving of postage on newspapers. A concentration of political power in the hands of a few individuals is of all things the most to be dreaded in a republic. It is of itself an aristocracy more dangerous and potent than any other, and nothing will tend more to prevent it than the sustaining of the newspaper establishments in the towns and villages throughout the country.

The committee, upon a full view of the subject, are of the opinion that it would be entirely inexpedient to pass the bill, and therefore recommend its indefinite postponement.

The soundness of the argument advanced by this committee against the free carriage of newspapers in the post has been demonstrated by the experience of more recent years. At the particular period of the preceding report there was a great deal of complaint on the part of the publishers of interior newspapers that the postal laws already discriminated most unjustly in favor of the metropolitan newspapers. These mammoth papers—for this was the golden era of the New York "blanket sheet"—were carried long distances at the same rates of postage charged to the smaller local press, and they conveyed the latest news to the people of the interior towns earlier than the publishers in the latter, obliged to wait for their news for the arrival of the same papers, could republish and circulate it. Thus the mail service was the real cause of that concentration of political influence about a few centrally-located newspapers, which has been spoken of elsewhere in this report as one of the marked journalistic characteristics of the second era. It was the mail facilities they enjoyed which gave to newspapers like the *National Intelligencer*, of Washington, a reputation and a circulation all over the Union such as no paper, however superior, can command in these days of telegraphic communication. Everywhere the people were obliged to await the arrival of the *Intelligencer* before they could learn what had transpired in Washington on the day previous to its publication, and the gentlemen of this committee were naturally affrighted by the vision of the concentration of political power about a few establishments, which this state of things, if left to the development then in progress, would eventually work. But the invention of the telegraph put all the journals of the Union on a par with respect to priority in the publication of the news, and thus restored journalistic development in the United States to healthy and natural conditions.

Inequalities of newspaper postage rates.

Consolidation of newspaper power the consequence.

In the meanwhile the department continued to devote its energies to facilitating the rapid transmission of newspapers in the mails. The following extract from the annual report of Postmaster-General Amos Kendall for 1835 shows the early recognition of the steamboat and railroad as a revolutionizing element in postal history:

Railroads and steamboats as mail carriers.

Sufficient attention has been given by the undersigned to the manner in which newspapers and other printed matter are conveyed through the mails to satisfy him that it is radically defective. No supervision or power to punish exercised or bestowed by the Postmaster-General is able to prevent on some occasions the canvas bags in which printed matter is stowed from being left behind, so long

as they are being carried separately from the letter mails or on the outside of coaches and stages. To prevent the evil in some degree, it has been provided in the contracts lately awarded on the mail routes to the West that on the outward trips no passengers shall be carried in the mail-coach, and that it shall be devoted exclusively to the mails, and on similar routes along the seaboard the same restriction will be applied in that direction. It is believed that the enforcement of the contracts in this respect will insure the safe conveyance of the newspapers so far as they travel on these routes.

A very great improvement in this respect is anticipated by the arrangements now in progress to run steamboat mails on the rivers during steamboat navigation and on a portion of the Mississippi during the whole year. The multiplication of railroads will form a new era in the mail establishment; they must soon become the means by which the mails will be transported on most of the great lines of intercommunication; and the undersigned has devoted some attention to the devising of a system which shall render the change most useful to the country.

Federal supervision over the contents of newspapers carried in the mails.

The same report of Mr. Kendall broached a subject in connection with the mail transmission of newspapers which had already made much excitement in the southern states, and constitutes one of the most interesting chapters in the history of the relation of the United States mail to the newspaper and periodical press. Mr. Kendall's report continues:

A new question has arisen in this department. A number of individuals have established an association in the northern and eastern states, and have raised a large sum of money, for the purpose of effecting an immediate abolition of slavery in the southern states. One of the means resorted to has been the printing of a large mass of newspapers, pamphlets, tracts, and almanacs containing exaggerated and, in many instances, false accounts of the treatment of slaves, illustrated with cuts calculated to operate on the passions of the colored men and produce discontent, assassination, and civil war. These they attempt to disseminate through the slaveholding states by the agency of the public mails.

As soon as it was ascertained that the mails contained these productions great excitement arose, particularly in Charleston, South Carolina, and to insure the safety of the mail in its course southward the postmaster agreed to retain them in his office till he could obtain instructions from the Postmaster-General. In reply to his appeal he was informed that it was a subject upon which the Postmaster-General had no legal authority to instruct him. (*a*) The question again came up from the postmaster at New York, who had refused to send the papers by the steamboat mail to Charleston, South Carolina, to whom I also answered that the Postmaster-General possessed no legal authority to give instructions on the subject. But as the undersigned had no doubt that the circumstances of the case justified the detention of the papers, he did not hesitate to say so. Important principles are involved in this question, and it merits the grave consideration of all the departments of the government.

There is no quarter whence domestic violence is so much to be apprehended in some of the states as from some of the servile population preyed upon by mistaken or designing men. It is to obviate danger from this quarter that so many of the state laws in relation to the circulation of incendiary papers have been enacted.

Without claiming for the general government the power to pass laws forbidding discussions of any sort as to the means of protecting states from domestic violence, it may safely be assumed that the United States have no right, through their officers or departments, knowingly to be instrumental in producing within the several states the very mischief which the Constitution commands them to repress. It would be an extraordinary construction of the powers of the general government to maintain that they are bound to afford the agency of their mails and post-offices to counteract the views of their citizens in the circulation of papers calculated to produce domestic violence, when it would be at the same time one of their most important constitutional duties to protect the states against the natural, if not necessary, consequences produced by that very agency. The position assumed by this department is believed to have produced the effect of withholding its agency generally in giving circulation to the obnoxious papers in the southern states. Whether it be necessary more effectually to prevent by legislative enactments the use of the mails as a means of avoiding the violation of constitutional laws of the states in reference to this portion of their respective rights is a question which, it appears to the undersigned, may be submitted to Congress upon the statement of the facts and their own knowledge of the public interest.

President Jackson advocates the right of federal supervision.

In the extreme view here advocated, of the right of the general government to exercise a discretionary supervision over the character of the contents of newspapers conveyed in the mails, Mr. Kendall reflected the sentiment of the administration and of a large element in the democratic party. The annual message of President Jackson for the same year contained the following passage on this subject:

I must also invite your attention to the painful excitement produced in the South by attempts to circulate through the mails inflammatory appeals addressed to the passions of the slaves, in prints and in various sorts of publications calculated to stimulate them to insurrection and to produce all the horrors of a servile war.

There is doubtless no respectable portion of our fellow-countrymen who can be so far misled as to feel any other sentiment than that of indignant regret at conduct so repugnant to the principles of our national compact and to the dictates of humanity and religion. Our happiness and prosperity essentially depend upon peace within our borders, and peace depends upon the maintenance, in good faith, of those compromises of the Constitution upon which the Union is founded. It is fortunate for the country that the good sense, the generous feeling, and the deep-rooted attachment of the people of the non-slaveholding states of the Union, and their fellow-citizens of the same blood in the South, have given so strong and impressive a tone to the sentiments entertained against the proceedings of the misguided

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a Postmaster-General Kendall wrote as follows to the postmaster of Charleston, South Carolina, in response to a request for instructions as to how he should dispose of "incendiary documents" received at that office. It should be added that before the answer to the request came a public meeting was held in Charleston, which unanimously resolved that the matter in question should be burned, and this resolution was carried out, the mails being searched and rifled for that purpose:

"I am satisfied that the Postmaster-General has no legal authority to exclude newspapers from the mails, or to prohibit their carriage or delivery on account of their character or tendency, real or supposed. * * * But I am not prepared to direct you to forward or deliver the papers of which you speak. * * * By no act of mine, official or private, could I be induced to aid, knowingly, in giving circulation to newspapers of this description, directly or indirectly. We owe an obligation to the laws, but a higher one to the communities in which we live; and if the former be permitted to destroy the latter, it is patriotism to disregard them. Entertaining these views, I cannot sanction, and will not condemn, the step you have taken. Your justification must be looked for in the character of the papers detained and the circumstances by which you are surrounded."

persons who have engaged in these unconstitutional and wicked attempts, and especially against the emissaries from foreign parts who have dared to interfere in this matter, as to authorize the hope that those attempts will be no longer persisted in; but if these expressions of the public will shall not be sufficient to effect so desirable a result, not a doubt can be entertained that the non-slaveholding states, so far from countenancing the slightest interference with the constitutional rights of the South, will be prompt to exercise their authority in suppressing, so far as in them lies, whatever is calculated to produce the evil.

In leaving the care of the other branches of this interesting subject to the state authorities to whom they properly belong, it is nevertheless proper for Congress to take such measures as will prevent the post-office department, which was designed to foster an amiable intercourse and correspondence between all the members of the confederacy, from being used as an instrument of an opposite character. The general government, to which the great trust is confided of preserving inviolate the relations created among the states by the Constitution, is especially bound to avoid, in its own action, anything which may disturb them. I would therefore call the especial attention of Congress to the subject, and respectfully suggest the propriety of passing such a law as will prohibit, under severe penalties, the circulation in the southern states, through the mail, of incendiary publications intended to instigate the slaves to insurrection.

President Jackson's recommendation for the prohibition by law of the circulation of incendiary matter through the mails was referred by the Senate to a select committee, of which John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, was chairman. Mr. Calhoun reported, February 4, 1836, that the measure proposed by the executive would violate the Constitution and imperil public liberty. The report says:

A Senate committee denies the right.

Nothing is more clear than that the admission of the right of Congress to determine what papers are incendiary, and as such to prohibit their circulation through the mails, necessarily involves the right to determine what are not incendiary and enforce their circulation. * * * If Congress may this year decide what incendiary publications are, they may next year decide what they are not, and thus laden their mails with real or covert abolitionism. * * * It belongs to the states, and not to Congress, to determine what is and what is not calculated to disturb their security.

Mr. Calhoun proposed that each state should determine for itself what kind of reading it would deem "incendiary", and that Congress should thereupon prohibit the transmission by mail of such matter to that state. His report concluded with a bill, which contained this provision:

State supervision proposed.

Be it enacted, &c., That it shall not be lawful for any deputy postmaster in any state, territory, or district of the United States knowingly to deliver to any person whatsoever any pamphlet, newspaper, handbill, or other printed matter or pictorial representation, touching the subject of slavery, where by the laws of said state, territory, or district their circulation is prohibited; and any deputy postmaster who shall be guilty thereof shall be forthwith removed from office.

This bill was ordered to a third reading in the Senate by ayes 18, nays 17—Mr. Van Buren, the vice-president, giving the casting vote in the affirmative. It failed, however, to pass, and that ended the matter.

The following year Postmaster-General Kendall returned to the subject of the inequalities of newspaper postage, especially complaining of the constantly increasing cost and trouble to which their transmission subjected the department and of the great injustice done the local press for the benefit of the metropolitan journals. He said (December 5, 1836):

Injustice to local press due to unequal postal rates.

Great changes have taken place in the newspaper business of the country since the present rates of postage were established. Newspapers have not only increased in number, but many of them have grown to an inordinate size. Postage, however, is the same, whether the newspaper be great or small. If not carried over one hundred miles out of the state where printed it is one cent; if out of the state, and over one hundred miles, one and one-half cents. The policy of reducing the rate of postage on newspapers generally is doubted. They constitute in weight over two-thirds of the mails, are in many parts of the country difficult of transportation, and produce numerous failures. These considerations would be of no moment if it were really necessary that large quantities of newspapers should be transported from one end of the Union to the other as a means of instructing and enlightening the public mind, but that phase can be as well provided for by the local press as by the newspapers from a distance. To reduce the rates of postage on newspapers below the actual cost of carrying them would be to tax the correspondence of the country generally for the benefit of the large newspaper establishments in the principal cities, to the injury of the distant and country press. Such a measure is not believed to be consistent with sound principle or good policy. It is not sound principle to tax the business of one portion of the people for the benefit of another portion. It is not good policy to aid the large city establishments in monopolizing the newspaper circulation to the exclusion of the local and country press. But there is just and good policy in graduating the postage on newspapers according to the size and weight of the matter to be conveyed.

The following scale of newspaper postage is therefore suggested in lieu of the present, namely:

Size of paper.	RATES OF POSTAGE.	
	Carried not over 200 miles nor out of the state.	Carried over 200 miles and out of the state.
	Cents.	*Cents.*
Between 550 square inches or under	½	1
Between 550 square inches and under 920	1	1½
Over 920 square inches	1½	2

If these rates were reduced one-half, it would not materially diminish the means of the department, provided the entire newspaper postage were paid in advance. So great an innovation would probaby be inexpedient. But where editors will pay in advance the postage on their whole impression sent by mail the Postmaster-General might be safely authorized to accept one-half of the foregoing rates. Circular newspapers are now extensively used, of every device and conventional size, all answering the purposes of letters, to evade the payment of postage. It would check this abuse if they were in all cases subject to double postage, to be paid in advance.

The rates of postage on periodicals and pamphlets may be as judiciously regulated upon the same principle as that suggested for the newspapers, and reduced to the least rate which will pay for their transportation.

If a preference be given to anything, it should be to works of agriculture, science, and mechanical arts; but the principle I believe to be a good one in relation to mails that everything ought to pay its own way.

To render the department measurably independent of the railroads and accomplish other important results an express mail has been started on the great mail line between New York and New Orleans. The great express mail is five days and seventeen hours going from New York to Mobile, and one day is occupied in transporting the mails between Mobile and New Orleans. This mail leaves far behind the news conveyed by railroad or any other means. The editors and the people of New Orleans will receive the news from New York in less than half the time it has heretofore occupied in its transmission. The editors will have the advantage of being the original dispensers of the news to their subscribers, and the people will obtain it from their own papers without postage five or six days sooner than it can reach them by the New York papers with postage. The editors and people along the whole road and to the right and left will participate in the same advantages to a greater or less degree.

On the other hand, the circulation in the South of newspapers from the principal cities in the North will undoubtedly be diminished. This injury is more than counterbalanced by the benefit secured to the local establishments; and if it were not, it is not to be brought into competition with the advantages of an earlier transmission and dissemination of commercial and other intelligence. No measure should be taken to injure the great city establishments, but it would be unreasonable and unjust to withhold information from the people of the South because the mail cannot carry with equal expedition the cumbrous sheets from the northern newspaper presses.

Prepayment of all newspaper postage first suggested.

The above extract contains the first suggestion, officially made, of the advantage to the postal service that would result from the establishment of the principle of prepayment of all newspaper postage as the condition-precedent to a reduction of the existing rates. Meanwhile the agitation for a reduction both of letter and newspaper postage continued to increase, and Congress was flooded with petitions and memorials on the subject. In May, 1838, Mr. Montgomery, from the House committee on post-offices and post-roads, submitted a report on sundry petitions and memorials relating to the reduction of postage on letters and newspapers, in the course of which it was said that—

The committee have not yet been able to agree on any change in the postage of newspapers, pamphlets, and other printed matter sent by mail; but all agree that some change is desirable and necessary, in order to make the postage more equitable. The committee still have the subject under consideration, and should they be able to agree upon a change they will report the subject to the House. From the facts contained in the annexed letter of the Postmaster-General, it is obvious that there is a great disparity in the postage on newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, etc., and great disparity between the postage on newspapers, pamphlets, etc., sent by mail and the postage on letters.

The letter of Postmaster-General Kendall, replying to a request from the committee for the size in square inches and the weight and number of newspapers, with a statement of their comparative postage when sent by mail, and any other information relative to newspapers and pamphlets that he might deem necessary to supply, contained the following:

The lowest rate of newspaper postage is now one cent, half of which goes to the postmasters, leaving only half a cent to pay for transportation and other incidental expenses. This undoubtedly falls short of the actual cost for this service to the department, and there are many considerations dissuading from an increase of this rate on newspapers of a reasonable size. The distance upon which this rate is chargeable is within the limits of each state, and 100 miles if carried out of the state where mailed. It seems to me inexpedient to disturb or compromise the principle upon which this provision is founded, or alter the lowest rate on newspapers or papers of a moderate size. The same objection does not extend to an adjustment of postage on newspapers carried out of the state where printed and over 100 miles. On the contrary, the public interests of the several states as well as of the local press throughout the Union require that newspapers conveyed great distances shall be subject to a rate of postage which will approximate the cost of transportation and delivery. More especially is it desirable that the expense of transportation and delivery should be levied upon these large sheets, three-fourths of which are filled with matter of no utility to the distant reader. If the department be required to transport useless matter of this sort, those who send or receive it should pay the cost, instead of throwing it upon the letter correspondents; and it is believed to be good policy in reference to the public interests and the interests of the press generally, as well as to the convenience of the mail service, to discourage, so far as can be done, the inordinate size of newspapers which is now so much in fashion, especially when they are to be conveyed by mail.

By the existing law every publisher of a newspaper is allowed to receive free of charge one copy of every other newspaper published in the United States. When this provision was adopted the number of newspapers printed in the whole Union was not probably one hundred and fifty, and no inconvenience was likely to arise from the privilege granted. Now the number of newspapers published in the Union is believed to be from thirteen to fifteen hundred, and some publishers exchange with five or six hundred. Of these, not one hundred are of any practical use to them. They serve merely to overload and delay the mails, and are generally thrown away without being opened. It is found that on the express lines all news of importance is now sent in slips, not exceeding two columns in size, cut out of papers of from ten to eighteen columns upon a side, or printed for this special purpose, containing only one-fifth or one-ninth of the newspaper. Publishers now obtain the important news before receiving the newspaper with which they exchange. A shorter way of exchange would be accomplished by confining it to an interchange of slips, somewhat smaller in their dimensions, by the ordinary mail. It would probably be more acceptable to the printers if the permission to receive newspapers free were restricted to a certain number of papers. In relation to periodicals, pamphlets, and magazines, it is now optional with the Postmaster-General to permit them to be carried by mail or not. This discretionary power has not, however, been exercised to exclude them. On the contrary, great latitude of construction has been indulged in, which has opened the mails to a quantity of printed matter, under the name of periodicals, which is scarcely entitled to admission. The practice of sending this matter by mail had become so inveterate that this purpose with me was more of an experiment to regulate than to abolish it. It has every year very greatly increased, and already presents a serious obstacle to the speed of the mails; and as the Postmaster-General has power to send it in separate mails, if necessary, it need not impair the efficiency of the service, provided it be made to pay the full cost of its transportation and delivery.

So many changes have taken place within a few years in the manufacture of paper, that the names used in law to designate paper for use and indicate the sizes originally intended by them render the execution of the law in reference to the class of mail matter under consideration extremely difficult and perplexing. The weight of the pamphlet, or the size of the page in square inches, without reference to the name of the paper—whether medium-roll or superior-roll—affords a certain and unchangeable criterion by which the postage may be adjusted.

In compliance with your request, I have caused a number of newspapers to be bought and weighed, and herewith send you a statement of the result. The weight of an ordinary letter is about one-fourth of an ounce. The ruling operation of existing laws upon the postage of newspapers for long distances, compared with each other and with letters, so far as weight is concerned, is illustrated by the following table:

Name of paper.	Weight.	Present postage.	Letter postage on same weight.
Eastern Argus	0.666	$0 01½	$0 50
Ohio Statesman	0.812	01½	75
Delaware Gazette	0.958	01½	75
Boston Morning Post	0.779	01½	75
Richmond Enquirer	1.229	01½	1 00
Pennsylvanian	1.354	01½	1 25
Pennsylvania Inquirer	1.562	01½	1 50
New York Courier and Enquirer	1.750	01½	1 75

It hence appears that letter postage is one hundred and sixteen times as high as newspaper postage; on the largest paper about thirty-three times as high as on the smallest, and sixty-eight times higher than the general average; so that the postage on the smallest newspaper is two and two-thirds times as high as that on the largest. From the same data, in connection with the supposed number of newspapers conveyed by mail, it is estimated that if newspapers and other printed matter paid as high postage as letters the revenues of the department would now be about $25,000,000, instead of $4,000,000. On the other hand, if letters paid no more by weight than newspapers, the revenues would not be $1,000,000, and the operations of the department would be brought to a standstill.

From these facts and considerations it is abundantly evident that, if the letter correspondence were not taxed to pay for the transportation of newspapers, it would not be necessary to impose upon letters a postage exceeding 10 cents for any distance. The revenue which would accrue from two rates—one of 5 cents for short distances and 10 cents for long—would, it is not doubted, pay for the transportation of the letter mails with greater certainty and expedition than they travel now. But so radical a change in the policy of the government in connection with the mail service is not to be expected, if it is even to be desired. All that can be hoped for is that the postage on large newspapers and on those carried great distances shall be increased, to the end that their bulk and weight may be diminished, and that they may afford to the department and the community a greater proportion of the means necessary to effect their transportation.

It is not easy to determine what should be the maximum size of newspapers which shall be conveyed at the lowest rate of postage. If the question were not incumbered by the existing practice of printers, I should say it should be smaller than the daily papers in this city, so small as to give a reasonable assurance that their contents consisted chiefly of useful and interesting matter. To enable the committee to judge for themselves on this point, I send herewith the papers alluded to in the statement above. I also transmit to you a statement showing the size of the pages and the weight of sundry periodicals. The following is an exhibit of the weight, size of sheet, and rate of postage of several of these periodicals, as also the postage to which they would be subject if charged at letter rates:

Name.	Weight in ounces.	Present postage.	Letter postage on same weight.
Missionary Advocate	0.875	$0 05	$0 75
Thompsonian Manual	1.75	05	1 75
Turf Register	2.25	04½	2 25
Western Messenger	2.75	07½	2 75
So. Int. Messenger	4.25	10	4 25
Foster's Reprint of Blackwood	6.00	15	6 00
Littell's Magazine	6.25	10	6 25
Journal of Medicine	8.25	17½	8 25
Law Library	9.25	17½	9 25
North American Review	16.00	25	16 00

It will be observed that the highest weight and postage on letters, newspapers, and periodicals has been taken as the basis of this calculation.

It is proper to remark that the burden of conveying newspapers and other printed matter short distances is scarcely felt by the department. It is the masses which pass along its great connecting lines between cities and sections of the Union which are found so expensive and so difficult to convey. The weight of such matter delivered within 100 miles of the starting point would not be perceived, although it would not at present rates pay the expense of transportation. So far as that consideration is involved in the question, there is no pressing call for a change in the present policy. On the whole, I am clearly convinced that the size of the sheet and page being a tolerably correct indication of the weight, is the best basis for newspaper and pamphlet postage, and that the postage should be greatly increased on the larger size and on all of the sizes conveyed great distances, and ought to be reduced on letters in an equal ratio. But if there is to be no increase of postage on printed matter, then there should not be, at present, any reduction of postage on letters, because it would make absolutely necessary a ruinous curtailment of mail facilities.

Again, on February 24, 1838, Postmaster-General Kendall wrote to the House committee on post-offices and post-roads, in response to its request for his opinion as to the expediency of abolishing the postage on newspapers altogether. The letter was written in reply to the following resolution, passed by the House and submitted by the committee for his consideration:

Postmaster-General Kendall opposes the abolition of postage on newspapers.

Resolved, That the committee on post-offices and post-roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing by law the postage upon newspapers; and that the said committee report to this House, first, as to the policy of abolishing postage on newspapers distributed by mails in the respective counties where the respective papers may be published; and secondly, as to all newspapers sent by mail into any part of the United States.

The letter is as follows:

I propose to consider the latter portion of this resolution first: the expediency of abolishing postage on all newspapers conveyed by mail.

1. Newspapers and other printed matter yield the department the net revenue of half a million dollars annually. If the department was to lose this revenue, it must be followed by a ruinous retrenchment of the mail service.

2. It would operate unjustly, by taxing other interests to pay for the transportation and delivery of newspapers. Already injustice is done to letter writers and receivers by throwing upon them almost the entire expense of transporting newspapers and other printed matter. More than two-thirds and probably five-sixths of the weight transported by mail is composed of printed matter, and it pays but about one-sixth of the net revenue. To make the newspapers free, without other provision to pay for their transportation, would aggravate this injustice, and instead of affording any equivalent would act injuriously. The effect would be an additional weight of matter thrown in the mail to impede and often delay the transportation of letters. Thus the letter writers and receivers would be taxed more heavily for a worse service. And if the tax to pay for the transportation of newspapers be laid upon something else, or the expense be taken out of the general revenues of the country, the injustice will be the same.

3. It would destroy or cripple all the newspaper establishments in the interior towns and villages, and in a great measure concentrate the newspaper business in the great cities, and principally New York city. Settle the principle that the news generally be permitted to travel faster than the newspapers, and that all newspapers shall be conveyed free of charge, and the newspaper establishments in the city of New York will be almost the only ones in the Union worth possessing. Our people are eager for news, and will resort to the readiest expediency to obtain it early. If in New Orleans or Saint Louis or the Red river or the Upper Missouri, they can get it quicker in a New York paper than in those published in their own towns and villages, and as cheap too, they will take the New York papers and drop their own.

The New York press is justly entitled to the advantages of its position, but the correspondence of the whole nation ought not to be taxed to add artificial ones. Letter writers and correspondents should not be called upon to pay their money, not only to no direct benefit to themselves, nor yet for the benefit of the newspaper press generally, but to enable the New York publisher to come into competition with other publications throughout the Union and at their own doors. A tariff to produce competition is as unjust as a tariff to prevent it; the only difference is that the injury falls upon the other party. The newspapers sent by mail should pay for their own transportation and delivery, but nothing more. To relieve them from this tax is to give their proprietors a bounty to enable them to come into competition with others of their own trade throughout the Union, the advantages of which will be enjoyed by the great city press with an equivalent injury to all others.

The injury to proprietors of newspapers generally would find no equivalent in any benefit to the people; it is the news they want, and not particular newspapers. The news is just as valuable read in papers printed at their own doors as in papers printed thousands of miles off, if there be no advantage in having it quicker from the distant paper than that which they may enjoy by their own. On the other hand, a great deal may be sent by slips in closed mails or in signs or by telegraph. It is for the true interests of the country to spread intelligence with the greatest possible rapidity. Newspapers are favored in the mails because they are the means of disseminating intelligence. To withhold intelligence because newspapers cannot be carried so rapidly as intelligence may be otherwise conveyed is sacrificing the end to the means; it is sacrificing the interests of the people and the press generally to the interests of a few newspaper proprietors in the great cities or any one city; and if the people are to be taxed in order that masses of newspapers may be carried free, when the news might fly to them on horseback or through the air or instantaneously along the electric wire, they will be taxed not only without an equivalent benefit, but even to bring upon themselves a serious injury. The public wrong is aggravated by the consideration that at least three-fourths of the contents of many newspapers are totally useless to the readers when received. Look at the large daily papers of the commercial cities; they seldom contain a page of matter which is of interest to any reader outside the city where printed or in its immediate vicinity. If it were deemed to be right to tax correspondents for the purpose of sending the news free, would there be any excuse for taxes to give free transportation for mere waste paper?

There are no moral considerations which should induce Congress to give especial advantage to the city over the country press. It is not likely to be in purer hands or subject to better influences. If it be true that cities are the sores of the body-politic, the reverse is very likely to be the case.

Nor are there any practical considerations which encourage this preference. If the newspaper business be monopolized at one or a few points, there is danger that the newspapers will fall under the control of a few men of wealth and power, who will thus extend an undue influence throughout the nation. One man or a few, or one corporation or a few, may buy up the true press, and with their hired writers fail not only to advance the rights of man and the cause of liberty, but carry some great point of ambition or speculation in derogation of the rights of the people and the general interests of society. Even if corruption does not taint the purity of the press, the proposed policy will give to favored points an undue and even an injurious influence over the other portions of the Union. There may be subjects in relation to which the different sections of our country have different interests and feelings which can only be made known with due weight by a well-sustained local press. Our nation is not one in relation to the several subjects discussed in the newspapers; and in many respects we are twenty-six independent nations. Each of these has its separate interests, systems of legislation, jurisprudence, and police which require a well-sustained local press to discuss local differences, right its separate wrongs, and maintain its rank and importance among its confederates. Legislation by Congress to give advantage within its borders to the press of other cities would be an attack upon the state press, and indirectly upon the dignity and importance of the state itself. Indeed, to give a bounty to the press of the great commercial emporiums of the nation, enabling it to disseminate, free of postage, the earliest foreign and most important domestic news in all the cities and villages of all the states, would be to destroy a great portion of the local press and extend through the states a control and consolidation both in politics and business incompatible with the true interests and even with the continuance of our federal system.

The other branch of this inquiry is as to the expediency of abolishing postage on newspapers conveyed by mail within the respective counties where they are printed. This proposition is in some respects in the opposite extreme; it would operate to the benefit of the local and country press, and in some degree to the injury of the city and other distant journals. It would therefore in particular be unjust to the latter. Distant presses, however, ought not in fact to receive a bounty to enable them to compete with the local press, because postage on newspapers sent by mail great distances is not adequate to pay the cost of transportation and delivery. Most of this cost is now paid out of the letter postage. Yet to make the local press free is deemed unjust and impolitic because it would increase the tax on letters for the benefit of newspapers, and violate the great principle that the persons whose interests are served by the government shall pay for the cost of the service.

In another respect such a measure is objectionable. It would reduce the revenues of the department, and would operate unequally. In a portion of the Union the counties are very large, being subdivided into townships for local purposes. In other portions they are small, having no subdivisions of that sort. Many of the counties in the South and West are unequal in size and population, while it is not

so in many counties of the North. Hence to make newspapers free in the counties where printed would operate much more advantageously to the latter section of the nation than to the former. The difference would be so great as to constitute of itself the fatal objection to the proposed measure.

On the whole, my opinion is that the postage on newspapers carried short distances should not be taken off, but that on newspapers carried great distances it should be increased. In short, the newspaper postage should be so regulated as to pay for the transportation and delivery of newspapers, including those sent free, and the postage on periodicals, magazines, and pamphlets should be regulated upon the same principle. Since the origin of the prevailing practice a great change has been wrought in the printing business of the country. Then there were but few newspapers and no periodicals, and indeed newspapers were published almost exclusively in the large cities. Their cheap transportation, therefore, was to establish means of disseminating their intelligence among the people. Now we find newspapers in almost every neighborhood, and periodical works have sprung up in nearly every section of the Union. The means of acquiring intelligence are therefore at the doors of the people, and it is no longer necessary to raise a tax in their interest to give transportation to newspapers with a view to their enlightenment. By disseminating intelligence to editors free the government accomplishes the great object of disseminating it freely among the people.

The size of newspapers has been greatly enlarged. It is not many years since newspapers as large as the *Globe* and the *National Intelligencer* first made their appearance. Now some of the weekly papers have swollen to great dimensions. Yet no one of these huge sheets pays more postage than the smallest penny paper of the Union. That such a graduation of postage is unequal and unjust it requires no argument to illustrate.

A new element should be made to enter into the rate of newspaper postage, and that is the size of the paper. If papers of a moderate size were fixed at one rate, and to all over that size a higher rate was charged, the effect would probably be to reduce them all to a smaller size, containing all the useful matter, and thus ridding the mails of a mass of waste paper now transported without any purpose but to the delay of the mails and the injury of the revenue.

By the present law the newspapers transported not over one hundred miles when out of the state where printed pay one cent postage, half of which goes to the postmaster who delivers them. This puts all newspapers carried not over one hundred miles when out of the state where printed at a less rate of postage, and gives advantage to the papers printed within the state over those printed out of it. Though this would be objectionable if our Union was of one opinion, yet, considering that the states are in many particulars separate and independent, it does not appear inappropriate.

Probably no better basis can be found on which to rest the lowest rates of newspaper postage than to have within these limits everywhere one rate for small papers and another higher rate for larger ones. The system would in these particulars be as perfect as it can well be made.

I would respectfully suggest a remodeling of the whole system of newspaper postage, as demanded by justice to the public interests, on a basis established upon the following proposition, viz:

On newspapers not exceeding —— square inches in size and not carried over 100 miles and out of the state where printed, *one cent.* On newspapers exceeding —— square inches in size and carried as above named, —— postage.

On newspapers not exceeding —— square inches in size and carried over 100 miles and out of the state where printed, ——. On newspapers exceeding —— square inches in size and carried as above, ——.

The right of printers to receive papers free should be limited to a reasonable number. The postage on periodicals, magazines, and pamphlets should be regulated on similar principles; the rates should be sufficient to cover the charge of transportation and delivery and nothing more.

Another reform in this respect is much needed, and has every day become more urgent. The mail which leaves New York city daily for the South is believed to average two tons in weight, more than a ton and a half of which is printed matter. At Baltimore it separates, and about one-half goes west and the other half south. It is now difficult to carry other than by steam-power on the sea or railroads. The stage lines, where the roads are not highly improved, are impeded daily and often broken down with this increased weight of the mails, delaying and sometimes losing the letter mails, and always injuring their valuable contents. Indeed, when one travels upon these lines and sees how the mails are piled on and in the stages, and sees how they are unloaded and exposed, he cannot but marvel that such vast sums of money and so many valuable papers are hazarded in them at all. I cannot but be impressed with the folly of attempting to convey this heavy mass with the speed required at this age for business correspondence, and with the bad policy of so legislating as to increase it, especially when no general interest is to be promoted thereby. Indeed, without the redeeming power of railroads it would be necessary under the present tendencies of things to give up the hope of transmitting letters and newspapers with the same speed and cause them to be conveyed on separate lines. But if the railroads relieve the department on some lines, they leave it to all of its embarrassments on others, and the relief which they give is at an increase of expense which the accumulating matter they convey will go but a short way to remunerate.

If the committee were disposed to adjust the newspaper postage upon the principle hereinbefore suggested, the letter postage might be greatly reduced.

Newspapers sent outside the mails.

Congress still failing to take any action, the newspapers of the country began to largely avail themselves of the facilities offered by railroads and steamboats for the transmission of their papers outside of the mails, and as this practice increased the revenues of the department from newspaper postage were sensibly affected. This was in violation of the existing postal law, and Postmaster-General John M. Niles, in his annual report dated December 5, 1840, called the attention of Congress to the subject in the following words:

The greatly enhanced expense of the transportation of the mail on railroads is not the only way in which they affect the revenues of this department. The great facilities which they afford for the transportation of letters and newspapers out of the mail evidently diminished and reduced the postage receipts. This is proved by the sudden falling off of the revenue where these facilities have recently been provided. Information has also been received from the agents of the department, showing that letters, packages, and newspapers were extensively conveyed out of the mails on the railroads, steamboat lines, and many of the stage-coach routes. So far as this practice was detrimental to the income of the department it was believed to be in violation of law. I endeavored to suppress it, regarding it as my highest duty to enforce the laws. The practice of carrying newspapers out of the mails without having secured a provision in the contract I found to be so general that it could not be suppressed without great inconvenience to the public; and as the ambiguity of the law admitted of doubt in regard to the restriction, I concluded that I should best discharge my duty by permitting these practices to continue and leave it to Congress to remove the prohibition or make the law more explicit for its enforcement. As it is probable that the enforcement of the prohibition would have the effect of stopping the carrying of newspapers on the mail routes rather than causing them to be conveyed in the mails, it would seem both just and politic to abolish the restriction entirely.

Postmaster-General Niles also alluded to the inequalities of the existing rates of newspaper postage in the same report as follows:

Inequality of newspaper and letter postage.

The low rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter originated in considerations of public policy, and were designed to promote the general dissemination of intelligence among the people, and the reasons for this policy, if deemed ever to have been just, have in a great measure ceased to exist. When the mail establishment was first organized printing was confined to the large cities, and there were few other channels for conveying newspapers but the mails. Now there are printing establishments in almost every village, and railroads, steamboats, and other lines of communication afford cheap and convenient channels for conveying newspapers and also other publications, the greater portion of which are distributed among the people without the agency of the mails. * * *

All newspapers now pay the same rates of postage, although some are ten times the dimension and weight of others. This is not only unjust to those who pay the taxes, but equally so to publishers. It gives an undue advantage to the large establishments in the commercial cities over the penny papers in the same place, and over the country newspapers, which are more removed from sinister influences and in general are the most independent channels of sound public opinion. There seems no good reason for the difference in postage between periodical and non-periodical pamphlets, and the distinction, in fact, is often difficult to preserve. By the present law all printed matter, except newspapers, is taxed by the sheet, but by the change in the forms of publication the postage is not and cannot be collected with any uniformity from the difficulty experienced by the postmasters in classing the various publications. Sixteen pages of octavo or twenty-four of duodecimo constitute a sheet, although it is often impracticable to distinguish between them. To remove all of these difficulties, and to establish a uniform rate of postage on printed matter, the best rule would be to tax it by weight; and if there should be an objection to so great a change, newspapers could be divided into three classes, according to their dimensions, on the plan recommended by the Postmaster-General in his report for 1836. To the proposition to tax other printed matter by weight it is believed there can be no objection. Whether the other more important reforms which have been recommended are effected or not, the tariff of postage on newspapers and other printed matter demands a radical change.

The advance of the postage on newspapers and other printed matter, although regarded as eminently just, is not admitted to be indispensable, but the object in view is a revision and an equalization of the tariff.

This report appears to have contained the first official suggestion that the true method of arriving at a just rate of newspaper postage was to tax by weight. Even he advanced the suggestion with timidity so far as newspapers were concerned, although confident there could be no objection to the principle in reference to other printed matter. His suggestion appears to have been derived from the report of Mr. George Plitt, a special agent of the post-office department, who was instructed to make an inquiry regarding the rates of newspaper postage in England and the United States. Mr. Plitt reported as follows:

The plan to base postage upon weight.

Special Agent Plitt's report.

Newspapers are sent free to any part of the British kingdom, provided they are mailed within eight days after they are printed, and all foreign newspapers are charged with postage at the rate of 2*d.* each. Every newspaper published in England pays a stamp duty of 2*d.* It would therefore seem scarcely right to tax it again when sent by mail. The average number of newspapers received daily for delivery in the London post-office is 11,460; the average number of newspapers posted in London is 83,510; the average number of newspapers daily distributed and forwarded is 3,000.

The transportation of newspapers, pamphlets, and other printed matter is by far the most burdensome portion of the mails, for which the department receives a very inadequate compensation. The price paid to the contractor is generally in proportion to the weight of the mail, and consequently that portion for which the lowest compensation is received is that for which the highest price is paid for transmission. To remedy this in some measure I would earnestly recommend that newspapers and printed matter of every description should be charged by weight. There is no reason or justice in the present law so far as regards the transmission of printed matter by mail. While one of the smaller newspapers pays as much postage as some of the mammoth sheets published in New York and elsewhere, which are perhaps 6 feet square, it is positively unjust to the publishers, the public, and the mail service. If newspapers were charged by weight, both the public and the department would be benefited by the change, for the publisher would surely be careful to see that every paper should be well dried before it was sent to the post-office, thus securing its transmission without being rubbed or defaced; and it would at the same time aid in decreasing the weight of the mails. The postage upon all newspapers should be paid in advance, except when sent to offices within the county, district, or parish within which they are published. In that case they might be sent free. Publishers of newspapers should not be allowed to send their exchange papers free of postage, as at present. As well might the merchants demand from the department a free exchange of their prices current, or any other class of citizens be allowed to send free of postage everything in relation to any particular branch of business in which they might be engaged. As the country extends and increases in population, the attention of the department will necessarily be turned to one great object: the most effectual manner of decreasing the weight of the mails with the least injury to the public, in order that it may be enabled to convey them with the speed that seems to be demanded by the increased wants and enterprise of the country. This cannot be done without lessening the circulation of the newspapers to legitimate and reading subscribers, by excluding from the mails entirely such matter as is now transported from one section of the the Union to another without being taken from the post-office. As evidence of this the following statement of the average number of newspapers remaining uncalled for each week in the post-offices of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore will be sufficient to prove:

New York	750
Philadelphia	400
Boston	500
Baltimore	400

The number of periodicals and other publications remaining dead in these post-offices is in about the same proportion. If the postage upon these papers and pamphlets had been paid in advance, the probability is that they would have been called for, or, if not, the department would have at least received its legal equivalent for their transportation. Supposing that the 13,500 post-offices in the United States receive a proportionate quantity of dead printed matter respectively, and that all this amount could be culled from the mails by the system of prepayment, what an immense weight at once would be taken away! A newspaper of the size of the *Globe*, *National Intelligencer*, or Philadelphia *Inquirer* will weigh, when dry, without a wrapper, about two ounces. If papers are allowed to go free in the counties where they are published a prepayment of 1 cent per ounce postage would be but a reasonable charge for those sent beyond the limits of the county; for other printed matter of all kinds 2 cents per ounce might be charged for a distance of anything under five hundred miles,

and 3 cents for any distance beyond; this would be a reduction of the present price, and yet the revenues of the department would be augmented. As the one great desideratum is to lessen the weight of the mails, all publishers might be allowed the privilege of sending their newspapers by private conveyance or otherwise, even over the mail-routes.

It will be observed that the newspaper postage law recommended by Mr. Plitt in 1840 is identical, except in the matter of rates, with that now in force in the United States.

The annual report of Postmaster-General C. A. Wickliffe, dated December 2, 1841, called the attention of Congress to a new difficulty growing out of the unsatisfactory condition of the laws with reference to the postage on newspapers, as follows:

Difficulty with publications not newspapers.

I do not desire that the rates on newspapers proper should be increased, though much might be saved the department if the principle of full postage were applied to newspapers, provided such regulations were deemed acceptable to public opinion. I must, however, earnestly invite your attention to the necessity for the enacting of some law by which a just discrimination may be made in the imposition of postage on newspapers proper and those mammoth periodicals which assume the names of newspapers, and which are in fact the republication of books, reviews, and novels, sent through the post-office, not always to subscribers, but in large masses to agents, to vend in the markets of more distant cities and towns, which greatly increase the size and weight of the mails and the expense of transportation without a corresponding remuneration to the department. The great number of these large publications which have been sent by the mails from Baltimore to Wheeling has largely contributed to the frequent irregularity of the western mails.

I respectfully inquire whether it is just that the United States mail shall be compelled to transport one of these newspapers, weighing nearly one pound, for one cent and a half, from Boston or New York to Louisville, Kentucky, to a factor, to sell for the benefit of the book writer, while the letter of friendship or business is taxed 25 cents postage between the same points?

I have already alluded to the establishing of what is called the printers' express, for the carrying of letters, packages, and newspapers upon the post-roads of the United States for pay and compensation, as one cause tending to greatly reduce the revenues of the department. I must beg leave to bring the subject to your notice, in the hope that you will invite the attention of Congress to the necessity of some further legislation to effectually protect the interests of the general government in its post-office department.

Mr. Wickliffe in his next annual report thus reverted to the habit of newspaper publishers of sending their issues outside the mails in violation of the law:

Newspaper transmission outside the mails.

Connected with this subject is the business of transporting newspapers out of the mails over mail roads in violation of law. When applied to by postmasters and contractors to instruct them upon their duties upon this subject, I addressed to the contractors a circular letter, in which I gave them my opinion of what the law of Congress was upon the subject. A copy of that letter accompanies this report. The correctness of the opinion contained in this circular letter has been questioned. I was confident of the facts therein expressed, believing them to be correct, and felt it a public duty to publish them when called for by those to whom the duty of transporting the mails was confided, and am gratified to find my views sustained by the official opinion of the Attorney-General.

The following is an extract from the circular letter above referred to:

Congress, by the act of 1825, has expressly declared that no stage or vehicle which regularly travels trips on post-roads shall convey letters, nor shall any packet-boat or other vessel which regularly plies on a water route declared to be a post-road convey letters.

The thirtieth section of the act of 1825 provides that the Postmaster-General, in any contract that he may enter into, may authorize the person with whom such contract may be made to carry newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets other than those conveyed in the mails, provided no preference shall be given to one publisher over another in the same place. The practice has grown up of sending newspapers on the cars and steamboats that transport the mails. This is a right claimed by some editors, and others have addressed letters to their subscribers inviting them to receive their papers in that way in preference to the mails.

This is a subject which has given rise to no small portion of abusive denunciation of the head of this department. This right is called for by the cheap penny papers, as they are called. The laws of Congress have made no distinction between newspapers. The postage is imposed upon all newspapers, regardless of their size. It applies to all alike, and all must share the same fate in the mails. It is true the act of 1825 has authorized the Postmaster-General, in making the contracts for carrying the mails, to authorize the contractor under certain conditions to carry newspapers out of the mails. Without such permission no such right exists, and the contractor who carries them violates his contract with the government. Such a privilege upon many of the railroads and steamboat routes would no doubt be advantageous alike to the publisher and public, but it must be granted upon application and specific terms.

If, therefore, any publisher wishes to convey newspapers on your line out of the mail, he should make application to you, stating the name and number of the papers, daily or otherwise, and upon your report of application to this department the terms upon which it can be done will be made known, which terms will be applicable to all other papers. You are requested to report to this department, when known to you or your agents, monthly, the name and number of newspapers which are daily transported over your line by way agents, out of the mail, and between what places.

The long agitation of the subject led finally to a revision of the postal laws in 1845. Under the act of March 3 of that year the following rates of postage were adopted: For a letter not exceeding one-half ounce in weight, under 300 miles, 5 cents; over 300 miles, 10 cents; and an additional rate for every additional half ounce or fraction thereof. Pamphlets, magazines, etc., per ounce, 2½ cents, and each additional ounce 1 cent. Newspapers under 30 miles, free; over 30 and under 100, or any distance within the state where published, 1 cent; over 100 miles and out of the state, 1½ cents. Carriage by express was prohibited unless the postage was previously paid. It will be seen that while the letter postage was very considerably reduced by this act, newspaper postage remained the same as it had been from the organization of the government, except that all newspapers were carried free for 30 miles from the place of publication. The principle of charging by weight was applied to all periodicals and pamphlets under this law, which resulted in a very considerable increase in the cost of their transmission by mail. The details of the law of 1845, respecting the mailing of newspapers, were contained in the following extract:

Postal law of 1845.

Extracts from the law of 1845.

SEC. 2. That all newspapers of no greater size or superficies than 1,900 square inches may be transmitted through the mails for the delivery and be delivered to all subscribers or other persons, within 30 miles of a city or town or other place in which the paper is or may

be printed, free of all charge for postage whatever. And newspapers of and under the size above stated which shall be conveyed in the mail beyond 30 miles from the place where the same shall be printed shall be subject to a rate of postage chargeable upon the same under the thirtieth section of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1825; and upon the newspapers of greater size and superficial extent than 1,900 square inches there shall be charged the same rates of postage which are prescribed by this act to be charged upon magazines and pamphlets.

Referring to the act of 1845, Postmaster-General Johnson, in his annual report, dated December 1, 1845, said:

Postmaster-General Johnson upon the law of 1845.

A discrimination has been made in behalf of newspapers and other printed matter because they are supposed to advance the policy of the government by contributing to the general diffusion of intelligence among the people, upon which depends the maintenance and perpetuation of our free institutions.

There was under the old law a great difference in the tax upon letters and printed matter; the tax upon the former was unnecessarily high and became oppressive to the citizens, while the tax upon the latter was not so high as materially to interfere with their general circulation.

There are returns made of the weight of the different kinds of matter passing through the mails, upon which an opinion might be formed of the actual cost of the different kinds, or the proportion each should pay. One of my predecessors had an account kept in 1838 for one week of the weight of the mails, distinguishing between the weight of letters, newspapers, and pamphlets in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Richmond, from which it appears that the whole weight of the mails was 55,241 pounds, of which the newspapers weighed 48,868 pounds, the periodicals 8,857 pounds, letters (free and taxable) 1,916 pounds. It is confidently believed that the difference in weight between printed matter and written communications passing through the mails is greater since the passage of the late law than before; that nine-tenths of the whole weight of the mails, and a greater inequality in bulk, is composed of printed matter, paying about one-ninth of the expense. This great inequality in the cost of transportation did not warrant the difference of postage under the former law, and was most unjust to the friendly and business correspondence of the country. The reduction of letter postage by the late law was but an act of justice to that class of our citizens which had been so long and oppressively taxed for the benefit of others. The same necessity did not exist for the reduction of the rate upon printed matter. This has always been low—greatly below the actual expense of its transportation—and yet not so high as to interfere with the original policy of the government. I therefore recommend the restoration of the former postage upon all printed matter passing through the mails, with the right reserved to publishers to take them out of the mails over post-roads.

I also recommend a limitation of the number of papers editors may interchange free through the mails. There are now understood to be between seventeen and eighteen hundred printing establishments in the United States from which newspapers issue. From this fact alone it will be readily seen what abuses may be practiced upon the departments.

Increased newspaper postage recommended.

In his next annual report Postmaster-General Johnson returned to the discussion of this subject, again recommending an increase of postage upon printed matter. Alluding to the fact that the revenues of the previous year show a great deficiency, he said:

I recommend that the postage on newspapers be so adjusted as to approach more nearly the cost of transportation and delivery, and be made more equal and just between the publishers. This may be accomplished without any material interference with the policy of disseminating intelligence among the people by their general circulation.

When this policy was first adopted, newspapers were few in number and were published in the principal cities, and low postage seemed necessary to secure the object of their publication, and the rates were fixed without much regard to the size, or weight, or the distance they were to be transported, while the letter postage was made high, so as to cover the transportation of both. Newspapers are now published in every village throughout the Union and furnish the means of information to almost every neighborhood. This injustice to written correspondence occasioned by taxing it with the transportation of newspapers has been partially removed by the reduction of the rates on letter postage.

From this act of justice an injury has resulted to the community at large by transferring the cost of transporting newspapers upon the general revenues. No satisfactory reason now exists why those who buy or sell newspapers should have the cost of transportation paid by the revenues collected from the great body of the people. The low postage on newspapers, without regard to size, weight, or the distance to be taken, operates unfairly between the publishers themselves, by enabling those papers published in large commercial cities to compete with the village press by circulating in their localities, while sending the papers free for 30 miles from the place of publication counteracts to some extent this advantage, an advantage alike unjust to the editor and unjust to the community, as the burden of both is thrown upon the Treasury.

As an act of justice between the publishers themselves the rate of postage should be regulated by the size and weight of the paper and the distance to be carried, reserving the right to them to take their own papers over mail routes out of the mails. As an act of justice to the community these rates should be so high as to cover any deficiency the reduced rates of postage on letters may make, so as to make the income of the department equal to its expenditures. Transient newspapers other than those sent by the publisher to subscribers, as they are usually sent in lieu of letters, should be rated higher than other newspapers. All printed matter passing through the mail should be prepaid.

The Postmaster-General's report for 1847.

In the next Congress after that which effected the reduction of postage an effort was made for the restoration of the old rates, as the postal revenues did not pay the expenses of the department. The effort did not succeed as to letter postage, but transient newspapers were charged 3 cents, prepayment being required; the postage on circulars was raised from 2 to 3 cents; newspaper postage to California and Oregon was fixed at 4½ cents; and letter postage to the Pacific territories at 40 cents. In the meanwhile the revenues from newspaper postage were steadily increasing. The number passing through the mails and the receipts for their carriage are stated in the annual report of Postmaster-General Johnson, dated December 6, 1847, as follows:

The newspapers passing through the mails annually are estimated at 55,000,000; pamphlets and magazines at 2,000,000. The number of transient newspapers paying 3 cents postage cannot be ascertained with any accuracy, as the postage is usually returned with that of letters.

For the year ending June 30 last there was derived from the postage on newspapers, pamphlets, etc., $643,160 59, making an increase over the previous year of $81,018 10 and an increase over the annual average of the nine preceding years of $114,181 61. The total revenues of the department for the same year were $3,945,893 31.

The postage on newspapers is unequal and unjust to the publishers themselves. The same postage is charged on each paper without regard to weight. Many of the larger class of papers weigh more than 2½ ounces each, and pay but 1½ cents for any distance over 100 miles; and if charged as letter postage would pay under 300 miles 15 cents, and over 300 miles 30 cents. Other papers weigh as low as one-half an ounce, only one-fifth of that weight, and pay the same rates. Some of the larger sized periodicals weigh over 12½ ounces, and pay 14¼ cents over 100 miles, and if charged with letter postage would pay under 300 miles $1 30, and over $2 60. This inequality of tax on the different publications should be regulated in some way, and no reason exists why the postage on newspapers should not be regulated by weight, as on letters. The weight and bulk of the mails, which add so greatly to the cost of transportation and actually impede the progress of the mails, are, I think, attributable to the mass of printed matter daily forwarded from the principal cities of the Union and from all parts of the country. Justice requires that their transportation should be paid by the postage charged upon them, and it is believed that the present rates would not meet with objection if the postage could be equalized and in all cases collected.

In his report dated December 2, 1848, Postmaster-General Johnson again urged that newspaper postage be regulated by weight, and said:

Postmaster General Johnson's report for 1848.

For the purpose of taxing, the matter conveyed in the mails is classified as follows: First, letters; second, newspapers. The latter class has always been esteemed of so much importance to the public, as the best means of disseminating intelligence among the people, that the lowest rate has always been afforded for the purpose of encouraging their circulation. Heretofore a charge has been made upon every paper without regard to weight, which is unjust to the publisher as well as to the public, and there is no satisfactory reason why they should not be charged by weight as well as letters and other sealed packages. This would lead to a discontinuance of the practice of depositing newspapers in the mails before they are dry, which renders them more liable to injury, and their weight is greatly increased by the dampness of the paper. A uniform rate of 1 cent upon each ounce or fraction of an ounce would be more just and proper, while at the same time it would yield as much revenue as the present rates. Third, all other printed matter of whatever nature or kind should be rated with double newspaper postage.

In the report of Postmaster-General Collamer, of November 19, 1849, is the following:

To exhibit separately the increase in the revenue derived from letter postage and printed matter the following comparison is instituted:

	Year ending June 30, 1848.	Year ending June 30, 1849.	Rate of increase.
			Per cent.
Letter postage, including stamp sales	$3, 350, 304	$3, 882, 762	15. 9
Newspaper and pamphlet postage	767, 335	819, 016	6. 7
Aggregate	4, 117, 639	4, 701, 778	14. 2

The whole number of letters passing through the mails charged with postage amounted last year to 62,000,000. On all these letters the postage collected was $3,882,762; on newspapers and pamphlets, $819,016. It is well known that the postage on newspapers and pamphlets, in proportion to their weight and numbers, is in a very great degree less than the letter postage, so that they did not pay their proportion of the expenses of the service. It therefore follows that the letter postage pays not only for its own cost, but also what the newspaper postage falls short of its proportion. It is not to be understood, however, that any increase of newspaper postage is proposed. It has long been regarded as a sound public policy to promote the circulation of these publications by cheap postage, and it may be advisable to proceed further in this policy, especially with a view to increasing their circulation in the vicinity of publication, provided no decided injustice be done in that same vicinity.

Postmaster-General N. K. Hall, in his report dated November 30, 1850, stated that "the gross revenue of the department for the year ending June 30 was $5,552,971 48, of which the amount received from newspaper and pamphlet postage was $919,485 94". After recommending that the provision which imposed an additional half-cent postage upon newspapers sent more than 100 miles, and out of the state where they were mailed, be repealed, so as to leave the uniform inland postage on newspapers sent to subscribers from the place of publication at 1 cent each, he continued:

The postage upon pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed matter, except newspapers, may be simplified and somewhat reduced with advantage to the department. Two cents for the pamphlet or periodical of the weight of two ounces or less, and 1 cent for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, is recommended as the inland rate upon all pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed matter, instead of the present rate of 2½ cents for the first ounce, and 1 cent for every additional ounce or fractional part of an ounce. The sea-going charge on such matter and on newspapers, twice the inland rates to and from the points to which it is proposed that the letter postage shall be 10 cents and four times the inland rate where the letter rate is 20 cents, is deemed a just and proper rate. This would, in some cases, increase the postage on printed matter sent to the Pacific coast and by other sea lines where the postage is not fixed by postal arrangements. But the postage to California, as above proposed, would hardly equal the price now charged by private expense for the conveyance of the same weight. It will be perceived that the reduction proposed in the postage on printed matter is not large. The reason for the proposed reduction on letter postage is found in the fact that the rates upon printed matter are now exceedingly low when compared with letter rates. The average postage on letters is estimated at about $3 16 per pound, and on newspapers and pamphlets at about 16 cents per pound. After the reduction proposed the average inland postage on letters will be about $2 50 per pound when not prepaid and $1 50 per pound when prepaid.

In 1851 another postal law was enacted which reduced letter postage to 3 cents (one-half ounce) for all distances under 3,000 miles, or 5 cents if not prepaid; weekly newspapers, where published in the county, to actual subscribers, free; under 50 miles and out of the county, 5 cents a quarter; over 50 and under 300 miles, 10 cents; over 300 and under 1,000 miles, 15 cents; over 1,000 and under 2,000 miles, 20 cents; over 2,000 and under 4,000 miles, 30 cents. Monthly newspapers one-quarter, and semi-monthly one-half these rates; semi-weekly double, tri-weekly treble, and oftener than tri-weekly five times these rates; newspapers under 300 square inches, one-quarter these rates; if paid quarterly in advance, a deduction of one-half

The postal law of 1851.

to be made from these rates. Transient newspapers, circulars, and other printed matter, 1 cent an ounce under 500 miles; over 500 and under 1,500 miles, 2 cents; over 1,500 and under 2,500 miles, 3 cents; under 3,500, 4 cents; over 3,500, 4 cents. Books under 32 ounces, 1 cent an ounce if prepaid; if not, 2 cents an ounce.

In 1852 the following modifications were made: Letters sent over 3,000 miles and not prepaid, 10 cents postage; newspapers, circulars, etc., under 3 ounces, 1 cent; every additional ounce or fraction, 1 cent; small newspapers and periodicals, published monthly or oftener, and pamphlets of not more than 16 octavo pages, sent in single packages of not less than 8 ounces, prepaid, one-half cent an ounce, or if not prepaid, 1 cent. Books, bound or unbound, less than 4 pounds, under 3,000 miles, 1 cent an ounce; over 3,000, 2 cents an ounce; 50 per cent. added when not prepaid. By the act of the same year postage-stamps and stamped envelopes were ordered.

Postmaster-General James Campbell commented as follows upon these changes in his annual report for 1854:

Under the act in operation prior and up to July 1, 1851, the postage, for instance, on a weekly newspaper when sent not over 100 miles or any distance in the state where published, was 13 cents, and when over 100 miles and out of the state where published, 19 cents a quarter. By the act of 3d March, 1851, these different rates, according to distance, were abolished.

Thus on a weekly newspaper for any distance not exceeding 50 miles, 5 cents per quarter; over 50 miles and not exceeding 300 miles, 10 cents; over 300 miles and not exceeding 1,000 miles, 15 cents; over 1,000 and not exceeding 2,000 miles, 20 cents; over 2,000 and not exceeding 4,000 miles, 30 cents a quarter; and weekly newspapers to the subscribers in the county where published were made free.

By this act the postage, it will be perceived, for any distance not over 1,000 miles was greatly reduced; but owing to the diversity of rates, the too great reduction for the shorter and too great increase in the longer, its modification was at once called for, and this resulted in the present law, by which the quarterly rates on any weekly newspaper or periodical not exceeding 3 ounces in weight sent any distance in the United States is only 6½ cents. On newspapers not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight, when circulated in the county where published, the rate is 1½ cents less, being only 3½ cents; but a weekly newspaper to subscribers in the county where published goes free.

If my recommendation be adopted, the quarterly postage, for instance, on weekly newspapers or periodicals not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight, circulating in the state where published (and in the same proportion for more frequent publications), would be 6½ cents; and when not over 3 ounces in weight, and not published in the United States, 13 cents a quarter; newspapers sent to subscribers living in the county where published will continue to go free.

The recommendation of the Postmaster-General above referred to was as follows:

In view of the trifling increase of postage on printed matter and the extremely low rates, particularly for newspapers and periodicals, I would recommend that the law be so far changed as to omit the clause, "When the postage on any newspaper or periodical is paid quarterly or yearly in advance one-half only of the regular rates shall be charged," leaving the department to fall back upon the act of 1825, under which quarterly payments in advance on newspapers and periodicals have heretofore always been required.

In his report for 1859 Postmaster-General Holt attacked with great vigor the long-existing practice of permitting newspaper publishers to receive their exchanges in the mail free of postage, and he declared this practice to be an unjustifiable discrimination in favor of a particular class. He also denounced the more recent custom of free postal delivery in the county of publication, as follows:

The revenue of the office was $7,968,484 07, of which was received from the postage on newspapers and pamphlets $589,352 39.

The act of 1825 authorized every printer of a newspaper to send one paper to each and every other printer of a newspaper in the United States free of postage. And such is the existing law. However slight the support this statute may seem to give to the individual publisher, it imposes in the aggregate a heavy and unjust burden upon the department; and though it is thus twice generous to the publisher who sends and he who receives the paper in exchange, I have ineffectually sought an explanation of the policy indicated by this provision. It seems far more questionable than the franking privilege, since the latter assumes to be exercised on behalf of the public, whereas the exemption secured by the former is undoubtedly in the advancement of a particular interest. The newspapers received by the journalist is, in American parlance, his stock in trade. From their columns he gathers materials for his own, and thus makes the same business use of them as does the merchant of his goods or the manufacturer of the raw material which he proposes to manufacture into fabric. But as the government transports nothing free of charge to the farmer, merchant, or mechanic to enable them to prosecute successfully and economically their different pursuits, why should it do so for the journalist? If the latter can rightfully claim that his newspaper shall thus be delivered to him at the public expense, why may he not also claim that his stationery and type, and indeed everything which enters into the preparation of the sheet he issues as his means of living, be delivered to him on the same terms? It has been alleged, I am aware, that postage on newspaper exchanges would be a tax on the dissemination of knowledge. But so is the postage which the farmer, mechanic, and merchant pay on the newspaper for which they subscribe; yet it is paid by them uncomplainingly. If it should be insisted that the publishers of newspapers, as a class, are in such a condition as to entitle them to demand the aid of the public funds, it may be safely answered that such an assumption is wholly unwarranted. Journalism in the United States rests upon the deepest and broadest foundation, and has here won a career far more brilliant and prosperous than in any other nation in the world. The exceedingly reduced rates at which its issues pass through the mails secure to it advantages enjoyed under no other government. Under the fostering care of the free spirit of the age it has now become an institution of this country, and controls the tides of the restless ocean of public opinion with almost resistless sway. It is the *avant courier* of the genius of our institutions, and is everywhere the advocate of progress and of the highest and noblest feelings of human freedom. Is it not, therefore, to the lowest degree unseemly, if not worse, that in its own interests, and in the furtherance of its own pecuniary gain, it should claim permission to violate habitually a great principle of which it is the standing advocate, and which underlies our whole political system—the principle of equal rights to all and especial privileges to none? If, however, from the grandeur and beneficence of its mission, the press is to be exempted from the operation of this wholesome democratic doctrine, and is to be subsidized to the extent of its postage to the government, then undeniably such a subsidy should be contributed from the general treasury instead of being imposed, as at present, upon the revenues of the post-office department, which under all circumstances should be deemed inviolable. Into the same category, but for more cogent reasons, must follow that class of weekly papers which the statute of 1852 requires shall be delivered free of postage to all subscribers residing within the limits of the county in which they are published. This requirement is less sound on the score of principle than the discrimination in favor of the press in the matter of newspaper exchanges. There may be something in the characteristics of the latter, ennobling as it is as an organ of the intellect and heart of the millions of freemen, which may induce many to grant to it especial and distinguished immunities; but why a citizen who chooses to reside on one side of a county line shall be exempt from the postage on his newspaper, when his neighbor on

the other side of the line is obliged to pay on the same paper, surpasses my comprehension. There would be more reason for exempting letters from charge while circulating through the mails within the county in which they are written, because, being much lighter than newspapers, their transportation burdens the department less. Could contractors be found sufficiently public-spirited to transport this class of newspapers without compensation, then indeed gratuitous delivery might be claimed of the department as a reasonable duty. But precisely the same rate of compensation is demanded to pay for this as for every other postal service, and hence this privilege is in fact a donation of so much of the postal revenues as the service costs.

Postmaster-General Montgomery Blair, in his annual report dated December 2, 1861, thus referred to certain abuses of the postal service by publishers, and recommended a new legal definition of the meaning of the word "newspaper":

Abuses of the postal law.

By existing law, section 16 of the act approved March 3, 1845, "newspapers" are declared to embrace printed matter issued by the press and published monthly, and are entitled to the same privilege of free exchange and low rates of postage as daily and weekly newspapers enjoy. It is ascertained that this classification is abused by the publication of monthly issues of printed matter, chiefly designed as advertising circulars from exchanges, for the proprietor, and are often sent gratuitously.

I recommend that the definition of a newspaper as given by that act be amended by the substitution of the words, "Published at short stated intervals of no more than one week," for the words, "Published at short stated intervals of no more than one month." And also that the privilege of free exchange of publications be limited to newspapers thus defined, and to religious, literary, and educational periodicals published not less frequently than once a month.

It is found that considerable fraud is perpetrated on the revenues of the department by publishers of newspapers, who include, mingled with the packages sent to their regular subscribers, numbers of issues which are not regularly sent to their subscribers, and which are therefore subject to pass without postage.

To remedy this evil, I recommend that discretion be given to the head of this department to exclude temporarily from the mails any newspaper or periodical whose proprietor or agents shall send any of their issues without prepayment of postage to other than *bona fide* subscribers, or otherwise that an express penalty be imposed for such act.

During Mr. Blair's administration of the post-office department there occurred several events in connection with the relations of that department to the newspaper press of which no mention is made in the official reports of the department, but which nevertheless have a most important bearing upon this investigation. They recall the excitement created under the administration of Andrew Jackson, in reference to the transmission of "incendiary newspapers" through the mail. The circumstances surrounding the exercise of federal authority to exclude certain publications from the mails in 1861 and in subsequent years were widely different from those existing in 1835, owing to the actual existence of a state of war. On the 16th of August, 1861, the grand jury of the city of New York "presented" certain newspapers published in that city to the circuit court of the United States, on the ground that they contained treasonable utterances calculated to aid and comfort the enemy. This presentment read as follows:

Federal suppression of newspapers during the civil war.

To the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York:

The grand inquest of the United States of America for the southern district of New York beg leave to present the following facts to the court, and ask its advice thereon:

There are certain newspapers within this district which are in the frequent practice of encouraging the rebels now in arms against the federal government by expressing sympathy and agreement with them, the duty of acceding to their demands, and dissatisfaction with the employment of force to overcome them. These papers are the New York daily and weekly *Journal of Commerce*, the daily and weekly *News*, the daily and weekly *Day Book*, the *Freeman's Journal*, all published in the city of New York, and the daily and weekly *Eagle*, published in the city of Brooklyn. The first named of these has just published a list of newspapers in the free states opposed to what it calls "*the present unholy war*"—a war in defense of our country and its institutions and our most sacred rights, and carried on solely for the restoration of the authority of the government.

The grand jury are aware that free governments allow liberty of speech and of the press to its utmost limit. If a person in a fortress or an army were to preach to the soldiers submission to the enemy he would be treated as an offender. Would he be more culpable than the citizen who, in the midst of the most formidable conspiracy and rebellion, tells the conspirators and rebels that they are right, encourages them to persevere in resistance, and condemns the effort of loyal citizens to overcome and punish them as an "unholy war"? If the utterance of such language in the streets or through the press is not a crime, then there is a great defect in our laws or they were not made for such an emergency.

The conduct of these disloyal presses is of course condemned and abhorred by all loyal men, but the grand jury will be glad to learn from the court that it is also subject to indictment and condign punishment.

CHARLES GOULD, *Foreman.*

On the strength of this action of the grand jury the following order was promulgated from Washington:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *August* 22, 1861.

SIR: The Postmaster-General directs that from and after your receipt of this letter none of the newspapers published in New York city which were lately presented by the grand jury as dangerous, from their disloyalty, shall be forwarded in the mails.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. TROTT, *Chief Clerk.*

WILLIAM B. TAYLOR,
Postmaster of New York City.

The postmaster of New York also received orders from Washington in August, 1861, that no more copies of certain papers in or near New York should be sent through the mails. (*a*)

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a In addition to the post-office department, the war department and department of justice used their authority for the suppression of sundry newspapers, or of particular issues thereof, which published matter adjudged to be treasonable.

By an order issued from the war department at Washington, newspapers publishing military intelligence, however obtained and by

In his annual report for 1865 the Postmaster-General announced that—

New stamps have been adopted of the denomination of 5, 10, and 25 cents for prepaying postage of packages of newspapers forwarded by the publishers or news dealers under the authority of law, whereby a revenue will be secured hitherto lost by the department.

In his annual report dated November 15, 1869, Postmaster-General Creswell detailed some of the objectionable features of the then existing postal laws with reference to the transmission of newspapers, and substantially recommended the features of the law as it now stands:

Postmaster-General Creswell recommends the existing law.

The department is defrauded out of a large amount of postage on newspapers by parties who, while professing to be sending out papers from known offices of publication to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, are in fact loading the mails with specimen papers and mere business circulars disguised in the form of newspapers. The act of March 3, 1863, and the regulations made in pursuance thereof, require that all such matter, if sworn from the mailing office, shall be sent to the office of

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whatever means received, not authorized by the official authority, were excluded thereafter from receiving intelligence by telegraph or transmitting their papers by railroad. The following is a record of some of the newspaper suppressions by federal authority:

August 15, 1861, at Saint Louis, Provost Marshal McKinstry suppressed the publication of the *War Bulletin* and the *Missourian*.

August 26, 1861, a company of federal troops took possession of the *Northwest Democrat*, published at Savannah, Missouri. The *Democrat* boldly carried at the head of its columns the name of Jefferson Davis for President and of Claiborne F. Jackson for Vice-President.

On the arrival of the New York train at Philadelphia on the morning of August 22, 1861, Marshal Millward and his officers examined all the bundles of papers and seized every copy of the New York *Daily News*. The sale of this paper was suppressed in that city. Marshal Millward also seized all the bundles of the *Daily News* at the express offices for the West and South, including over 1,000 copies for Louisville and nearly 500 copies for Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria, and Annapolis.

In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1861, United States Marshal Millward proceeded to the office of the *Christian Observer*, in Fourth street below Chestnut, and took all the type, paper, and other appurtenances of the place. He also closed up the office, and warned the persons conducting the *Observer* that on any attempt to revive the publication they would be dealt with according to law.

The *Stark County* (Ohio) *Democrat*, Canton, was destroyed by federal troops August 24, 1861.

The *Jeffersonian*, West Chester, Pennsylvania, was suspended by Deputy United States Marshal Schuyler, August 24, 1861.

The *True American*, Trenton, New Jersey, suspended August, 1861, giving as its reason for the act that the national authorities had virtually interdicted the publication of every paper that did not support the government and administration.

February 17, 1862, the *Mississippi*, the *Organ Democrat*, at Los Angeles, and *California Star* were suppressed from the mails on the ground that they had been used for the purpose of overthrowing the government and giving aid and comfort to the enemy then at war against the United States.

The New Orleans *Bee* was suppressed May 16, 1862, for publishing an elaborate though covert argument in favor of the cotton-burning mob. Publication resumed May 30.

The New Orleans *Delta* was suppressed May 16, 1862, for discussing the cotton question in a manner which violated the terms of the proclamation of May 1, taken possession of, and published by United States authorities.

The New Orleans *Crescent* was suppressed May 13, 1862, by order of General Butler.

Edmund Ellis, publisher of the *Boone County* (Missouri) *Standard*, was tried March 31, 1862, before a military commission at Columbus, Missouri, on two charges: First. The publication of information for the benefit of the enemy, and encouraging resistance to the government and laws of the United States; second. Violation of the laws of war by publication, within the lines of the troops of the United States, in a public newspaper, of articles and information intended and designed to comfort the enemy and invite persons to rebellion against the United States. One of the criminal publications was styled "Letters from the Army"; another, "Root, Abe, or Die;" a third, "News from General Price."

The commission found the prisoner guilty of the charges and specifications, and sentenced him to be placed and kept outside of the lines of the state of Missouri during the war, and that the press, types, furniture, and material of the printing office of the *Boone County Standard* be confiscated and sold for the use of the United States. General Halleck approved the finding and sentence, and directed the printing office to remain in charge of the quartermaster until further orders; that the prisoner be placed outside the state of Missouri, and that if he returned during the war without permission he be arrested and placed in close confinement in the Alton military prison. The proceedings being returned to the war department, they were approved by the Secretary, and an order was issued that the form of procedure should be adopted in like cases by the commanders of all the military departments.

These minor suppressions were followed in 1864 by the government suspension of the New York *World* and the New York *Journal of Commerce*, both of which journals had been deceived into the publication of a forged proclamation of the President calling for more troops. By order of the President the editors and publishers of these journals were imprisoned in Fort La Fayette, and their respective newspaper offices were seized and occupied by military guard and the publication thereof suspended. The occupation and suspension continued for two days and three nights.

The generals commanding the Union armies frequently issued orders relating to the correspondents and the publication of military intelligence. The representatives of the newspaper press held a consultation with General McClellan, by his special invitation, at Washington, August 5, 1861, when it was unanimously decided that the following suggestions from him be transmitted to the editors of all the newspapers in all the loyal states and the District of Columbia:

1. That all such editors be required to refrain from publishing, either as editorial or as correspondence, any description, from any point of view, of any matter that might furnish aid and comfort to the enemy.

2. That they be also requested and earnestly solicited to signify to their correspondents here and elsewhere their approval of the foregoing suggestion, and to comply with it in spirit and letter.

It was resolved that the government be respectfully requested to afford the representatives of the press facilities for obtaining and immediately transmitting all information suitable for publication, particularly as touching engagements with the enemy.

General Rosecrans issued the following card to the press, dated Clarksburg, Virginia, August 20, 1861:

"The general commanding the army of occupation in western Virginia and the department of Ohio invites the aid of the press to prevent the enemy from learning through it the position, strength, and movements of the troops under his command. Such information is of the greatest service to the enemy, and deprives the commander of our own forces of all the advantages which arise from the secrecy of concentration and surprise. These advantages are constantly enjoyed by the rebels, whose press never betrays them."

General McClellan sent the following dispatch to the war department in 1862:

"I find some of the newspapers publish letters from their correspondents with this army giving important information concerning

delivery, with the editor's order, at newspaper rates, but letter rates shall be charged by way of fine for fraud, and shall be collected at the office of delivery. If not paid for and delivered, it often happens that no other disposition of the matter can be made than to return it to the mailing office for the prosecution of the offender. The double transfer thus incurred is frequently attended with no result except that the matter is left in the office and ultimately sold for waste paper. For this mischief there is but one adequate remedy, and that is to require prepayment on all printed matter.

A due regard to the convenience of the publishers of newspapers would require that postage on newspapers should be charged according to the weight of the packages. To accomplish this reform a considerable reduction of present rates might be conceded by the department. To make the remedy of prepayment complete it would be necessary furthermore to confer ample power on postmasters at mailing offices to open and inspect suspicious packages of newspapers, and to impose upon them, if found to be vitiated by fraud, full letter postage, to be paid invariably in advance. This summary proceeding should not relieve the offender from liability to the imposition of the fine already provided for by law.

In his next annual report Postmaster-General Creswell more elaborately outlined his plan for the collection of newspaper postage as follows:

The prepayment of newspaper postage.

In my report for 1869 I had the honor to suggest a plan for the prepayment of postage on newspapers and other matter of the second class by weight of packages rather than by the present system, which requires the manipulation of each particular paper and allows the payment of postage either at the mailing office or at the office of delivery.

A careful revision of the subject confirms me in the opinion that the postage on all such matter should be collected in advance at the mailing office. Collections are now made with great difficulty, and there is no provision whatever by which dishonesty or negligence can be dealt with. No stamps are used for the payment of such postage, and the department is compelled to accept in full satisfaction whatever sums of money postmasters choose to charge against themselves. So execrably bad is this system that postmasters of high standing have assumed that no more than one-third of the postage probably charged on newspapers is accounted for and paid over.

Furthermore, disputes are continually arising between postmasters and publishers as to whether the issues they transmit come within the meaning of the term newspaper, and as to the number of their *bona fide* subscribers.

In the hope of contributing to a more faithful collection of postage, of a more prompt and efficient transmission of newspapers, and save the labor in post-offices to the general advantage of the department and the publishers and their patrons, I respectfully submit the following plan for prepayment of second-class matter and urge its adoption:

Let the publishers, or their business managers or agents, at the beginning of every quarter state under oath that after diligent inquiry they are satisfied that they will send in the mails to regular subscribers during the coming quarter no more than ——— copies of the newspaper known as the ——— (giving the number of copies and name of newspaper), and let them be further required to pay in advance the postage prescribed by law, taking therefor duplicate receipts, one of which shall be transmitted to the post-office department; and to afford reasonable opportunity for an increase of circulation during the quarter, let the oath taken at the beginning of the next quarter embrace all the additional copies for the last one, as well as the number to be sent during the then commencing quarter. On the other hand, let the postmasters be required to return, within two weeks after the beginning of every quarter, regular lists of all newspapers addressed to regular subscribers and dispatched in the mails from their respective offices, stating the number of copies of each newspaper and the average weight per paper, the number of issues per quarter, and the amount of money paid as postage therefor.

Payment having been made in advance for the quarter, no stamp or manipulation would be needed, but when received into the office every paper answering to the description given in the receipt would be treated as paid. The papers of persons subscribing after quarter day would be forwarded immediately and paid for at the next quarter. So marked would be the improvement in the collections under this plan that I believe the department could safely consent, in case of its adoption, to the reduction of newspaper rates to 40 per cent. of the present postage. At a reduced rate I am satisfied the department would realize more revenue than now. I also believe that so great would be the saving of labor to newspaper proprietors in the preparation of their papers for the mail, and so decided their gain from the swifter dispatch and freedom from mistakes in transmission and delivery, that they would find the new plan more advantageous to them than the present one. A similar plan could be adopted for magazines and periodicals of the second class.

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our movements, position of troops, etc., in positive violation of your orders. As it is impossible for me to ascertain with certainty who these anonymous writers are, I beg to suggest that an order be published holding the editors responsible for its infraction."

The frequent transmission of false intelligence and the betrayal of the movements of the Army of the Potomac by publication of injudicious correspondence of an anonymous character made it necessary for General Hooker, in May, 1863, to issue general orders requiring all newspaper correspondents to publish their communications over their own signatures.

The vicissitudes of the southern press during the civil war were necessarily of an extreme character, and the historian who supplies the chapter in the history of American journalism which details the experiences of newspaper publishers in the southern states from 1861 to 1865 will add interesting details now almost wholly lacking. Many of the oldest and best newspapers of the South disappeared, and have not since been revived. Others continued their issues, even when reduced to the extremity of printing brief news statements on the back of common wall-paper. Rev. Henry Cotton relates the following episode, which illustrates the experience of a number of southern newspapers:

"A confederate states newspaper, originally called the *Memphis Appeal*, has been repeatedly compelled, by the fortune of war, to change its place of publication. On each occasion it has added the name of the new place to its title. This, when last heard of, was the Memphis-Hernando-Grenada-Vicksburg-Jackson-Atlanta-Griffin *Appeal*."

In many of the southern states exceptions were made in favor of newspaper editors in the conscriptions. The governor and executive council of South Carolina adopted the following resolution, March 18, 1863:

"*Resolved*, That the editors and owners of newspapers in this state be informed that if any of their employés shall fall under the conscription the adjutant and inspector-general will be instructed to withhold from confederate service such of said conscripts as the editor or owner of such newspaper shall declare by affidavit to be absolutely necessary to carry on their respective establishments, and that the work cannot be done by workmen within their command or otherwise exempt: *Provided*, The number withheld shall not exceed seven for the Charleston daily papers, five for the Columbia daily papers, and two for each country paper: *And provided*, The conscripts withheld from confederate service shall be subject to be detailed to such local and special duty as may not seriously interfere with the business of their respective offices."

The Virginia legislature enacted a law exempting newspaper men from military duty. The bill exempted "one editor of each newspaper now being published in the state, and such employés as the editor or proprietor may certify on honor to be indispensable for conducting the publication of the newspaper, so long as the same is regularly published at least once a week".

These suggestions were embodied in the law by an act of Congress approved June 23, 1874; and after nearly three-quarters of a century of unequal, unsatisfactory, and illogical regulation of the subject the government of the United States finally put in operation a system of newspaper postage which is believed to be as rational in its theory and as satisfactory in its operation as any in existence in the world. Under this system newspaper postage is paid by weight, without reference to the distance carried, and is paid uniformly in advance at the office of publication. The government thus receives compensation for every pound of newspaper mail it transmits, and the burden of the cost of transmission is thrown upon the publisher, instead of the subscriber. In his report for 1874 Postmaster-General Marshall Jewell thus detailed the features of the new law with reference to newspaper postage:

The postal law of 1874.

Postmaster-General Jewell on the law of 1874.

By an act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, it is required that on and after the 1st day of January, 1875, postage on newspapers, periodicals, and publications mailed from a known office of publication or news agencies, and addressed to regular subscribers or news agents, shall be charged at the rate of 2 cents per pound if issued weekly or oftener, and at 3 cents per pound if issued less frequently than once a week. The act provides that the matter shall be weighed in bulk, and prepaid with adhesive stamps, to be especially devised for the purpose. The manner of applying the stamps is left discretionary with the department, and a system, which it is hoped will work satisfactorily, has been devised for carrying the law into effect. It is expected that the revenues of the department from the postage on printed matter will be increased by the enforcement of this act, notwithstanding the rates are cheaper than before, as now the postage will be prepaid, while heretofore much loss has been occasioned to the department on account of the non-collection of postage at the point of delivery.

In his next annual report, dated November 15, 1875, Mr. Jewell gave the following account of the satisfactory working of the new law:

The working of the law of 1874.

The act of June 23, 1874, requiring prepayment in stamps of postage on newspapers and periodical publications mailed from known offices of publication or news agents, and addressed to regular subscribers or news agents, went into effect on the 1st of January, 1875, and from present indications it will realize about $1,000,000 for the first calendar year. This is not a material variation from the average results of the old law, though dur ng the last year in which this law was in operation the amount was increased by the payment of postage on newspapers circulating within the county where published—a requirement which was discontinued at the end of one year.

While, therefore, there has been no increase in the aggregate receipts, there must be a large net gain in the saving of commission on collections allowed by the old law, as under the present law the great bulk of postage is paid at the large offices, whose salaries are not affected by this item. Under the old law there was no check to insure the collections at the office of destination, and the consequence was that much matter went unpaid to its destination that under the present more equitable mode of universal collections have made up for the reductions in the rate.

The new system is working so admirably, and has given such general satisfaction, that no change is deemed necessary. Full information as to the manner of executing the law, with more specific statements of its results, will be found in the accompanying report of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

The report of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General to his chief in 1875 gave further details of the methods adopted by the department for the carrying out of the provisions of the law, as follows:

Method of executing the law of 1874.

On the 1st day of January, 1875, the new law requiring prepayment of postage by stamps on all newspapers and periodicals sent from a known office of publication to regular subscribers through the mails went into operation.

The system inaugurated to carry the law into effect was perfected by you in October, 1874, and has been found by experience to be admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was devised. No complaints of abuse on the part of publishers or postmasters have been received at this office during the nine months that have elapsed since the law went into effect. Indeed, it has worked so well in all its details, and has given such general satisfaction, that the idea of returning to the old system or materially modifying the new one should not be entertained.

Previous to the time when this law began to operate no stamps were required for the payment of postage on newspapers sent to regular subscribers, as the postage was collected in money quarterly at the office of delivery. Last year there were 3,500 post-offices at which newspaper postage was collected, while under the present true system of the absolute prepayment of all postages the whole amount is collected at about 3,400 offices, the latter representing the places in the United States at which newspapers and periodicals are mailed.

The papers for subscribers living outside the county in which they are published are made up in bulk at the publication office, carted to the post-office, and there weighed. The postage is computed on the whole issue, the proper amount in stamps is handed to the postmaster, who gives the publisher a receipt as evidence of payment, and on the stubs of the receipt book he affixes a cancellation stamp which corresponds in value with the sum mentioned in the receipt. Thus one transaction is all that is required in paying the postage upon a single issue of any regular edition. The stubs, with their canceled stamps, are kept in the post-office as vouchers for the postage paid. In no case are the stamps affixed to the papers or packages which pass through the mails. These stamps are twenty-four in number. The denominations are: 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, and 96 cents, $1 92, $3, $6, $9, $12, $24, $36, $48, and $60. These denominations were found to be necessary, in order that payment might be made on any given quantity, from one pound to one ton, at both the two and three cent rate, with the use of not to exceed five stamps in any transaction.

The report of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General for the year 1876 shows that the issue of newspaper and periodical stamps for the previous year was 1,290,347, valued at $945,254 75. There was a decrease of $12,956 24, or 4.50 per cent., in ordinary newspaper wrappers, and $171,138 75, or 20.49 per cent., in official postage stamps.

The following is from the annual report of Hon. D. M. Key, Postmaster-General, dated November 9, 1877:

Revenues from newspaper postage.

Under the present system of collecting postage on newspapers and periodical publications mailed to regular subscribers from the office of publication there has been collected during the year on this class of matter the sum of $1,024,719 16, derived from 40,865,246 pounds, at 2 cents per pound, and 6,913,808 pounds, at 3 cents per pound. The increase in the whole amount collected over that for the preceding year was $10,564 89, or 1.04 per cent.

The report of Hon. A. D. Hazen, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, for the same year, says:

The system of collecting postage in advance still exhibits its advantages over the system formerly in operation. Over fourteen thousand quarterly returns, covering collections of this particular class of postage, have been made during the year by postmasters of 3,576 offices, which returns, after being carefully audited, have been entered upon the books of the division. The amount of this postage is as follows:

On 40,865,246 pounds of matter, at 2 cents per pound	$817,304 92
On 6,913,808 pounds of matter, at 3 cents per pound	207,414 24
Total	1,024,719 16

This shows an increase over the amount collected during the preceding year of $10,564 89, or 1.04 per cent.

Of the total amount, it will be seen from the subjoined general table that more than half was collected at only six offices:

Offices.	Pounds of newspaper and periodical matter.	Amount of postage on same.
New York	15, 397, 438	$338, 029 62
Chicago	3, 653, 202	77, 915 88
Boston	3, 082, 255	66, 412 40
Philadelphia	2, 175, 112	52, 643 84
Saint Louis	2, 093, 503	43, 797 72
Cincinnati	1, 869, 110	39, 724 86
	28, 270, 620	618, 524 32

The following extract is from the report of Postmaster-General D. M. Key, November 9, 1878:

The total revenues of the department were $29,277,516 95, of which $1,093,845 were for newspaper and periodical stamps.

Under the act of Congress of June 23, 1874, regarding the prepayment of postage on second-class matter mailed by publishers and news agents, the total amount of postage collected on such matter during the fiscal year was $1,025,180 98, or $817,673 26 on 40,883,663 pounds at 2 cents per pound, and $270,507 72 on 6,916,924 pounds at 3 cents per pound. The increase of the amount of postage collected over that of the preceding fiscal year was $461 82.

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I renew the recommendation made in my last annual report, that suitable provision be made by law to deliver to editors free of customs duties the newspapers and other printed matter received in the mails from foreign countries when dispatched in accordance with the provisions prescribed by the universal postal union convention. The fact that our laws impose customs duties upon newspapers and other printed matter of every kind received from foreign countries causes embarrassment to this department in its relation to the other postal conventions, as well as annoyance and inconvenience to our citizens who subscribe for foreign publications or occasionally receive them from correspondents abroad. The duties chargeable on such publications, even if they could be regularly collected, are too trifling in amount to justify the expense of their collection. Restriction of this character on their free entry and circulation is not only in conflict with the stipulations of the postal conventions of other countries, but places the United States in the unenviable position of being the only country in the world whose laws exact customs duties on publications of this character received in the mails from other countries.

From the report of Postmaster-General Key, dated November 8, 1879, the following extract is taken:

The total amount of postage collected during the year on periodicals mailed to subscribers from known offices of publication was $1,104,184 67: On 42,958,033 pounds of matter at 2 cents per pound, $859,160 66; on 8,167,467 pounds of matter at 3 cents per pound, $245,024 01.

The increase in the amount of postage collected during the year on this class of matter over the previous year is $79,003 69, which, in view of the reduction in the rate on newspaper and periodical postage, which took effect the 1st of May last, under the act approved March 3, 1879, is a very gratifying increase.

The following is taken from the report of the same Postmaster-General for 1880:

The weight of newspaper and periodical matter mailed during the year from regular offices of publication or from news agencies was 61,322,629 pounds (30,661 tons), the postage on which was $1,226,452 58. This is an increase of $122,267 91, or 11 per cent. over the amount of postage collected on such matter during the preceding year, and is rather remarkable, considering the reduction made by the act of March 3, 1879, in the rate of postage on periodicals, which reduction went into effect only two months prior to the beginning of the present fiscal year. The number of post-offices at which this class of matter was mailed during the year is 4,423, an increase of 235, or 5.6 per cent., over the number for the preceding year. (*a*)

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a In explanation of the excess of towns where second-class mail matter is received over the number of towns discovered by the census where newspapers or periodicals were published Mr. E. J. Dallas writes as follows:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 26, 1881.

"MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 23d instant has been received. The apparent discrepancy between the report of the department and the figures that you have obtained is explainable as follows:

"The department's report includes the number of post-offices at which second-class matter was mailed *at any time during the last fiscal year*, whether by publishers or news agents, the latter having, under the law, the privilege of mailing their matter at pound rates. As newspapers are being established and discontinued constantly, the number of offices at which second-class matter was mailed *at any one time*, for example, when the census was being taken, could not include all the offices at which it has been mailed *during the entire year*. You are also to understand that news agents in many instances are carrying on business within the delivery of small post-offices where newspapers are neither printed nor published, but for the purposes of the department's statistics it is necessary to include those offices in the Postmaster-General's annual report, while they would not naturally belong in yours.

"Very truly, yours,

"E. J. DALLAS."

The following table shows the number of pounds of newspapers and periodicals mailed during the year and the amount of postage collected thereon at ten of the principal post-offices in the United States: (*a*)

Post-office at—	WEIGHT OF MATTER.		Postage collected.	Per cent. of total amount collected in the United States.
	In pounds.	In tons.		
New York, New York	17,326,455	8,663	$346,529 10	28.2
Chicago, Illinois	5,775,760	2,888	115,515 20	9.4
Boston, Massachusetts	3,753,016	1,876	75,060 32	6.1
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	3,169,614	1,585	63,392 28	5.1
Saint Louis, Missouri	2,697,319	1,348	53,946 38	4.4
Cincinnati, Ohio	2,593,799	1,297	51,875 98	4.2
Augusta, Maine	2,216,901	1,108	44,338 02	3.7
San Francisco, California	1,180,764	590	23,615 28	2.0
Louisville, Kentucky	763,840	382	15,276 80	1.2
Baltimore, Maryland	592,546	296	11,850 92	1.0
Total	40,070,014	20,033	801,400 28	65.3

Count of second-class mail matter.

In the year 1880 the post-office department instituted a count of the mail matter passing through the several post-offices in the several states. This count was supervised by a special committee appointed for that purpose, of which Mr. E. J. Dallas, the superintendent of the dead-letter office, was the efficient chairman. The period covered by this count was sufficiently contemporaneous with the census year to permit of comparison. It showed the following results in respect to newspapers and periodicals:

States and Territories.	SECOND-CLASS MAIL.		States and Territories.	SECOND-CLASS MAIL.	
	Number of newspapers mailed to subscribers or news agents by publishers and news agents.	Number of magazines and other periodicals mailed to subscribers or news agents by publishers and news agents.		Number of newspapers mailed to subscribers or news agents by publishers and news agents.	Number of magazines and other periodicals mailed to subscribers or news agents by publishers and news agents.
Alabama	4,037,332	26,700	Missouri	46,128,784	1,865,784
Arizona	838,136	3,804	Montana	866,268	2,652
Arkansas	3,606,356	23,352	Nebraska	8,974,524	46,548
California	18,110,976	135,420	Nevada	1,383,512	492
Colorado	6,063,772	9,312	New Hampshire	7,436,416	198,936
Connecticut	7,808,424	124,716	New Jersey	6,403,280	270,228
Dakota	1,674,660	1,692	New Mexico	441,584	1,236
Delaware	1,141,348	19,260	New York	172,245,528	9,060,780
District of Columbia	5,052,008	30,072	North Carolina	6,235,372	30,864
Florida	1,141,452	420	Ohio	72,125,560	6,498,216
Georgia	15,355,288	651,336	Oregon	4,035,096	146,532
Idaho	374,556	24	Pennsylvania	71,535,464	7,882,364
Illinois	87,128,444	4,343,460	Rhode Island	2,250,092	50,868
Indiana	20,490,080	444,000	South Carolina	4,367,480	8,820
Indian territory	115,648	.....	Tennessee	12,620,712	553,008
Iowa	25,261,184	275,868	Texas	12,066,756	21,816
Kansas	13,703,924	97,224	Utah	2,053,272	22,944
Kentucky	17,443,296	100,656	Vermont	4,263,844	223,284
Louisiana	6,645,132	24,888	Virginia	8,639,384	361,056
Maine	17,962,204	1,627,380	Washington	530,816	636
Maryland	9,670,232	193,512	West Virginia	3,762,980	6,948
Massachusetts	38,661,792	3,933,624	Wisconsin	20,163,520	460,632
Michigan	24,462,932	215,172	Wyoming	176,956	180
Minnesota	13,065,260	145,524	Miscellaneous	146,224	36
Mississippi	3,334,604	1,932	Railway mail service	29,536	4,584
			Total	812,032,000	40,148,792

a The annual report of Postmaster-General James for 1881 supplies the following statistics for the subsequent year:

"The total amount of postage collected during the year on newspapers and periodicals mailed to regular subscribers from known offices of publication, and from news agencies, at 2 cents per pound, was $1,399,048 64, an increase of $172,596 06, or a little over 14 per cent.

"Of the total amount derived from this source 27.65 per cent. was collected at New York, 10.01 per cent. at Chicago, 5.95 per cent. at Boston, 5.02 per cent. at Philadelphia, 4.65 per cent. at Augusta, Maine, 4.61 per cent. at Saint Louis, 3.96 per cent. at Cincinnati, 1,71 per cent. at San Francisco, 1.53 per cent. at Detroit, 1.29 per cent. at Louisville, 1.25 per cent. at Cleveland, 1.21 per cent. at Milwaukee, 1.02 per cent. at Pittsburgh, 1.01 per cent. at Toledo, and eighty-eight hundredths of one per cent. at Baltimore.

"The 15 offices named collected 71.75 per cent., or nearly three-fourths of the whole amount realized.

"The weight of second-class matter mailed was 69,952,432 pounds, or 34,976 tons. The number of post-offices at which the matter was mailed was 4,821, an increase of 390 over the number for the previous year."

By comparing these figures with those of the census giving the actual circulation of newspapers and periodicals during the census year we arrive at a definite knowledge of the proportion of the total circulation which is distributed through the agency of the United States mails. We have seen that the actual number of copies annually printed of newspapers and periodicals of all classes is 2,067,848,209. Of this number Mr. Dallas' report shows that 852,180,792, including newspapers and periodicals, were transmitted through the mails, leaving 1,215,667,417 copies to reach their destination through other agencies—the carrier, the express companies, the news agencies, and other miscellaneous methods. The great revolution which time has wrought in the methods of newspaper transmittal is well illustrated by these figures. In the early days of newspapers in this country the mails were the sole reliance of the publishers for transmission outside the city or town of publication. They are still the chief sources of circulation in other countries, although it is worthy of note that a count similar to that instituted by Mr. Dallas in this country was made in Great Britain, covering the same period of time, which showed a total of but 130,518,400 newspapers and periodicals transmitted through the British mails, a smaller number by 721,662,392 pieces than the United States mails carried in the same period of time. The significance of these figures lies in their demonstration of the fact that there is in Great Britain no such universal diffusion of the newspapers and periodicals—the periodicals especially—published in the large cities as exists in the United States. During the census year the practice of starting newspaper trains out of London at 5 a. m. was inaugurated from the four great railway termini of that city. These trains deliver the metropolitan dailies in all the large cities of England before noon, and their circulation has considerably increased in consequence.

Comparison of count with statistics of the Tenth Census.

The several methods of newspaper carriage.

CIRCULATION OUTSIDE THE MAILS.

The development of the railway system has robbed the post-office department of the larger portion of the patronage of the press, (*a*) publishers finding that they can transmit their papers by express to the chief centers not only cheaper, but with greater celerity than the mails can handle them. It follows that at present but a small portion of the daily newspapers of the United States, except those which are sent in exchange for other papers, are transmitted by mail.

The press outgrows the post-office.

The development of the carrier system for the distribution of daily newspapers has of course not particularly interfered with the postal revenues from the press. It is a system of delivery that may be called American in its origin, and the custom of hawking newspapers in the street is almost contemporaneous with their existence on this continent. The early publishers also hawked books and ballads in the same manner, and there were many book-peddlers in the colonial era. To-day a very considerable proportion of the circulation of our daily press, especially in the large cities, is sold in this manner by the newsboys, who buy at wholesale rates from the counting-room. This practice is almost unknown in England even at the present date. (*b*)

The distribution of papers by carrier is sometimes managed directly from the office of publication and sometimes let out by routes to responsible parties. Thus in New York, San Francisco, and other large cities certain well-defined routes are owned by individuals who buy the papers every morning or evening from the publishers and distribute them to their customers by carrier boys.

Much of the burden and the risk connected with the circulation of newspapers is borne by the news companies. These organizations had their beginnings in the years just previous to the civil war, when the circulation of newspapers was beginning to extend into large volume. The American News Company—or rather its nucleus—was started in New York about 1856 by A. S. Tuttle, and involved the consolidation of several of the largest newsdealing firms of that city. It established its first branch office in Chicago in 1866, called the Western News Company, and to-day it has its branches in every city in the United States. It has revolutionized the methods of newspaper circulation in the United States, performing for the publishers the larger portion of that service formerly done, at the publisher's risk, through the agency of the mails. Under the old system the publishers dealt with many dealers, large and small, direct, necessarily encountering many who were irresponsible. Now the News Company acts as a jobber, purchasing the papers from the publishers and disposing of them to the smaller dealers precisely on the principle of a mercantile commission house. It is one of the developments growing out of the extraordinary increase in the newspaper and periodical circulation of the day.

The organization of news companies.

The American News Company.

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a The New York *Sun* has published figures of its relative circulation through the different channels which illustrate this fact. On a certain day in the census year its lists showed the copies delivered to news agents out of town, and buying directly of the publishers, to be 14,443; mail copies, 5,221; sold at counting-room, 792; by check to newsboys, 12,237; by ticket to the New York news companies, 101,165.—*The Paper World.*

b In Paris at least three-fourths of the entire impression of each paper is sold in the public streets. Probably five-sixths of the New York daily papers are sold in the streets, or at railways or steamboats, by newsboys and news companies. Indeed, it was proved lately, in a case which came into the courts, that out of the aggregate circulation of 11,000 copies of a particular newspaper no fewer than 8,500 were sold in the streets and at news-stands. With the London dailies it is different. The penny papers, it is true, are to be found on sale in the streets and at railroad stations, but not one-fourth of their circulation takes place in this way; while the full-priced papers—the *Times*, the *Advertiser*, and the *Post*—never sell a single copy in the streets, and but comparatively few copies at railway stations or on steamboats.—Grant, II, 421.

THE EXISTING POSTAL LAWS RELATING TO NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The consideration of this branch of the subject may properly be concluded with a transcript of the existing laws and the regulations of the post-office department bearing in any way upon the subject of the transmission of newspapers and periodicals through the United States mails.

The present laws and regulations regarding the transmission of newspapers and periodicals by mail.

SEC. 184. *Second-class matter.*—Mailable matter of the second class shall embrace all newspapers and other periodical publications which are issued at stated intervals, and as frequently as four times a year, and are within the conditions named in the next succeeding section. (Act March 3, 1879, §10, 20 Stat., p. 359.)

SEC. 185. *Essential characteristics of second-class matter.*—The conditions upon which a publication shall be admitted to the second class are as follows:

First. It must regularly be issued at stated intervals, as frequently as four times a year, and bear a date of issue, and be numbered consecutively.

Second. It must be issued from a known office of publication.

Third. It must be formed of printed paper sheets, without board, cloth, leather, or other substantial binding, such as distinguish printed books for preservation from periodical publications.

Fourth. It must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or be devoted to literature, the sciences, arts, or some special industry, and have a legitimate list of subscribers: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to admit to the second-class rate regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates. (Act March 3, 1879, §14, 20 Stat., p. 359.)

SEC. 186. *A known office of publication defined.*—A known office of publication is a public office for the transaction of the business of the periodical, where orders may be received for subscriptions and advertising during the usual business hours. Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication must not be forwarded unless prepaid at the rate of third-class matter.

SEC. 187. *Advertising sheets defined.*—"Regular publications, designed primarily for advertising purposes," within the intendment of section 185, are defined to be—

First. Those owned and controlled by one or several individuals or business concerns, and conducted as an auxiliary, and essentially for the advancement of the main business or calling of those who own or control them.

Second. Those which, having no genuine or paid-up subscriptions, insert advertisements free, on the condition that the advertiser will pay for any number of papers which are sent to persons whose names are given to the publisher.

Third. Those which do advertising only, and whose columns are filled with long editorial puffs of firms or individuals who buy a certain number of copies for distribution.

Fourth. Pamphlets containing market quotations, and the business cards of various business houses opposite the pages containing such quotations.

SEC. 188. *Decision upon doubtful publications.*—Whenever a postmaster is in doubt as to the character of a publication offered for mailing as second-class matter, he will submit a copy of the same to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, and accompany it with a statement of such facts as he may be in possession of respecting the publication, and the reasons for his inability to decide as to its character. The First Assistant Postmaster-General will also decide any appeal from the decision of a postmaster by publishers whose publications have been excluded from the second class by the action of the postmaster.

SEC. 189. *Postmaster's record of second-class publications.*—Postmasters must keep a record of all the publications of the second class mailed at their post-offices, and submit a duplicate thereof to the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, and must report on the first day of every month any changes made therein.

SEC. 190. *Postage on second-class matter.*—Publications of the second class, except as provided in section 239, when sent by the publisher thereof, and from the office of publication, including sample copies, or when sent from a news agency to actual subscribers thereto, or to other news agents, shall be entitled to transmission through the mails at 2 cents a pound, or fraction thereof, such postage to be prepaid, as now provided by law. (Act of March 3, 1879, §11, 20 Stat., p. 359.) (See section 192.)

SEC. 191. *Weighing of second-class matter.*—Periodical publications, on their receipt at the post-office of mailing, shall be weighed in bulk, and postage paid thereon by a special adhesive stamp, to be devised and furnished by the Postmaster-General, which shall be affixed to such matter, or to the sack containing the same, or upon a memorandum of such mailing, or otherwise, as the Postmaster-General may, from time to time, provide by regulations. (Act of June 23, 1874, § 6, 18 Stat., p. 233.)

SEC. 192. *Manner of prepaying second-class matter.*—Publishers and news agents must tender their newspapers and periodicals intended to be sent through the mails at the post-office of mailing, so that they may be weighed in bulk. The postage thereon must then be prepaid, according to the weight of the matter to be mailed, by special adhesive stamps, known as newspaper and periodical stamps, which are furnished by the department to postmasters for that purpose. Unbound back numbers of a regular second-class publication may be sent at the rate of 2 cents per pound. (See section 159.)

SEC. 193. *"Regular subscribers" defined.*—A regular subscriber is a person who has actually paid, or undertaken to pay, a subscription price for a newspaper, magazine, or other periodical, or for whom such payment has been made, or undertaken to be made, by some other person. But in the latter case such payment must have been made or undertaken with the consent or at the request of the person to whom such newspaper, magazine, or periodical is sent. Consent is to be implied in the absence of objection by the party to whom the publication is sent.

SEC. 194. *Evidence of subscription list may be required.*—If a postmaster has reason to doubt that a publication offered for mailing as second-class matter has a legitimate list of subscribers, he may require the publisher thereof to satisfy him that it has, before permitting such publication to be mailed at the rates prescribed in section 190.

SEC. 195. *Sample copies at second-class rates.*—By section 185 subscribership is made one of the tests of the *bona fide* character of a publication. A publication having no legitimate list of subscribers cannot be admitted to the second class, except as provided in section 196. When once determined to be entitled to transmission as second-class matter, the distinction in favor of subscribership in the circulation of second-class matter, which was made necessary by former laws, is by section 190 abandoned, and sample copies of second-class publications may, when sent from an office of publication or a news agency, be forwarded in the mails at the same rates as to subscribers, to wit, at 2 cents per pound, or fraction thereof.

SEC. 196. *Admission of new publications to second-class rates.*—A temporary permit, in writing, shall be granted by a postmaster to a publication when the first issue of the same shall be presented, accompanied by an affidavit from the publisher thereof that the publication is published for the purposes named in section 185, unless the postmaster shall be satisfied from internal evidence furnished by the

publication itself that it comes within the proviso of that section. When such temporary permit shall be granted, the publication shall be entitled to pass in the mails at the rate of 2 cents per pound, or fraction thereof. Such temporary permit shall be revoked by the postmaster in case the publication shall have so changed its character as to make it no longer within the conditions named in section 185. A duplicate of such temporary permit shall be forwarded to the First Assistant Postmaster-General whenever issued.

SEC. 197. *Penalty for submitting false evidence as to a publication.*—Any person who shall submit, or cause to be submitted (for transportation in the mails), any false evidence to the postmaster relative to the character of his publication shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction shall, for every such offense, be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars. (Act of March 3, 1879, §13, 20 Stat., p. 359.)

SEC. 198. *Postmasters to report the submission of false evidence.*—Whenever a postmaster is of opinion that a publisher has submitted to him any false statements respecting the character of his publication, either as to its office of publication, or as to its list of subscribers, or as to any other fact which the postmaster may have deemed it his duty to ascertain in order to determine whether the publication was entitled to admission to the second class, he should report the case, with all the evidence in his possession, to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, and await his instructions.

SEC. 199. *Entry of second-class publications.*—After a publication has been determined to be of the second class, the publisher thereof may, if he desire, formally enter the same at the post-office where mailed, and print upon each copy thereof the words, "Entered at the post-office at ——— as second-class matter." Publications so entered, and having printed upon each copy the words of entry, may be exchanged at second-class rates with other second-class publications and may be regularly sent at second-class rates, as complimentary, to customers or business agents of the publication, and to other persons solely in the interest of the publication itself, or of its publishers or employés as such. The formal entry will consist in a written notification of the publisher's desire to the postmaster, who will forward a copy of such entry to the First Assistant Postmaster-General. The unauthorized printing by a publisher of the words of entry herein prescribed, or their equivalent, will render him liable to the penalty prescribed in section 197. Postmasters should take pains to call the attention of publishers to this section and invite them to enter their publications as herein set forth.

SEC. 200. News agents applying for second-class rates must make and file with the postmaster at their post-office of mailing a statement signed by them showing the names of the periodicals which they thus mail, the post-offices respectively to which they are directed, and the number of such subscribers to each, with the dates to which their respective subscriptions extend. On all packages of second-class matter mailed by news agents to newsdealers the word "newsdealer" must form part of the address.

SEC. 201. *Evidence required of news agents.*—In order to enable news agents to transmit matter of the second class at pound rates which is not published within the delivery of the post-office of mailing they must furnish evidence that the periodical so offered has been inspected and admitted to the second class by the postmaster at the post-office of publication. The most satisfactory evidence of such inspection and approval will be when, in some conspicuous portion of its title page or cover, the periodical bears the printed words of entry prescribed in section 199.

SEC. 202. *News agents defined.*—No person is a news agent within the contemplation of the law by virtue of his acting simply as a local or traveling agent for a publication. He must be engaged in business as a newsdealer or bookseller in order to be entitled to send newspapers and periodicals at the pound rates.

SEC. 203. *Sample copies defined.*—Sample copies of publications of the second class, which are entitled to transmission through the mails at two cents a pound, are defined to be copies sent to persons not subscribers, for the purpose either of inducing them to subscribe for or to advertise in the publication, or to agents, or to persons desiring to become agents, or whom the publisher may wish to induce to act as agents, to be used by them in procuring subscriptions and advertising. Any number of copies of any number of different editions of a second-class publication may be sent at any one time as sample copies. The primary design of a publisher in sending out sample copies is to increase the subscription list and advertising patronage of his publication, and the law permits him to send such copies at the most favored rates, in the expectation that the correspondence resulting therefrom, and the increased circulation of the publication to regular subscribers, will augment the postal revenues. (See section 195.)

SEC. 204. *Extra numbers not sample copies.*—Publishers will not be permitted, however, to use the exceptional advantages given to them by the law so as to defraud the postal department by mailing as sample copies extra numbers of their publications ordered by advertisers, or by campaign committees, or by other persons, to be sent to specified addresses, and apparently intended, from the nature of the contents or of marked portions thereof, to serve the business, political, or personal interests of the person or persons ordering the same. Such copies are third-class matter, and must be prepaid by stamps at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof.

SEC. 205. *Sample copies to be mailed separately.*—Sample copies of second-class publications should be put up in single wrappers, and each package addressed to a person or firm should be plainly marked, in printing or writing, "sample copy."

SEC. 206. *Supplements admitted as second-class matter.*—Publishers of matter of the second class may, without subjecting it to extra postage, fold within their regular issues a supplement; but in all cases the added matter must be germane to the publication which it supplements; that is to say, matter supplied in order to complete that to which it is added or supplemented, but omitted from the regular issue for want of space, time, or greater convenience, which supplement must in every case be issued with the publication. (Act of March 3, 1879, § 16, 20 Stat., p. 359.)

SEC. 207. *Definition of supplements.*—A supplement is held to be matter proper to be inserted in the publication to which it is added, but not inserted for want of space, or want of time, or because it is more convenient regarding space or time, or either, that it should be printed on a separate sheet. It is not indispensable or necessary that the sheet should be printed at the office of the publication to which it is intended to be a supplement; but if printed there or elsewhere, to be considered or treated as a supplement, it must be printed with the intention and purpose only of supplying an integral portion of the publication to which it professes to be a supplement, and not for another distinct and separate use. It should have direct relation to the publication supplemented, so that without it the publication supplemented would be incomplete.

SEC. 208. *Hand-bills and posters not supplements.*—The two preceding sections cannot be construed to admit "hand-bills" or "posters" as supplements. Hand-bills and posters are subject to the rate of postage of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof; and when such matter is inclosed in a newspaper and sent to regular subscribers it subjects the package to postage at the higher rate of one cent for each two ounces. Should the package reach the post-office of delivery without any evidence of prepayment, double the prepaid rate must be charged.

SEC. 209. *Examination of second-class matter.*—Matter of the second class may be examined at the [post] office of mailing, and if found to contain matter which is subject to a higher rate of postage, such matter shall be charged with postage at the rate to which the inclosed matter is subject: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prohibit the insertion in periodicals of advertisements attached permanently to the same. (Act of March 3, 1879, § 12, 20 Stat., p. 359.)

SEC. 210. *Prohibited advertisements in second-class matter.*—Advertisements in the form of separate sheets in the body of periodical publications, which are inserted for convenience, and for the purpose of being removed and put to separate use, are not "attached permanently" to such periodical within the meaning of the preceding section, and when so inserted will subject the periodicals in which they are found to the rate of one cent for each two ounces, or fraction thereof; but this must not be held to apply to bills, receipts, and orders for subscription to such periodicals, which are permitted by the proviso to section 233.

SEC. 211. *Detention of suspected second-class matter.*—When the postmaster at the post-office of mailing shall have reason to believe that any publisher or news agent has violated the provisions of section 209 by depositing third-class matter in any post-office, for transmission through the mails as matter of the second class, he may, at his discretion, retain the suspected matter, notifying the publisher or news agent at once of his action, and report the facts to the Postmaster-General. If such third-class matter shall by inadvertence reach its destination, the postmaster at the post-office of destination must collect the postage due thereon as prescribed by law.

SEC. 212. *Foreign publications admitted as second-class matter.*—Foreign newspapers and other periodicals of the same general character as those admitted to the second class in the United States may, under the direction of the Postmaster-General, on application of the publishers thereof or their agents, be transmitted through the mails at the same rates as if published in the United States. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to allow the transmission through the mails of any publication which violates any copyright granted by the United States. (Act of March 3, 1879, §15, 20 Stat., p. 359.)

SEC. 213. *Examination of foreign publications.*—Agents of foreign publications, who may desire to secure the benefits of the second class rates of postage for the transmission of such publications in the domestic mails, should make application to the postmaster at the post-office where they desire the same to be mailed, and if the postmaster is of opinion, after an examination of the publications submitted, that they are in their essential features similar to domestic publications transmitted in the mails at the second-class rates, he will, upon their complying with the provisions of section 200 and filing an affidavit that the publications submitted come within the first and second conditions of section 185, and that they have a legitimate list of subscribers in the country where they are published, admit them to the mails on the same terms as domestic publications.

SEC. 236. *Manner of presenting second-class matter for mailing.*—In mailing publications of the second class they should in all cases be properly dried, folded, and addressed. It is certainly no part of the duty of a postmaster or his assistants to fold newspapers so that they can be placed in the boxes, &c., for delivery; and in case a publisher persists in sending them without being properly folded, after being notified to put them up so that they can be promptly assorted and delivered, the postmaster would be justified in not distributing them with the regular mail.

SEC. 239. *Free county publications.*—Publications of the second class, one copy to each actual subscriber residing in the county where the same are printed, in whole or in part, and published, shall go free through the mails; but the same shall not be delivered at letter-carrier offices, or distributed by carriers, unless postage is paid thereon at the rate prescribed in section [190]: *Provided*, That the rate of postage on newspapers (excepting weeklies) and periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight when the same are deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by its carriers shall be uniform at one cent each; periodicals weighing more than two ounces shall be subject, when delivered by such carriers, to a postage of two cents each, and these rates shall be prepaid by stamps affixed. (Act of March 3, 1879, §25, 20 Stat., p. 361.)

SEC. 240. *Postage on second-class matter at free-delivery post-offices.*—Mailable matter of the second class deposited in a letter-carrier post-office for local delivery shall be delivered through boxes or the general delivery on prepayment of postage at the rate of two cents per pound, but when delivered by carriers the following rates must be prepaid by postage stamps affixed: On newspapers (except weeklies), one cent each without regard to weight; on periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight, one cent each; on periodicals exceeding two ounces in weight, two cents each. The rate on weekly newspapers of the second class deposited by the publisher in a letter-carrier post-office for local delivery is two cents per pound, whether the same are delivered by carriers or through boxes or the general delivery.

SEC. 241. *Second-class matter at free-delivery offices, how separated.*—Second-class matter for city delivery, where the carrier system is established, should be separately made up at the office of publication—that for delivery by the carriers of a post-office being put in one package or bundle, each article of mail matter therein properly stamped, and that for delivery through the boxes of the post-office by itself. If the separation is not made at the office of publication, each paper or periodical not properly stamped must be placed in the boxes or at the general delivery for delivery therefrom.

SEC. 242. *Free county publications must be mailed by themselves.*—When a publisher of a newspaper sends in the mails a package of his papers, a portion intended for subscribers residing within the county in which the paper is printed (in whole or in part) and published, and the remainder intended for subscribers residing in another county, he must pay postage on the entire package at the pound rates. The publisher should make two packages, one for the subscribers residing in the county and one for those out of the county, the former to go free under section 239.

SEC. 243. *Publications with offices in two counties free in neither.*—No publication of the second class claiming more than one office of publication in different counties is entitled to pass in the mails free in either county unless the publisher elect which office he will regard as his office of publication. In that event the publication shall go free in that county only. The postmaster at the post-office thus selected should notify the postmaster at the other post-office of such selection. The provisions of this section are not applicable, however, to publications claiming or having more than one office of publication which do not claim free county circulation.

SEC. 244. *Sample copies of free county publications subject to postage.*—Nothing in the act of March 3, 1879, can be so construed as to permit "sample copies" of any publication to be mailed free in the county where the same is printed or published; they must be prepaid at the rate of two cents for each pound.

NEWSPAPER FILES.

The census file of newspapers and periodicals.

At the suggestion of the Superintendent, a request was sent with the press schedules to the publishers of the newspapers of every class for a specimen copy of the journal, for which a franked wrapper was inclosed, with a view to making a complete collection of the issues of the periodical press of the census year for permanent preservation in the Congressional Library. A very general response was made to this request, and all publications not found in the file at the conclusion of the inquiry were again sent for, and were, with hardly an exception, received. The publishers were asked to send the issue of their publication nearest in date to July 4, 1880, and, with some exceptions among journals received in response to the last request, the file represents the press of the United States as it stood on the national anniversary in the census year. The specimen journals, as they were received, were checked and filed, with respect to newspapers,

alphabetically by towns and cities of publication in the several states, and as the file for each state was completed the papers were deposited in portfolios, and the collection passed into the custody of the Librarian of Congress.

The periodical press, including the magazines, trade and professional journals, etc., was arranged in groups, the law journals, the medical journals, the scientific journals, the literary journals, etc., each forming a group by themselves, and each arranged by states.

A similar effort was made at the census of 1850 to form a file of the newspaper press of the United States as it then existed. (*a*) The Superintendent of that Census, in his report, spoke of this effort as follows:

> An effort was made to secure at least one copy of every journal published in the United States in 1850, and the assistant marshals were intrusted with the matter. It has been attended to but partially, and the papers obtained fall very far short of the actual number returned by name. This is to be regretted, as such a file, complete in every respect, properly bound and placed away in the Library of Congress, would be a great national curiosity, and be of great interest to the future antiquarian.

No such criticism can be made respecting the file of the American press which the Tenth Census contributes to the literary archives of the nation. It is felt that all the value assigned by Superintendent De Bow, and much more, attaches to this file. It conveys a much more vivid picture of the actual character, typographical, literary, mechanical, intellectual, and moral, of the press of to-day than can be conveyed by a report, and supplies a more complete understanding of the immense development of the press than can be pictured by cold statistics. It admits of ready comparison between the press of all the states and the journals of all classes and descriptions. In comparison with a similar file, made ten or twenty years hence, it will offer a more exact standard for measuring the degree and the nature of the progress of the intervening years than any figures can afford.

The importance of preserving newspaper files.

In this connection, it is proper to add that there has been, and still continues to be, in every American state a failure to appreciate the importance of preserving files of the newspapers of each locality. The newspaper in itself is of necessity a matter of transient interest. It appears, it serves its purpose, it is superseded by another of later date, and ceases to be regarded as of importance or value; but there is no issue of the humblest paper in all the land in which there does not appear something which will some time prove of real historic value. The newspaper, of necessity, bears an intimate relation to the official history of the corporation in which it is published. Whether or not it be designated as the repository of the official proceedings of the corporate authorities, it nevertheless contains them, and thus becomes a method of record which, in point of regularity and fullness, is unsurpassed. The historians of the colonial era find no better clew to the feeling, the events, and the character of those times, or of the personages who figured in them, than is contained in the files of the newspapers then published, and it is their constant source of grievance and annoyance that they are not only few in number and difficult of access, but are far from complete. Even in later days files of newspapers which in their time were repositories of the current history of important localities, and which exercised a marked influence upon public opinion, are few in number and imperfectly preserved. Hundreds of newspapers have been born, have lived a brief space, and chronicled their share of history, yet no trace of them remains anywhere. Such files as we now possess of the journals of the past are due almost entirely to private appreciation of their value as the sources out of which history is to be wrought. They are in the possession of historical societies and private individuals, and are prized among the choicest of their collections. All told, they do not represent one tithe of the actual publications which have emanated from the American press. I can learn of no town, city, or county which makes it one of the duties of its officers to preserve files of the newspaper press of the locality, and there is no state which keeps a regular file of the newspapers printed within its limits and regularly supplying the most complete record of its history attainable. (*b*) Not even the newspapers themselves are as careful in the matter of files as pride and self-

The official preservation of newspaper files.

a The first known attempt to make a file of American newspapers was that of the late Joel Munsell, of Albany, New York—a gentleman who did as much as any man who ever lived in this country to advance and promote the art of typography and to preserve its annals—in 1828. The papers in Mr. Munsell's files were generally single specimens, the first issues, where they could be obtained, or copies that contained something of more than ordinary interest. Taken as a whole, the collection satisfactorily illustrated the character and condition of the American press at the time. It was bound in 100 volumes, which are now deposited in the New York state library.

b The Maine legislature, at its session in 1849, directed the clerks of the county courts to purchase, bind, and preserve, for the use and at the expense of the county, a copy of the newspapers published therein, not to exceed three in number, commencing with the year 1849, and giving preference to those papers abounding in historical and other information valuable to the public.—Munsell's *Typographical Miscellany*.

While no one library, however large and comprehensive, has either the space or the means to accumulate a tithe of the periodicals that swarm from a productive press, there are valid reasons why more attention should be paid by librarians to the careful preservation of a wise selection of all this current literature. The modern newspaper and other periodical publications afford the truest, the fullest, and on the whole the most impartial image of the age we live in that can be derived from any single source. Taken together, they afford the richest material for the historian or the student of politics, of society, of literature, and of civilization in its various aspects. What precious memorials of the day even the advertisements and brief paragraphs of the newspapers of a century ago afford us! While in a field so vast it is impossible for any one library to be more than a gleaner, no such institution can afford to neglect the collection and preservation of at least some of the more important newspapers from year to year. A public library is not for one generation only, but it is for all time. Opportunities once neglected of securing the current periodicals of any age in continuous and complete form seldom or never occur. The principle of selection will, of course, vary in different libraries and localities. While the safest general rule is to secure the best and most representative of all the journals, reviews, and magazines within the limits of the fund which can be devoted to that purpose, there is another principle which should largely guide the selection. In each locality it should be one leading object of the

interest would seem to require. There are many of the long established newspapers which have no complete files of their publication. The accident of fire frequently destroys the file accumulations of years, and as a rule they cannot be duplicated, and the frequent changes in the proprietorship of newspapers is apt to lead to a break in the files. All these contingencies serve to emphasize the importance of the suggestion that the local and the state authorities of the United States should take the steps necessary for permanently and completely preserving the newspaper records of their several sections.

CONCLUSION.

I have now concluded this report on the past history and development and the present condition and statistics of the newspaper and periodical press of the United States.

Conclusion.

The review of a progress so remarkable, and in some respects so unique as this has proved to be, might be accompanied by some attempt to estimate the influence of the newspaper press upon the commerce, the society, the politics, the morals, the education, and the happiness of the people. I have preferred, however, to leave deductions of that character to others, who may find herein the materials upon which to found them. The American press has been the recipient of much eulogy, and much condemnation as well, at the hands of many whose words are entitled to respectful consideration. To both those who eulogize and those who condemn it must present itself, in the light of the statistics which form the basis of this report, as a factor in our civilization which is unsurpassed by any other in the energy, the enterprise, and the success of those who are engaged in its conduct. The earnings of the newspaper press represent a large portion of the wealth which the census of 1880 reveals in the United States. The men and women employed in it, both mechanically and professionally, are no mean proportion of our citizenship, and their rate of earnings is not inferior to that of any class of laborers, either mechanical or professional. The rate of increase, both in the number and the circulation of the newspapers, is perhaps the most remarkable of any revealed in the Tenth Census. The relations of the press to the public, in the character of a servitor and assistant, are sufficiently indicated, not

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principal library to gather within its walls the fullest representation possible of the literature relating to its own state and neighborhood. In every city and large town the local journals and other periodicals should form an indispensable part of a public library collection. Where the means are wanting to purchase these, the proprietors will frequently furnish them free of expense for public use; but no occasion should be lost of securing, immediately on its issue from the press, every publication, large or small, which relates to the local history or interests of the place where the library is maintained. This collection should embrace not only newspapers, magazines, etc., but a complete collection of all casual pamphlets, reports of municipal governments, with their subdivisions, reports of charitable or benevolent societies, schools, etc., and even the prospectuses, bulletins, catalogues, etc., of real-estate agents and tradesmen. Every library should have its scrap-books (or series of them) for preserving the political broadsides and fugitive pieces of the day which in any way reflect or illustrate the spirit of the times or the condition of the people. These unconsidered trifles, commonly swept out and thrown away as worthless, if carefully preserved and handed down to the future, will be found to form precious memorials of a bygone age.

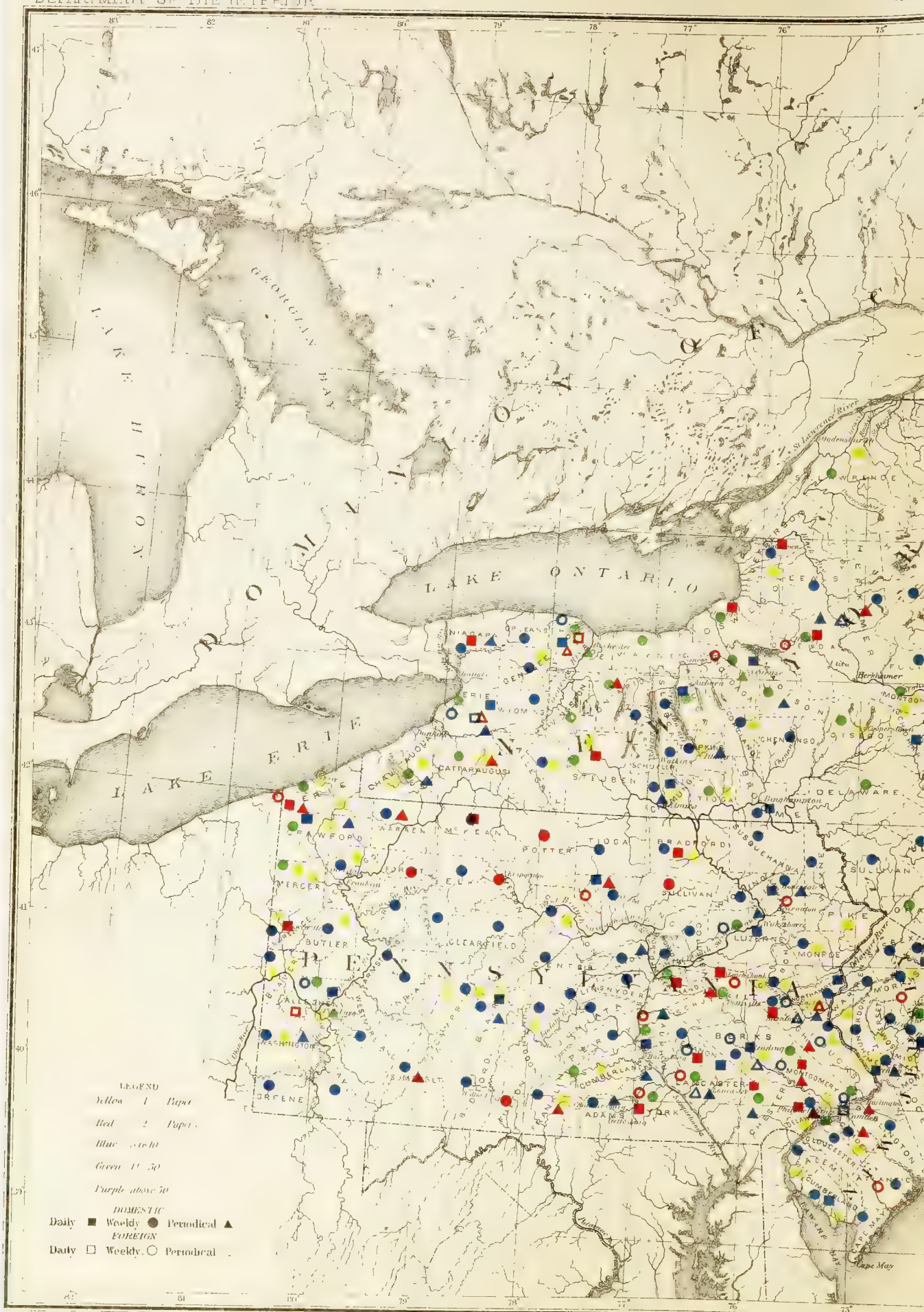
While the files of the journals of any period furnish unquestionably the best instruments for the history of that epoch, it is lamentable to reflect that so little care has ever been taken to preserve a fair representation of those of any age. The destiny of nearly all newspapers is swift destruction; and even those which are preserved commonly survive in a provokingly fragmentary state. The obvious causes of the rapid disappearance of periodical literature are its great volume, necessarily increasing with every year the difficulty of lodging the files of any long period in our narrow apartments, and the continual demand for paper for the uses of trade. To these must be added the great cost of binding files of journals, increasing in the direct ratio of the size of the volumes. As so formidable an expense can be incurred by very few private subscribers to periodicals, it is so much the more important that the public libraries should not neglect a duty which they owe to their generation as well as to those that are to follow. These poor journals of to-day, which everybody is ready to stigmatize as trash not worth the room to store or the money to bind, are the very materials which the man of the future will search for with eagerness, and for some of which he will be ready to pay their weight in gold. These representatives of the commercial, industrial, inventive, social, literary, political, moral, and religious life of the times should be preserved and handed down to posterity with sedulous care. No historian or other writer on any subject who would write conscientiously or with full information can afford to neglect this fruitful mine of the journals, where his richest materials are frequently to be found.

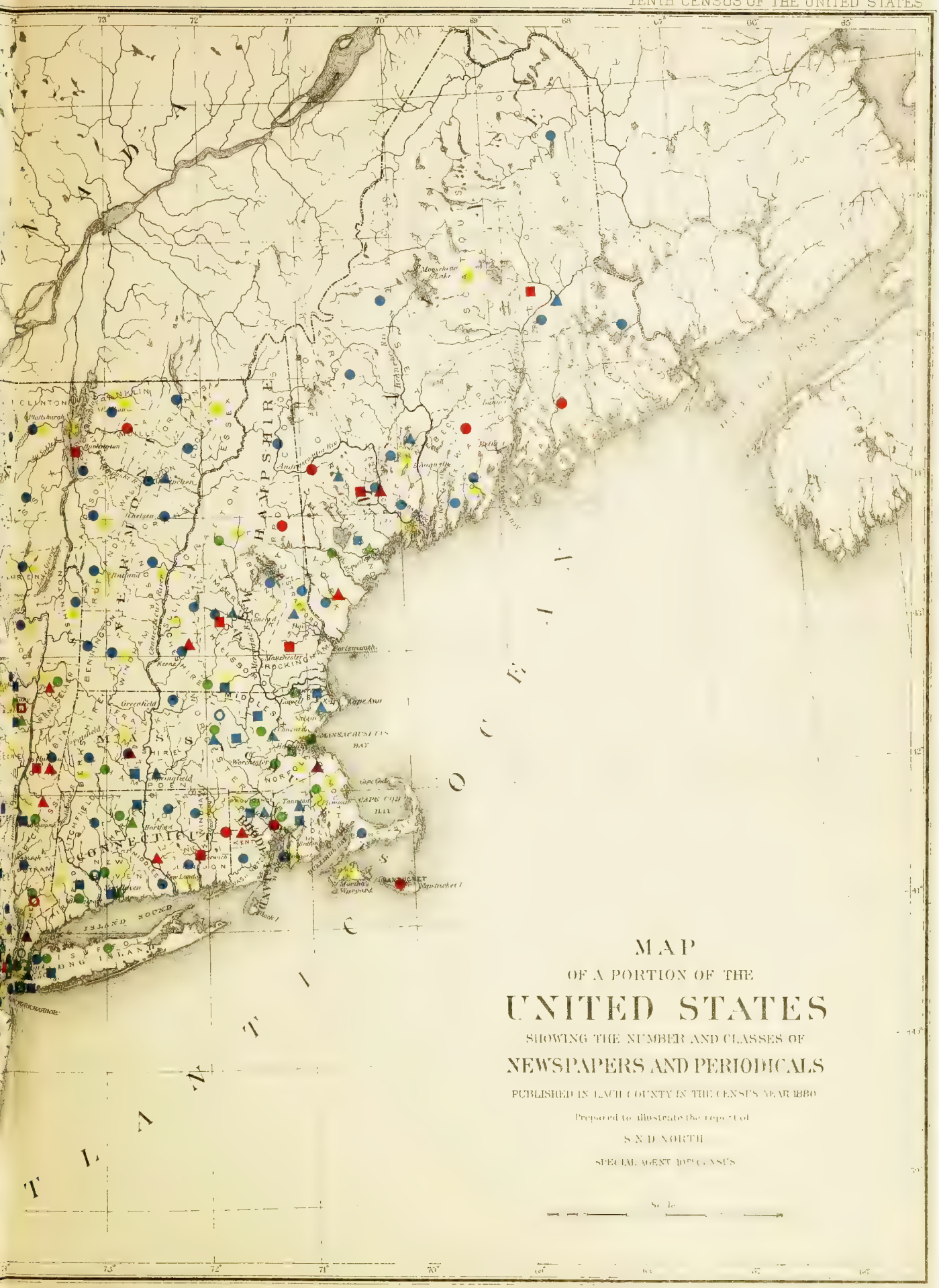
The life-long devotion of a late American collector, Peter Force, of Washington, to the same historical spirit resulted in amassing a large and rich library of manuscripts, newspapers, books, pamphlets, maps, broadsides, etc., mainly illustrative of American history. This invaluable collection, which no amount of money could have reassembled, was fortunately not permitted to be scattered, but was secured during the lifetime of the possessor for the Library of the United States.

In the absence of a great library of journals, or of that universal library which every nation should possess, it becomes the more important to assemble in the various local libraries all those ephemeral publications which, if not thus preserved contemporaneously with their issue, will disappear utterly and elude the search of future historical inquirers. And that library which shall the most sedulously gather and preserve such fugitive memorials of the life of the people among which it is situated will be found to have best subserved its purpose to the succeeding generations of men.

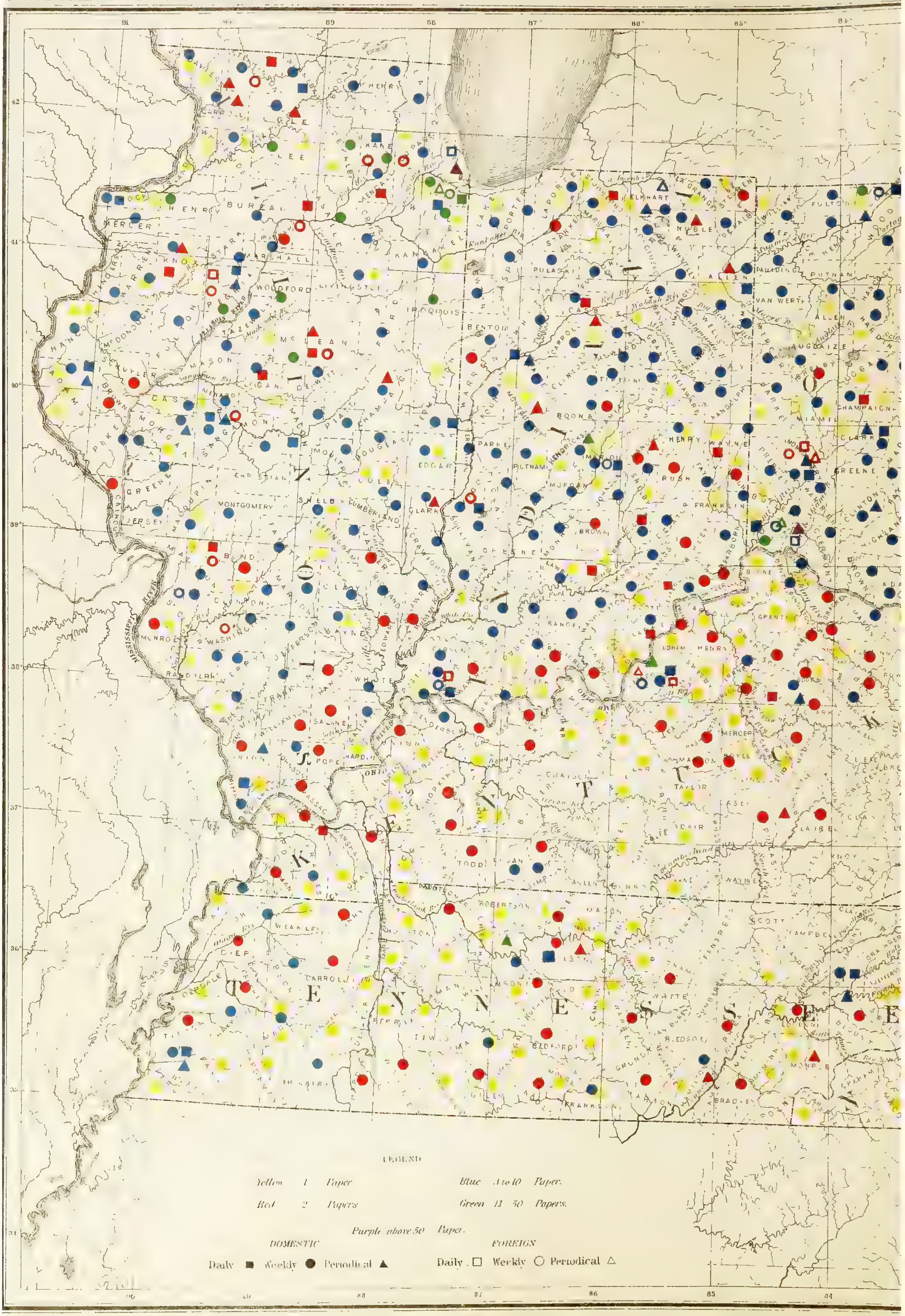
Not less important than the preservation of newspapers is that of reviews and magazines. In fact, the latter are almost universally reckoned as far more important than the more fugitive literature of the daily and weekly press. Though inferior to the journals as historical and statistical materials, reviews and magazines supply the largest fund of discussion upon such topics of scientific, social, literary, and religious interest as occupy the public mind during the time in which they appear. More and more the best thought of the times gets reflected in the pages of this portion of the periodical press. No investigator in any department can afford to overlook the rich stores contributed to thought in reviews and magazines. These articles are commonly more condensed and full of matter than the average books of the period. While every library, therefore, should possess for the current use and ultimate reference of its readers a selection of the best, as large as its means will permit, a great and comprehensive library, in order to be representative of the national literature, should possess them all.—Hon. A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress.

only by the official connection which newspapers bear to state, municipal, and other public corporations, but by the quickness and the accuracy with which they supply private individuals with the information upon which their own private concerns are dependent; and their value as conservators of historical material is put beyond dispute by the records of history itself. Their potency as an educating and informing medium is conceded by the preachers, teachers, politicians, and philanthropists who seek their agency as affording a wider method of intercommuniation than any other agency of civilization. As all these multiform public functions come to be more widely understood by both public and publishers to reside in the press, its tone and character and influence cannot fail to improve and increase in a degree that shall correspond more nearly than now with its numerical and material increase of the American press. Its development has been traced through three distinct eras of progress in the history of this country, each succeeding era indicating extraordinary advancement over the one just previous. Nevertheless, the newspaper press of the United States must still be described as in the formative state. It has but reached the point where its possibilities are within the grasp of realization. In the future its progress promises to be rapid and upon a constantly broadening basis. No field of American industry and energy, combined with American intelligence and the national spirit, opens to those who embrace it more glorious opportunities.

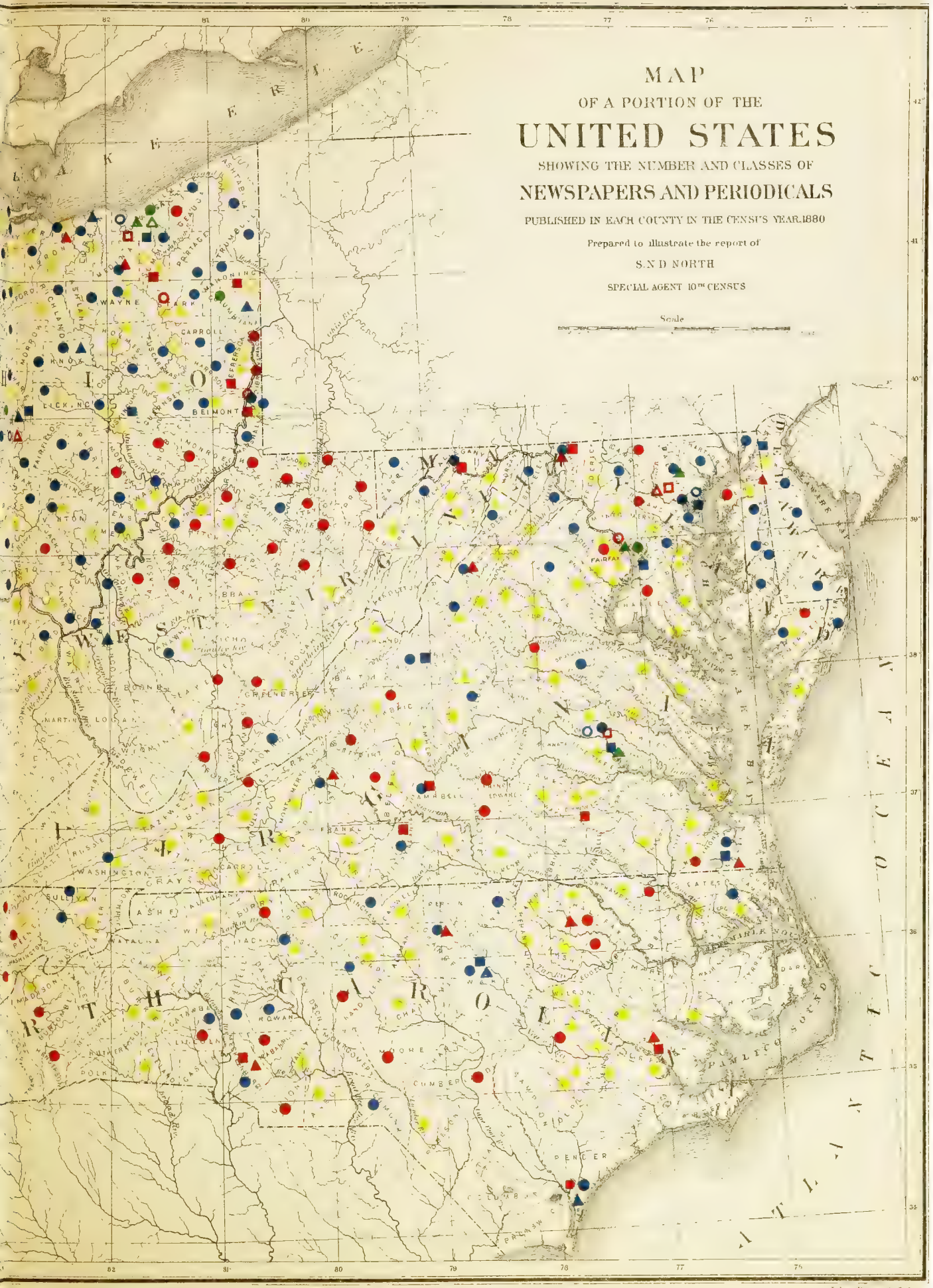

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
LAKE HURON
GEORGIAN BAY
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
DOMINION OF
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
LEGEND
Yellow 1 Paper
Red 2 Papers
Blue
Green
Purple above 50
DOMESTIC
Daily ■ Weekly ● Periodical ▲
FOREIGN
Daily □ Weekly ○ Periodical


MAP
OF A PORTION OF THE
UNITED STATES
SHOWING THE NUMBER AND CLASSES OF
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
PUBLISHED IN EACH COUNTY IN THE CENSUS YEAR 1880
Prepared to illustrate the report of
S. N. D. NORTH
SPECIAL AGENT 10TH CENSUS
Scale
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MASSACHUSETTS
CONNECTICUT
VERMONT
CLINTON
FRANKLIN
ESSEX
WASHINGTON
ORLEANS
CALEDONIA
WINDSOR
WINDHAM
BENNINGTON
RUTLAND
ADDISON
CHITTENDEN
GRAFTON
COÖS
SULLIVAN
CHESHIRE
HILLSBOROUGH
STRAFFORD
BELKNAP
CARROLL
MERRIMACK
ROCKINGHAM
HAMPSHIRE
FRANKLIN
HAMPDEN
BERKSHIRE
HOUSATONIC
LITCHFIELD
HARTFORD
TOLLAND
WINDHAM
NEW LONDON
NEW HAVEN
FAIRFIELD
MIDDLESEX
NORFOLK
BRISTOL
PLYMOUTH
BARNSTABLE
DUKES
NANTUCKET
KENT
SUSSEX
NEW CASTLE
LONG ISLAND
Plattsburgh
Burlington
Montpelier
Bellows Falls
Brattleboro
Bennington
Rutland
Greenfield
Springfield
Worcester
Lowell
Boston
Cambridge
Salem
Portsmouth
Concord
Manchester
Keene
Hartford
New Haven
New London
Providence
Newport
Taunton
Plymouth
Nantucket
Martha's Vineyard
Cape Cod
Cape Ann
Moosehead Lake
Mount Katahdin
Andrescoggin River
Androscoggin River
Connecticut River
Hudson River
Long Island Sound
Block I.
Gardiner's I.
Sandy Hook
Raritan Bay
Delaware Bay
Chesapeake Bay
Nantucket I.
Vineyard Sound
Massachusetts Bay

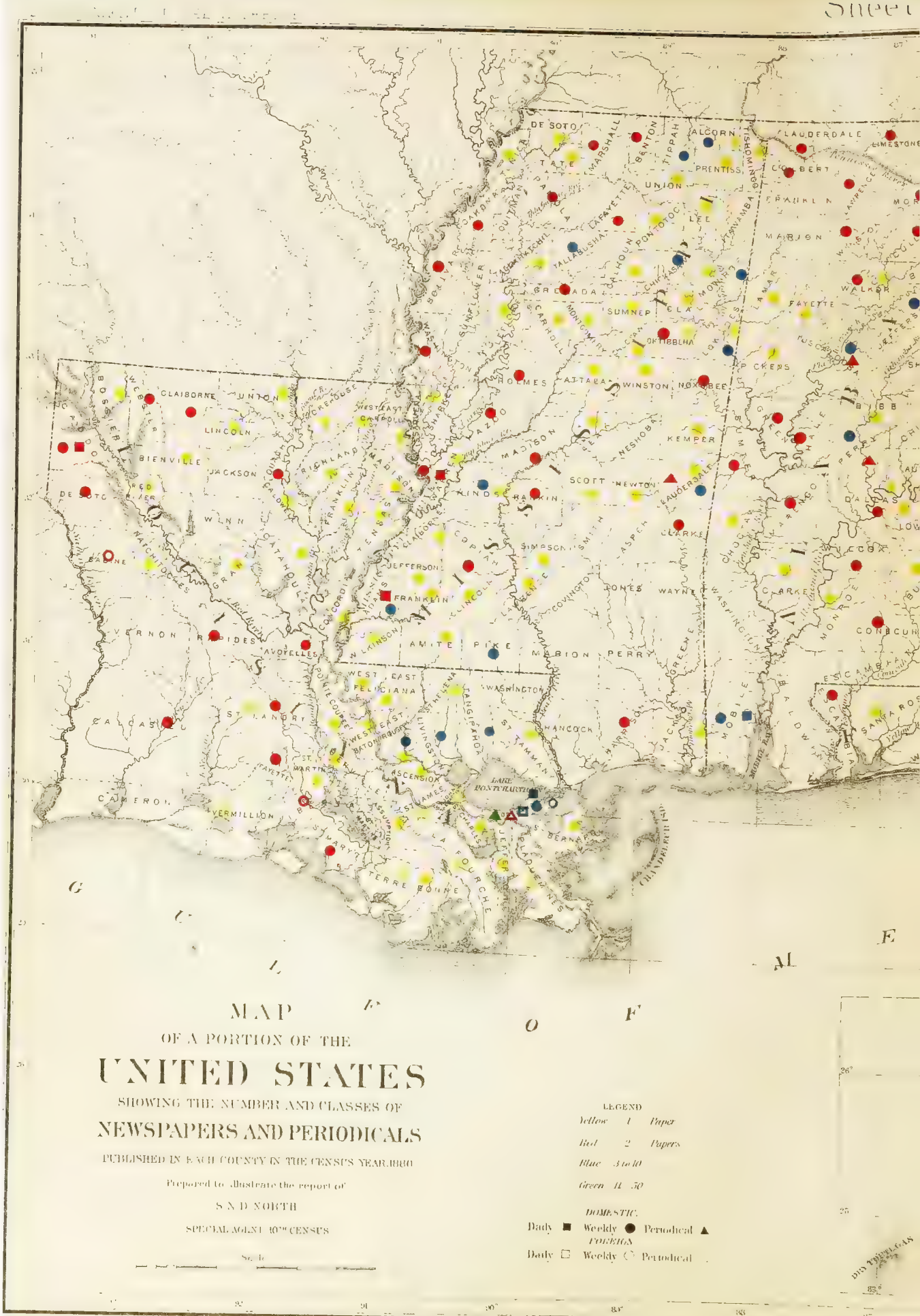
Sho


LEGEND
Yellow 1 Paper
Blue 3 to 10 Papers.
Red 2 Papers
Green 11 50 Papers.
Purple above 50 Paper.
DOMESTIC
FOREIGN
Daily ■ Weekly ● Periodical ▲
Daily □ Weekly ○ Periodical △

Nº 2.



Julius Bien & Co. Lith.


MAP
OF A PORTION OF THE
UNITED STATES
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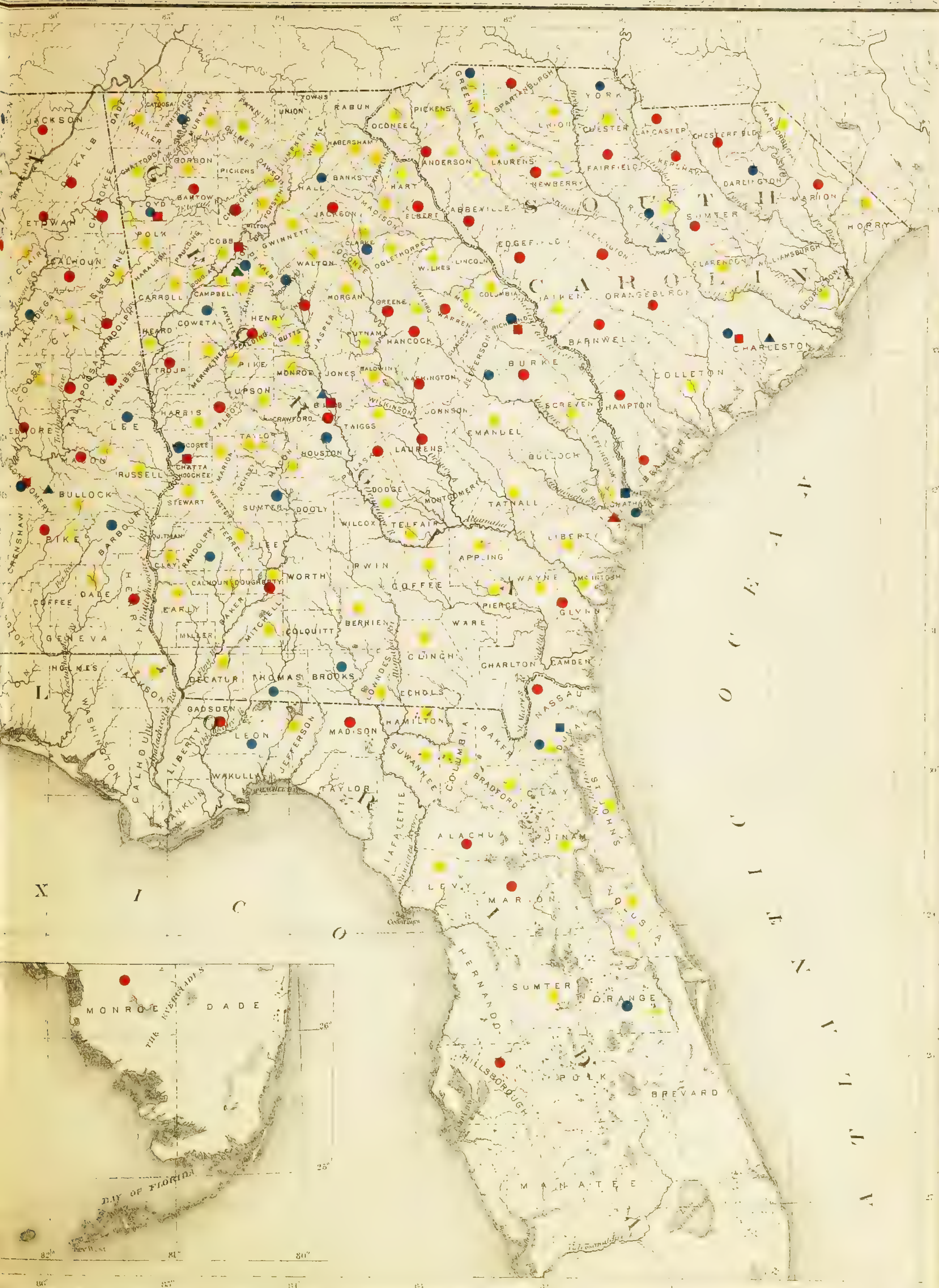
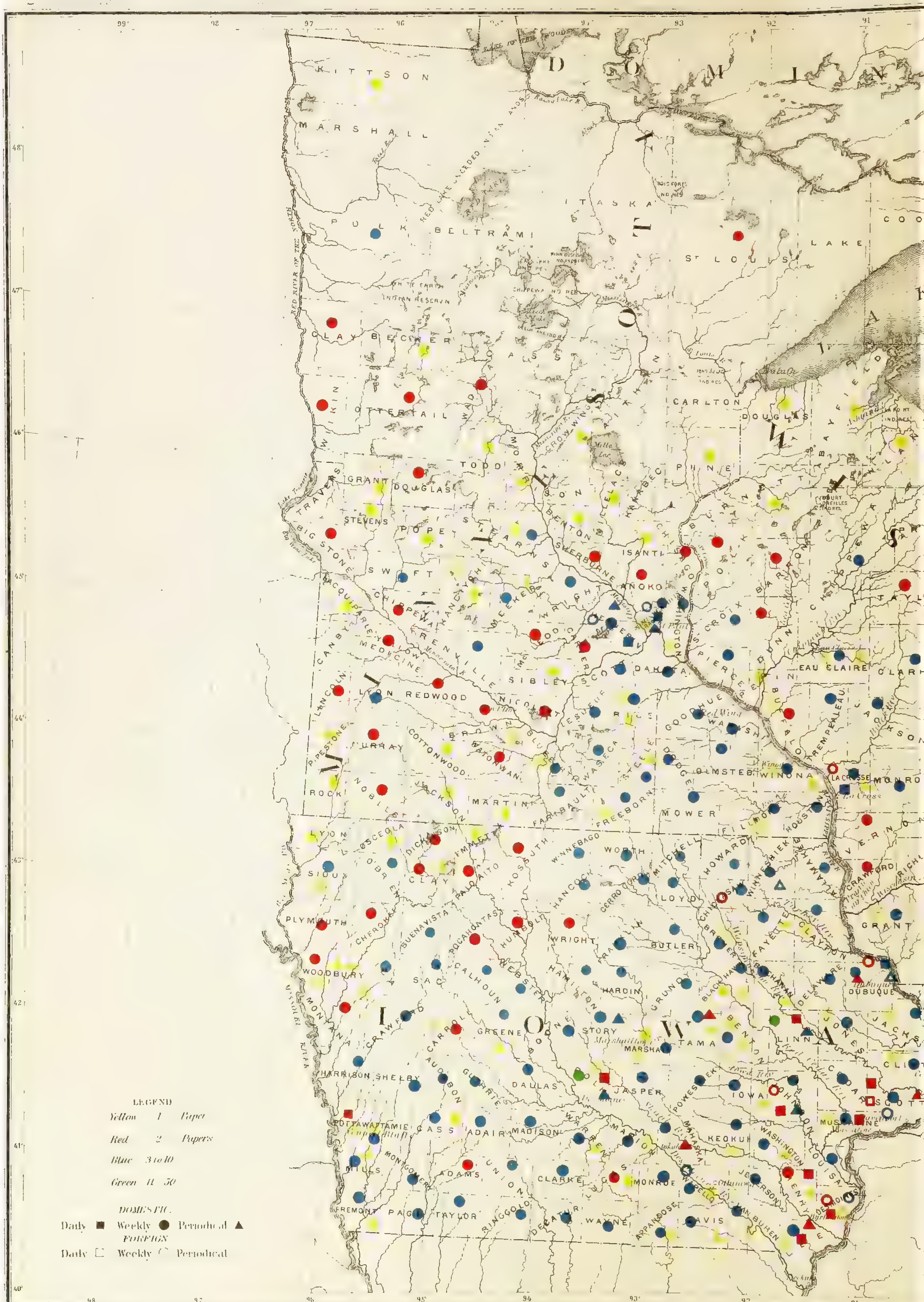
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
PUBLISHED IN EACH COUNTY IN THE CENSUS YEAR 1880
Prepared to illustrate the report of
S N D NORTH
SPECIAL AGENT 10TH CENSUS
LEGEND
Yellow 1 Paper
Red 2 Papers
Blue 3 to 10
Green 11 50
DOMESTIC
Daily ■ Weekly ● Periodical ▲
FOREIGN
Daily □ Weekly ○ Periodical
LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN
CHANDELEUR ISD
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
LOUISIANA
G U L F O F M E
DE SOTO
MARSHALL
BENTON
TIPPAH
ALCORN
TISHOMINGO
LAUDERDALE
LIMESTONE
TATE
PRENTISS
COLBERT
UNION
FRANKLIN
LAWRENCE
MARION
LEE
PONTOTOC
LAFAYETTE
TALLAHATCHIE
CALHOUN
CHICKASAW
MONROE
WALKER
GRENADA
SUMNER
CLAY
LAMAR
FAYETTE
CARROLL
MONTGOMERY
OKTIBBEHA
LOWNDES
PICKENS
HOLMES
ATTALA
WINSTON
NOXUBEE
CLAIBORNE
UNION
CREHOUSE
WEST EAST CARROLL
LINCOLN
BIENVILLE
JACKSON
RICHLAND
MADISON
NESHOBA
KEMPER
SCOTT
NEWTON
LAUDERDALE
DE SOTO
RED RIVER
WINN
CALDWELL
FRANKLIN
TENSAS
HINDS
RANKIN
CLARKE
SIMPSON
SMITH
ASPEN
CHOCTAW
WILCOX
SABINE
NATCHITOCHES
GRANT
CATAHOULA
CONCORDIA
JEFFERSON
COPIAH
LAWRENCE
JONES
WAYNE
CLARKE
MONROE
CONECUH
VERNON
RAPIDES
AVOYELLES
WILKINSON
AMITE
PIKE
MARION
PERRY
GREENE
WASHINGTON
ESCAMBIA
WEST EAST FELICIANA
POINTE COUPEE
ST HELENA
TANGIPAHOA
WASHINGTON
CALCASIEU
ST LANDRY
WEST EAST BATON ROUGE
LIVINGSTON
ST TAMMANY
HANCOCK
HARRISON
JACKSON
MOBILE
BALDWIN
SANTA ROSA
ST MARTIN
FAYETTE
ASCENSION
ST JAMES
CAMERON
VERMILLION
ST MARY
ASSUMPTION
ST CHARLES
JEFFERSON
ST BERNARD
LA FOURCHE
TERRE BONNE
PLAQUEMINES
DIN TEPTEGAS

3.

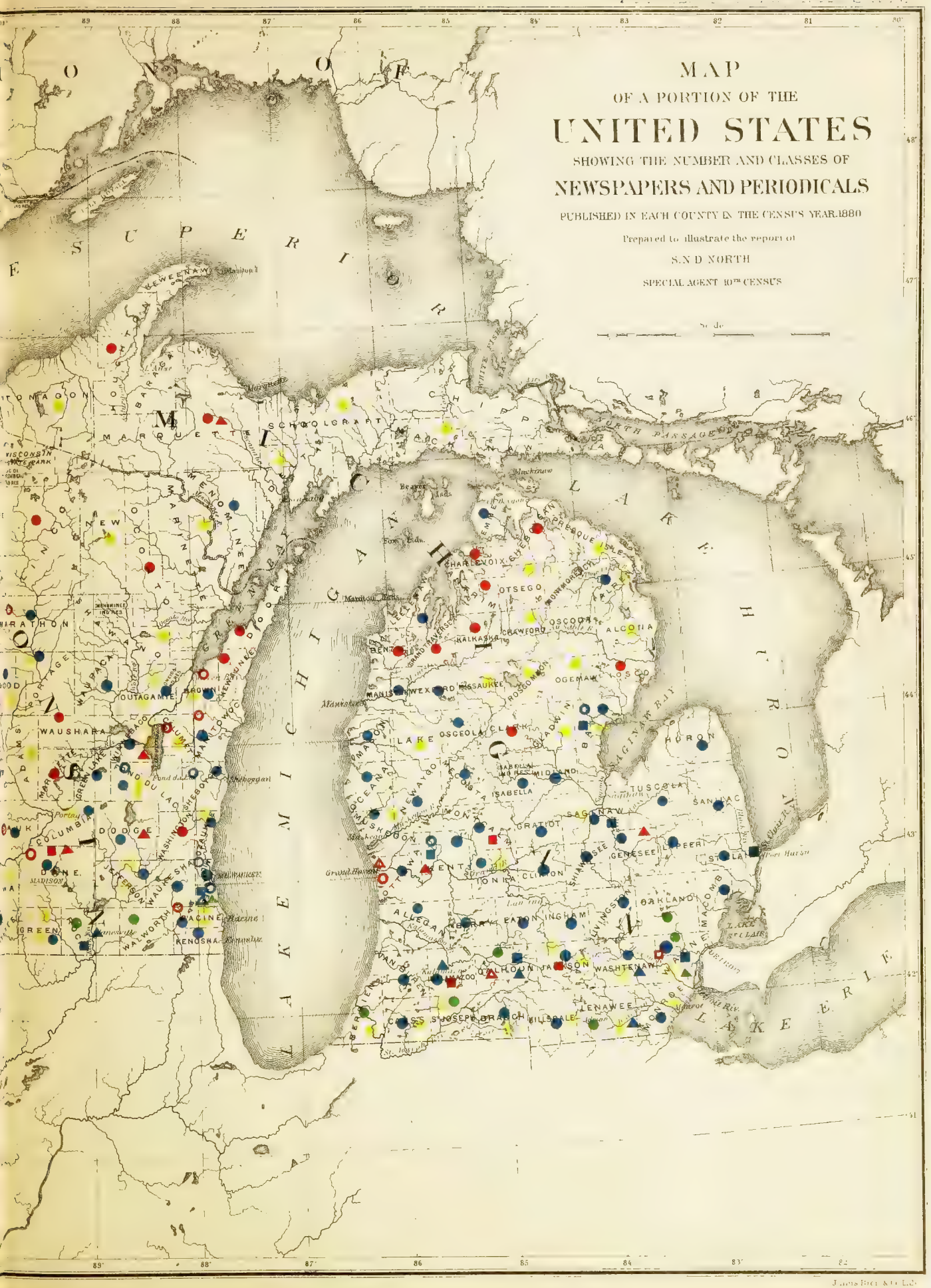


JACKSON
DADE
CATOOSA
WALKER
WHITFIELD
MURRAY
FANNIN
UNION
TOWNS
RABUN
GILMER
PICKENS
OCONEE
GREENVILLE
SPARTANBURGH
YORK
UNION
CHESTER
LANCASTER
CHESTERFIELD
MARLBOROUGH
DE KALB
CHATTOOGA
GORDON
PICKENS
DAWSON
LUMPKIN
WHITE
HABERSHAM
ANDERSON
LAURENS
NEWBERRY
FAIRFIELD
KERSHAW
DARLINGTON
MARION
HORRY
FLOYD
BARTOW
CHEROKEE
FORSYTH
HALL
BANKS
FRANKLIN
HART
ELBERT
ABBEVILLE
SUMTER
ETOWAH
POLK
COBB
MILTON
GWINNETT
JACKSON
MADISON
CLARKE
OGLETHORPE
WILKES
LINCOLN
EDGEFIELD
LEXINGTON
CLARENDON
WILLIAMSBURGH
CALHOUN
HARALSON
PAULDING
DOUGLAS
WALTON
OCONEE
CARROLL
CAMPBELL
CLAYTON
MORGAN
GREENE
TALIAFERRO
MCDUFFIE
COLUMBIA
AIKEN
ORANGEBURG
GEORGETOWN
TALLADEGA
CLAY
RANDOLPH
HEARD
COWETA
FAYETTE
HENRY
NEWTON
PUTNAM
HANCOCK
WARREN
RICHMOND
BARNWELL
CHARLESTON
COOSA
CHAMBERS
TROUP
MERIWETHER
SPALDING
PIKE
BUTTS
JASPER
MONROE
JONES
BALDWIN
WASHINGTON
GLASCOCK
JEFFERSON
BURKE
COLLETON
TALLAPOOSA
LEE
HARRIS
TALBOT
UPSON
CRAWFORD
BIBB
TWIGGS
WILKINSON
JOHNSON
EMANUEL
SCREVEN
HAMPTON
ELMORE
MACON
RUSSELL
MUSCOGEE
CHATTAHOOCHEE
TAYLOR
MARION
SCHLEY
MACON
HOUSTON
PULASKI
LAURENS
BULLOCH
EFFINGHAM
BEAUFORT
MONTGOMERY
BULLOCK
STEWART
WEBSTER
SUMTER
DOOLY
DODGE
MONTGOMERY
TATNALL
CHATHAM
CRENSHAW
PIKE
BARBOUR
QUITMAN
RANDOLPH
TERRELL
LEE
WILCOX
TELFAIR
Altamaha R.
LIBERTY
CLAY
CALHOUN
DOUGHERTY
WORTH
IRWIN
APPLING
WAYNE
MCINTOSH
DALE
HENRY
EARLY
BAKER
COFFEE
PIERCE
GLYNN
COFFEE
MILLER
MITCHELL
COLQUITT
BERRIEN
WARE
GENEVA
CLINCH
CHARLTON
CAMDEN
HOLMES
JACKSON
DECATUR
THOMAS
BROOKS
LOWNDES
ECHOLS
NASSAU
WASHINGTON
GADSDEN
LEON
JEFFERSON
MADISON
HAMILTON
COLUMBIA
BAKER
DUVAL
CALHOUN
LIBERTY
WAKULLA
TAYLOR
SUWANNEE
BRADFORD
CLAY
ST. JOHNS
FRANKLIN
LAFAYETTE
ALACHUA
PUTNAM
LEVY
MARION
VOLUSIA
HERNANDO
SUMTER
ORANGE
HILLSBOROUGH
POLK
BREVARD
MANATEE
MONROE
DADE
THE EVERGLADES
BAY OF FLORIDA
26°
25°
82°
81°
80°
A T L A N T I C
O C E A N
S O U T H
C A R O L I N A
F L O R I D A
M E X I C O

4



MICHIGAN WIS



James Bell & Co. L.th

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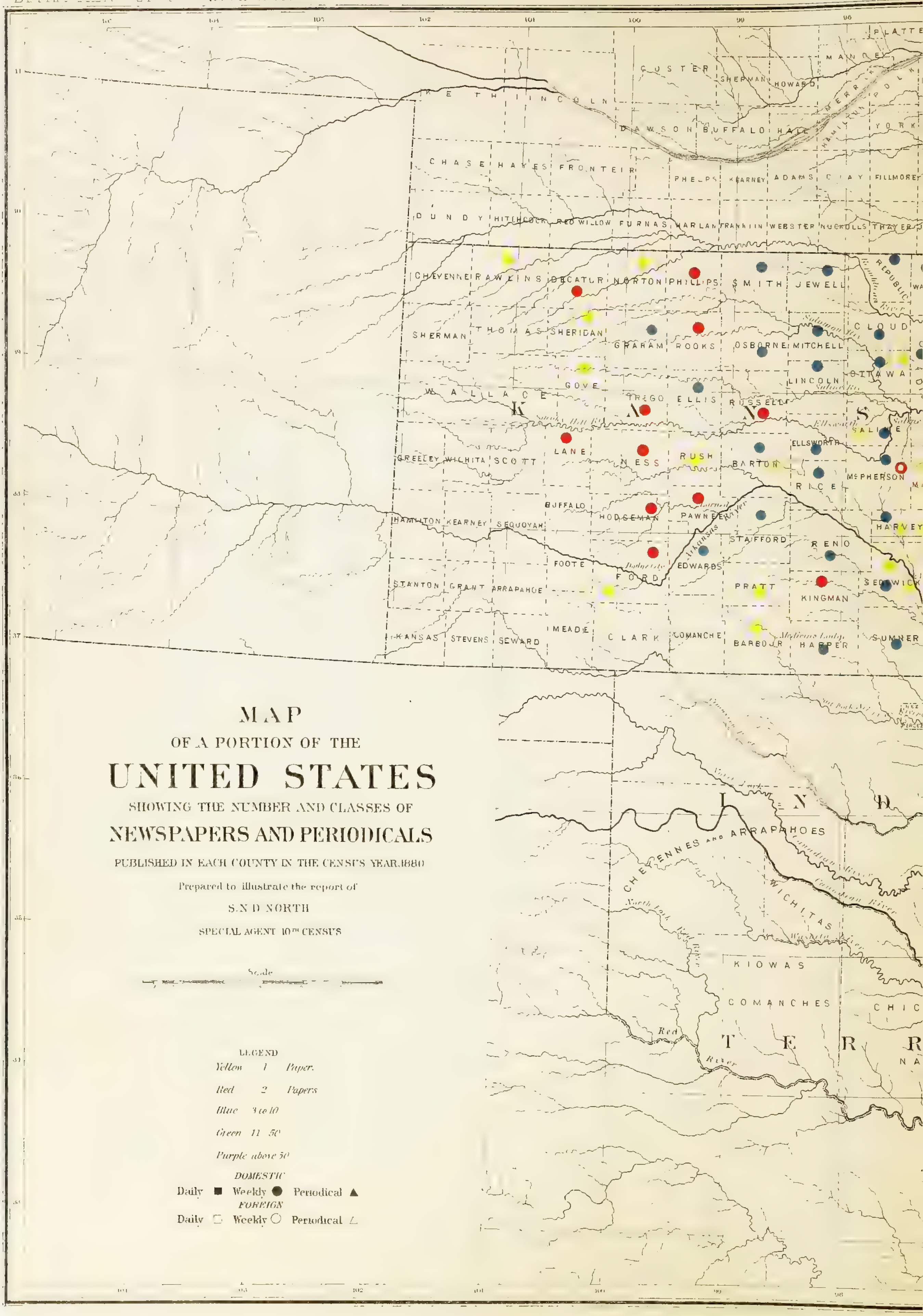
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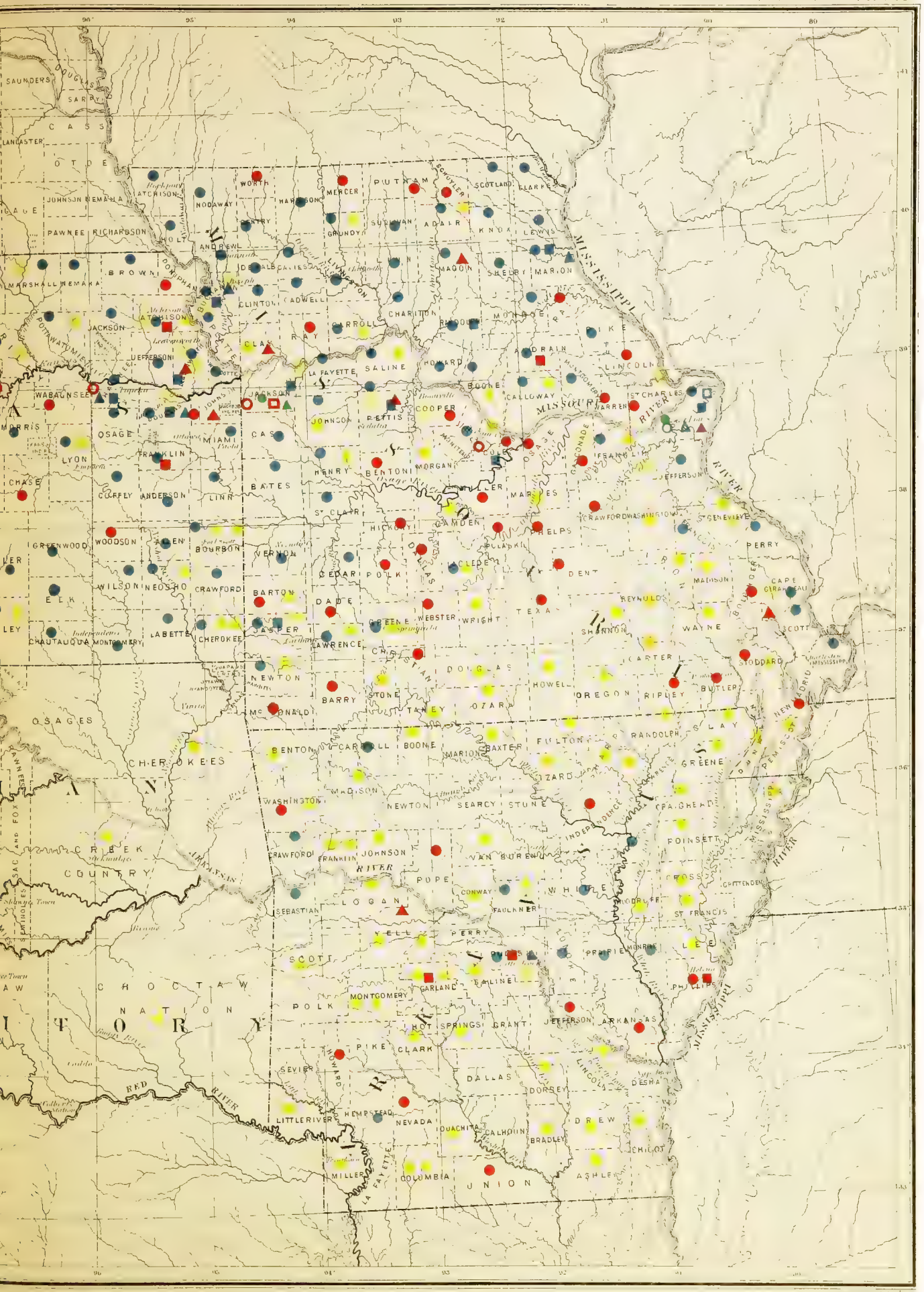
Purple above 50
DOMESTIC
Daily ■ Weekly ● Periodical ▲
FOREIGN
Daily □ Weekly ○ Periodical △
CUSTER
SHERMAN
HOWARD
MERRICK
POLK
KEITH
LINCOLN
DAWSON
BUFFALO
HALL
HAMILTON
YORK
CHASE
HAYES
FRONTEIR
PHELPS
KEARNEY
ADAMS
CLAY
FILLMORE
DUNDY
HITCHCOCK
RED WILLOW
FURNAS
HARLAN
FRANKLIN
WEBSTER
NUCKOLLS
THAYER
CHEYENNE
RAWLINS
DECATUR
NORTON
PHILLIPS
SMITH
JEWELL
REPUBLIC
SHERMAN
THOMAS
SHERIDAN
GRAHAM
ROOKS
OSBORNE
MITCHELL
CLOUD
OTTAWA
LINCOLN
GOVE
WALLACE
TREGO
ELLIS
RUSSELL
SALINE
ELLSWORTH
LANE
NESS
RUSH
BARTON
GREELEY
WICHITA
SCOTT
RICE
McPHERSON
BUFFALO
HODGEMAN
PAWNEE
HARVEY
HAMILTON
KEARNEY
SEQUOYAH
STAFFORD
RENO
FOOTE
FORD
EDWARDS
STANTON
GRANT
ARRAPAHOE
PRATT
KINGMAN
SEDGWICK
MEADE
KANSAS
STEVENS
SEWARD
CLARK
COMANCHE
BARBOUR
HARPER
SUMNER
CHEYENNES AND ARRAPAHOES
WICHITAS
KIOWAS
COMANCHES
CHIC
T E R R
NA
I N D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DOUGLAS
SARPY
CASS
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JOHNSON
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PAWNEE
RICHARDSON
NODAWAY
WORTH
HARRISON
MERCER
PUTNAM
SCOTLAND
CLARKE
SCHUYLER
ATCHISON
HOLT
ANDREW
BUCHANAN
DEKALB
GRUNDY
SULLIVAN
ADAIR
KNOX
LEWIS
MISSISSIPPI
MARSHALL
NEMAHA
BROWN
POTTAWATOMIE
JACKSON
JEFFERSON
CLINTON
CALDWELL
LIVINGSTON
MACON
SHELBY
MARION
CHARITON
CARROLL
RAY
CLAY
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PIKE
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LINCOLN
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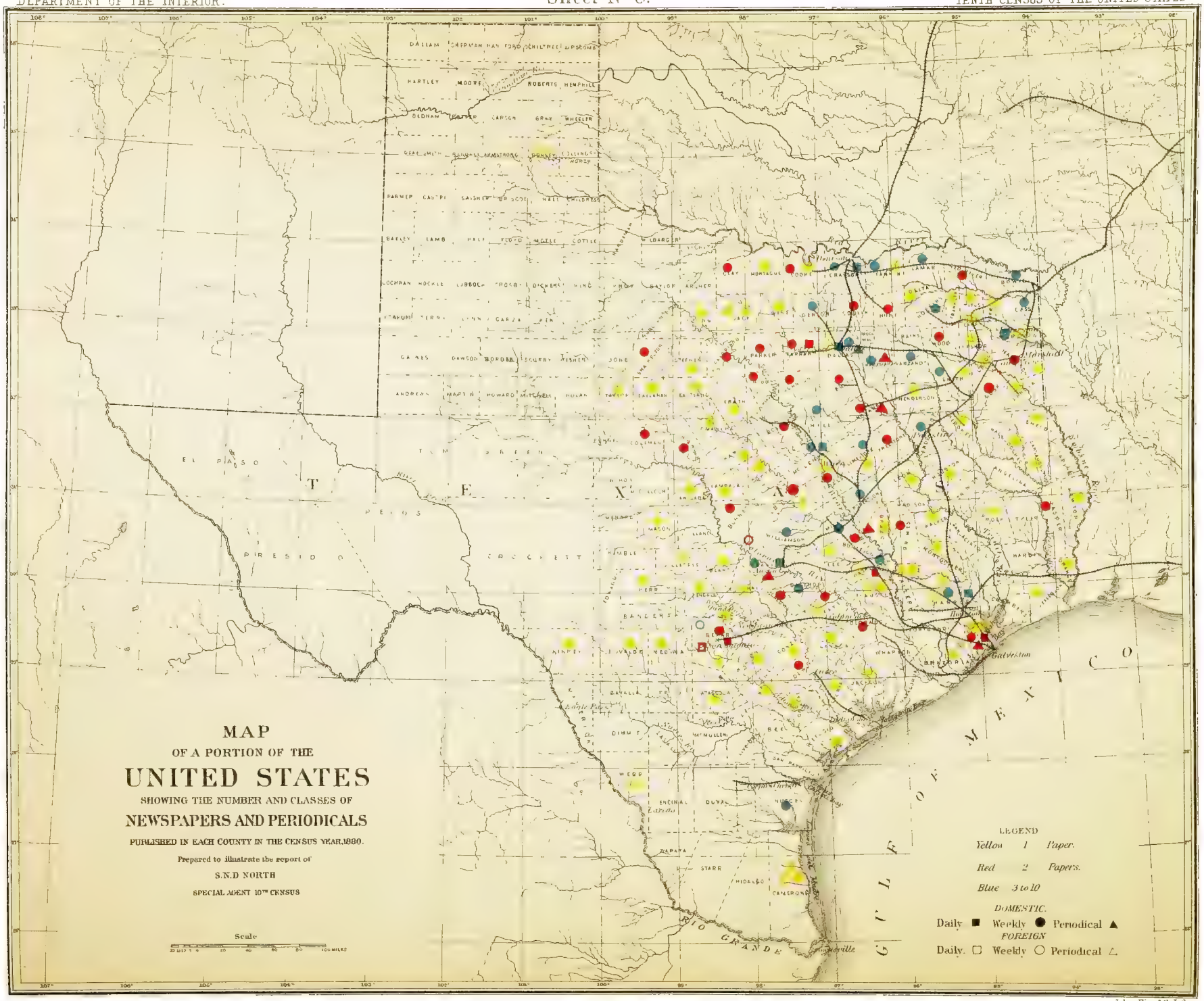
SALINE
LA FAYETTE
BOONE
CALLOWAY
ST CHARLES
WABAUNSEE
JOHNSON
PETTIS
COOPER
WARREN
MISSOURI
RIVER
MORRIS
OSAGE
MIAMI
CASS
FRANKLIN
LYON
CHASE
COFFEY
ANDERSON
LINN
BATES
HENRY
BENTON
MORGAN
MILLER
MARIES
GASCONADE
JEFFERSON
ST CLAIR
HICKORY
CAMDEN
PHELPS
CRAWFORD
WASHINGTON
ST GENEVIEVE
GREENWOOD
WOODSON
ALLEN
BOURBON
VERNON
PULASKI
PERRY
CEDAR
POLK
LACLEDE
DENT
MADISON
CAPE GIRARDEAU
WILSON
NEOSHO
CRAWFORD
BARTON
DADE
REYNOLDS
TEXAS
SHANNON
WAYNE
SCOTT
ELK
CHAUTAUQUA
MONTGOMERY
LABETTE
CHEROKEE
JASPER
GREENE
WEBSTER
WRIGHT
LAWRENCE
CARTER
STODDARD
NEWTON
DOUGLAS
HOWELL
OREGON
RIPLEY
BUTLER
NEW MADRID
BARRY
STONE
TANEY
OZARK
MC DONALD
OSAGES
BENTON
CARROLL
BOONE
MARION
BAXTER
FULTON
RANDOLPH
CLAY
CHEROKEES
GREENE
ZARD
MADISON
WASHINGTON
NEWTON
SEARCY
STONE
CRAWFORD
FRANKLIN
JOHNSON
VAN BUREN
INDEPENDENCE
POINSETT
CREEK
COUNTRY
RIVER
POPE
CONWAY
WHITE
CROSS
CRITTENDEN
SEBASTIAN
LOGAN
FAULKNER
MISSISSIPPI
ST FRANCIS
YELL
PERRY
PRAIRIE
MONROE
LEE
SCOTT
PULASKI
CHOCTAW
NATION
GARLAND
SALINE
PHILLIPS
MONTGOMERY
POLK
HOT SPRINGS
GRANT
JEFFERSON
ARKANSAS
PIKE
CLARK
SEVIER
HOWARD
DALLAS
DORSEY
LINCOLN
DESHA
RED RIVER
LITTLE RIVER
HEMPSTEAD
NEVADA
OUACHITA
CALHOUN
BRADLEY
DREW
CHICOT
MILLER
COLUMBIA
UNION
ASHLEY
LA FAYETTE



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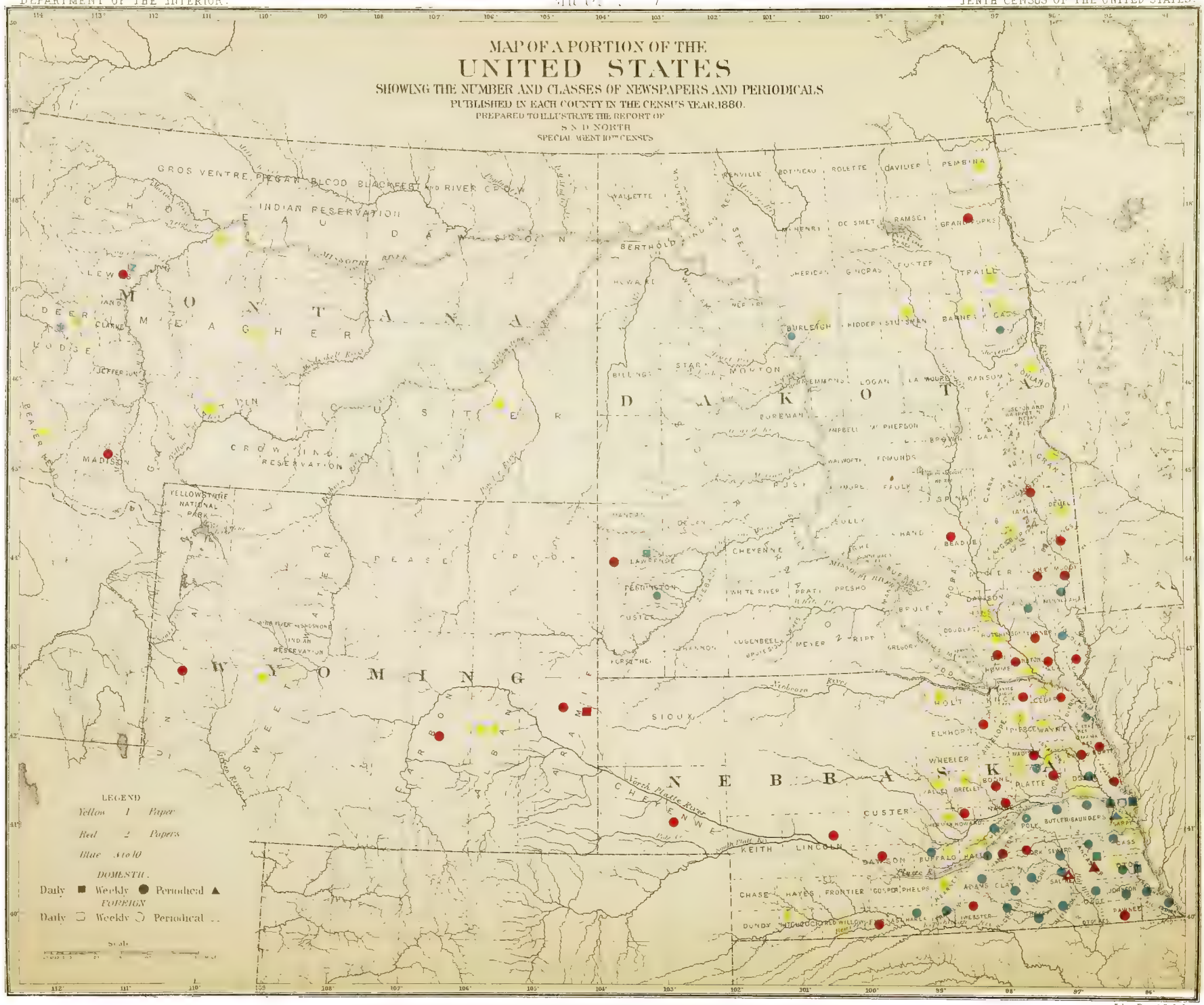
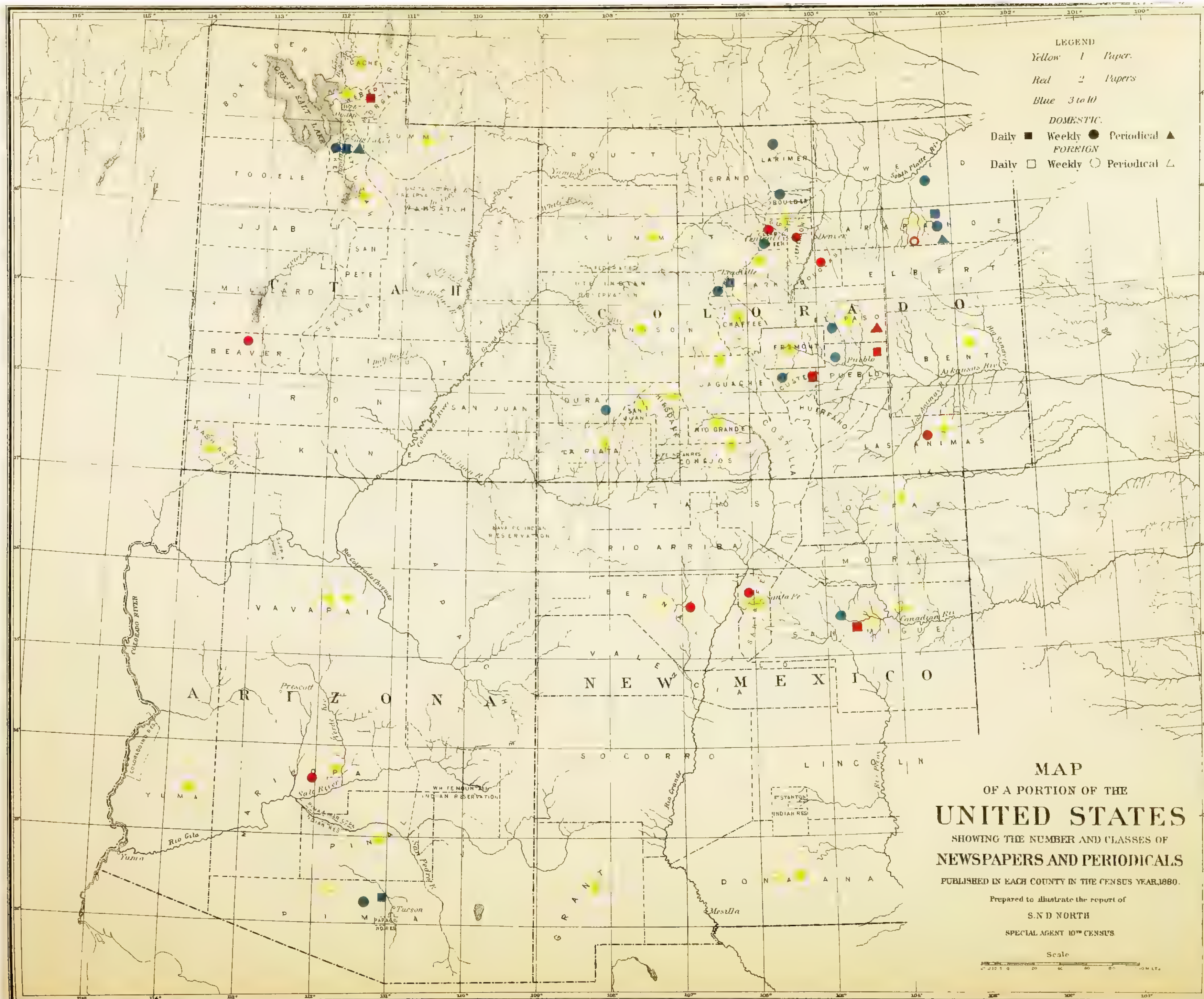
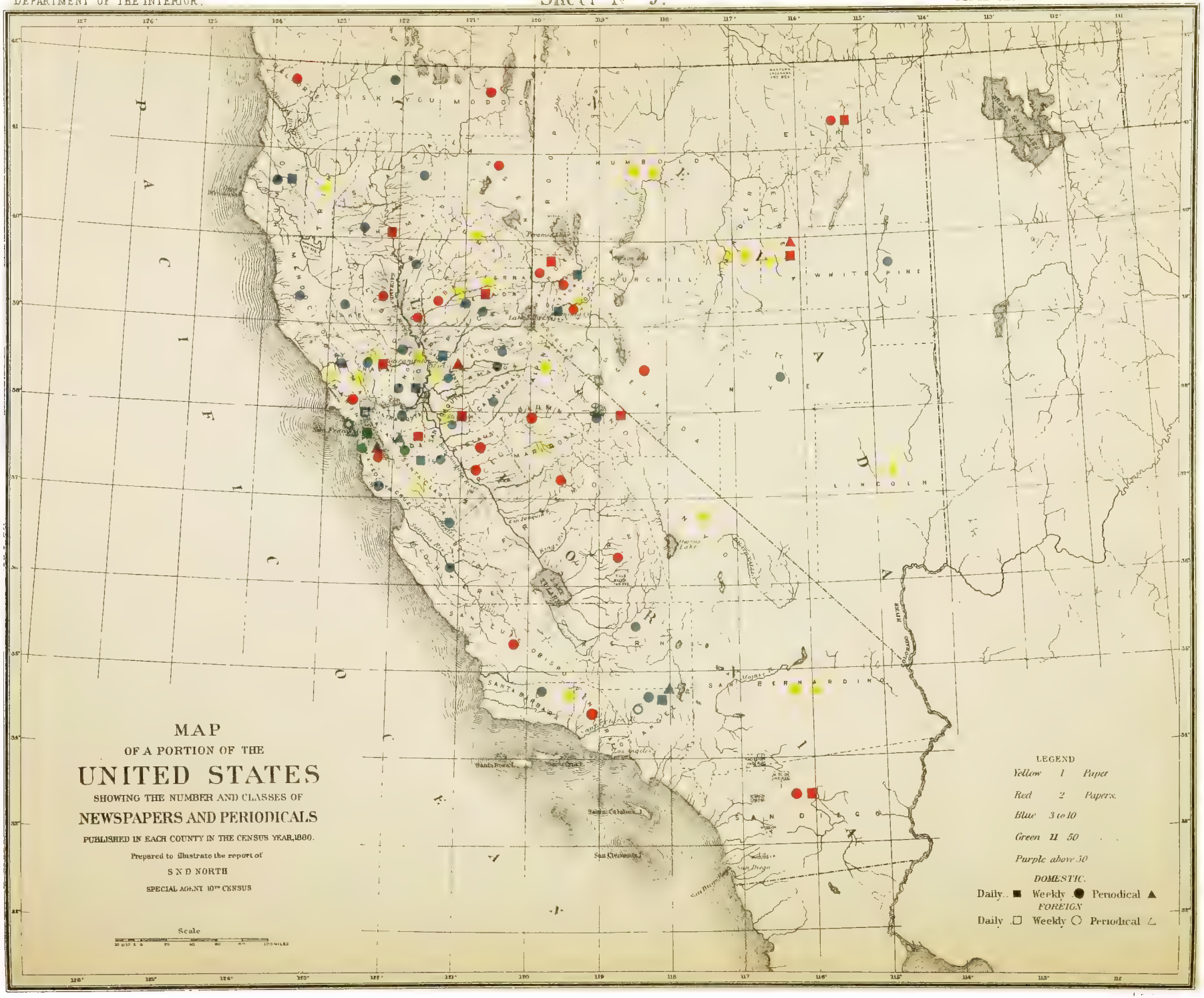


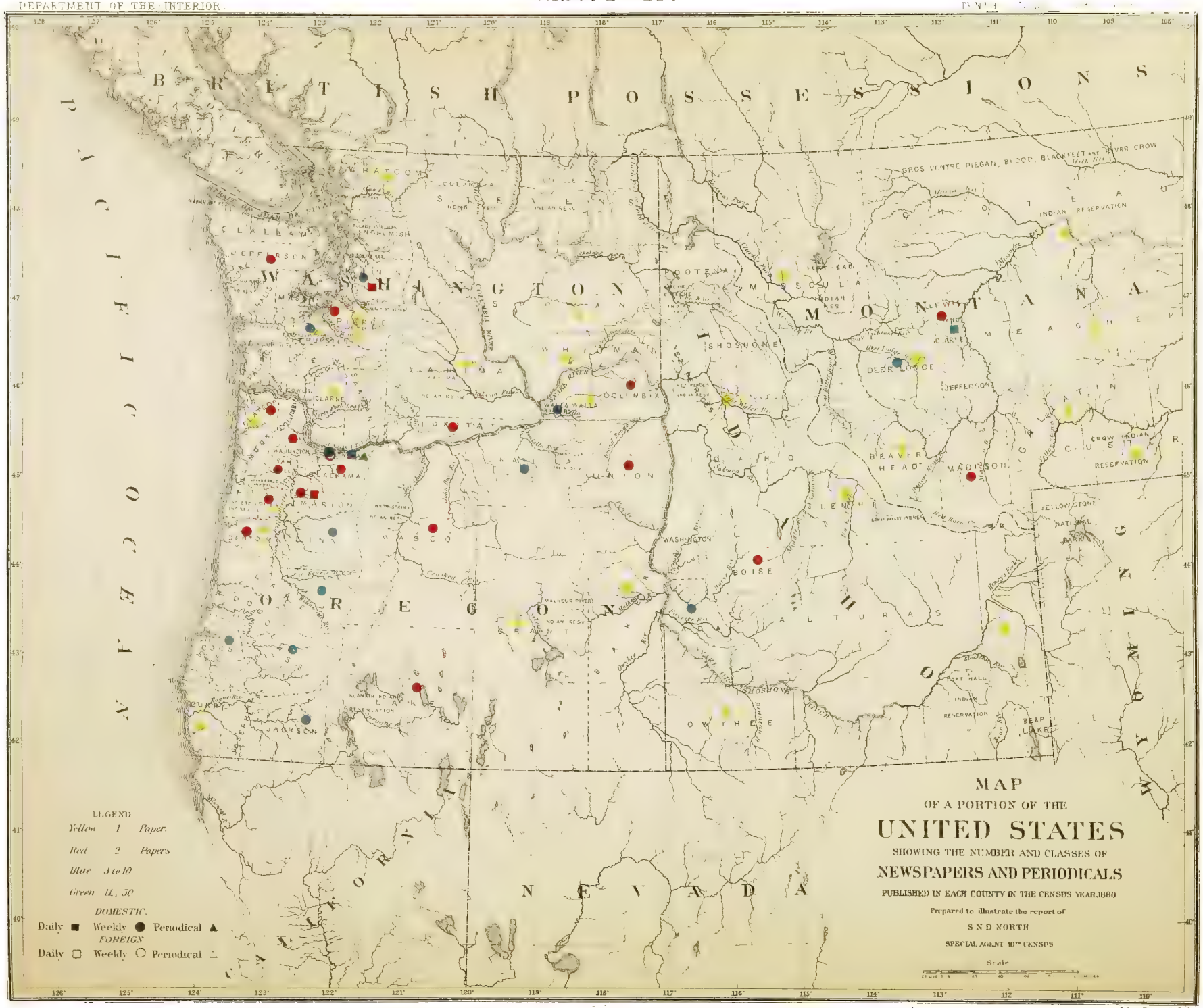
DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, WYOMING AND PART OF MONTANA.

Sheet Nº 8.



COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, ARIZONA


MAP
OF A PORTION OF THE
UNITED STATES
SHOWING THE NUMBER AND CLASSES OF
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
PUBLISHED IN EACH COUNTY IN THE CENSUS YEAR, 1880.
Prepared to illustrate the report of
S N D NORTH
SPECIAL AGENT 10TH CENSUS
Scale
LEGEND
Yellow 1 Paper
Red 2 Papers.
Blue 3 to 10
Green 11 50
Purple above 50
DOMESTIC.
Daily ■ Weekly ● Periodical ▲
FOREIGN
Daily □ Weekly ○ Periodical △
PACIFIC OCEAN
NEVADA
CALIFORNIA
SISKIYOU
MODOC
HUMBOLDT
ELKO
CHURCHILL
WHITE PINE
NYE
LINCOLN
SAN BERNARDINO
SAN DIEGO
SANTA BARBARA
SAN LUIS OBISPO
Santa Rosa I.
Santa Cruz I.
Santa Catalina I.
San Clemente I.
San Diego
Los Angeles
Owens Lake
Lake Tulare
Sacramento
Sacramento River
Sutter Lake
Mojave R.
Santa Clara R.
Salinas River
Kings River
Lake Tahoe
Pyramid Lake
Carson Sink
Colorado River



IDAHO WASHINGTON, OREGON AND PART OF MONTANA.

Julius Bien & Co Lith.

APPENDIX A.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

APPENDIX A.

SUBJECT-MATTER OF THE STATISTICAL TABLES.

Table I is a statement of the total number of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States during the census year, grouped first by periods of issue, and second by classes or characteristics, and enumerating separately the number published in English and in other languages.

Table II is a statement showing the average and the aggregate circulation per issue of newspapers and periodicals, by states and territories, for daily newspapers, weekly newspapers connected with dailies, weeklies not connected with dailies, and all other than monthlies, and also for monthly publications; showing the aggregate number of copies of the same issued or printed during the census year, and also the average subscription price of daily newspapers, of weekly newspapers connected with dailies, and of all others.

Table III is a further analysis of the circulation per issue of newspapers and periodicals by the volume of individual circulation, classified as before by periods of issue. The entire press of the United States is here arranged in nine groups, indicating, respectively: (1) the number of journals in each state and territory with a circulation of 50,000 copies per issue and over; (2) with a circulation of 25,000 and under 50,000; (3) with a circulation of 15,000 and under 25,000; (4) with a circulation of 10,000 and under 15,000; (5) with a circulation of 5,000 and under 10,000; (6) with a circulation of 3,000 and under 5,000; (7) with a circulation of 1,000 and under 3,000; (8) with a circulation of 500 and under 1,000; and (9) the number of journals having a circulation of less than 500. Each of these nine groups is arranged by periods of issue.

Table IV is an exhibit of the amount paid annually in wages and the total gross value of the annual product, in dollars, of all the newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, by states and territories, with the percentage of total wages paid by daily newspapers, the percentage paid by weekly newspapers and all other periodicals, and the average wages paid by each establishment, shown by dailies and by weeklies and all other periodicals. This table also exhibits the percentage of receipts from advertisements and subscriptions or sales by the dailies, weeklies, and all other periodicals. It also exhibits the number of hands employed, male and female, in the manufacture of newspapers and periodicals, and the number of persons employed in editorial work.

Table V is an exhibit of the average ems of type set per issue by the daily newspapers of the several states and territories, and also by the weekly newspapers and periodicals of all descriptions, followed by the aggregate number of ems per issue set by both classes of publications. These statistics are accompanied by an exhibit of the aggregate number of pounds of type used by all the newspapers and periodicals, the number of presses owned and used in newspaper manufacture, and with the number driven by steam-, water-, and hand-power, respectively. The table concludes with an exhibit of the number of papers printed on the co-operative plan in each of the states and territories.

Table VI is an exhibit of the amount of printing paper consumed by the newspaper and periodical press of the several states and territories in the census year, calculated both in pounds and reams, showing also the average and aggregate amount of paper consumed per issue by the daily, weekly, and the periodical press, and also the aggregate amount consumed by the entire press, in the year, calculated in pounds and reams.

Table VII indicates the total number of daily and weekly newspapers and periodicals, of all periods of issue, which were established and suspended during the course of the census year. It also shows the number of consolidations or *mergeres* which are represented in existing newspapers and periodicals, and the number of existing journals of all classes and kinds which were established in the decade between 1870 and 1880, the number established between 1860 and 1870, the number established between 1850 and 1860, and the number established prior to the year 1850.

Table VIII exhibits in complete shape the statistics of the various newspapers and periodicals published in the German language in the United States.

Table IX makes a similar exhibit of the statistics of the newspapers and periodicals published in the Bohemian, Catalan, Chinese, Danish and Scandinavian, French, Dutch, Indian, Irish, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Spanish, and Welsh languages in the United States.

Table X is an exhibit, by states and territories, of the religious press of the United States, classified by twenty-five denominations and as unsectarian.

Table XI is a comparative exhibit of the leading statistics of the newspaper press of the United States as elicited by the four Federal censuses of 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. This table first shows the number of papers of all classes in existence at each census, their aggregate circulation per issue, and the number of copies annually printed. It then presents the same line of statistics upon a division of the newspaper press into classes by periods of issue at the four censuses, the number, the aggregate circulation per issue, and the copies annually printed of dailies, tri-weeklies, semi-weeklies, weeklies, bi-weeklies, semi-monthlies, monthlies, bi-monthlies, and quarterlies for 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880.

Table XII is a comparison of the number of newspapers and periodicals published, and their aggregate circulation per issue, with the area in square miles and the population of the several states and territories, as shown by the Tenth Census. The areas here given are the land surface in each case. The table exhibits the average number of inhabitants to the aggregate circulation per issue and the average area in square miles for each publication in the several states and territories.

Table XIII is an attempt to localize the American press, by showing, first, the number of counties in each state and territory in which newspapers are published, compared with the actual number of towns; and, second, the number of cities, towns, and villages, in each state and territory, in which one paper is published, the number in which two are published, the number in which three are published, the number in which four are published, and the number in which five or more papers or periodicals are published.

Table XIV is a statement showing the language and number of daily, weekly, and all other newspapers and periodicals published in the several states and territories in the United States during the census year.

Table XV and last is an exhibit of the press statistics of the cities of Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Saint Louis, and San Francisco, being the ten cities in which the press, both newspaper and periodical, had attained its most remarkable development in the census year.

TABLE I.—TOTAL NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total number of periodicals.	PERIODS OF ISSUE. Number published daily. Morning.	Evening.	Total.	Number published weekly. Connected with dailies, and included in column 7.	Total.	Number published semi-weekly. Connected with dailies, and included in column 9.	Total.	Number published tri-weekly. Connected with dailies, and included in column 11.	Total.	Number published bi-weekly.	Number published monthly.	Number published semi-monthly.	Number published tri-monthly.	Number published bi-monthly.	Number published quarterly.	Number published semi-annually.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	The United States	11,314	438	533	971	804	8,633	41	133	41	73	40	1,167	160	2	13	116	6
1	Alabama	125	3	3	6	5	109				1		7	2				
2	Arizona	17	3	3	6	5	11											
3	Arkansas	117	2	4	6	5	104		1				2	4				
4	California	361	30	28	58	38	250	2	11		2		32	a 6			2	
5	Colorado	87	12	7	19	17	63		1				4					
6	Connecticut	139	7	10	17	17	99	1	2				15	2	1	1	2	
7	Dakota	67	4	5	9	4	57		1									
8	Delaware	26	2	3	5	3	20						1					
9	District of Columbia	44	3	2	5	3	23						15				1	
10	Florida	45	3		3	3	40		2									
11	Georgia	200	11	5	16	14	163	2	3	2	4		11	3				
12	Idaho	10					7		2		1							
13	Illinois	1,017	30	44	74	66	758	4	17	5	6	3	118	18	1		21	1
14	Indiana	467	12	28	40	43	390		1	1	3	1	27	5				
15	Indian territory	3					3											
16	Iowa	569	12	18	30	29	500	1	3	1	1	2	31	1			1	
17	Kansas	347	8	12	20	17	310		1				15	1				
18	Kentucky	205	7	4	11	14	160	2	7		2		23	2				
19	Louisiana	112	8	5	13	9	94		1		1	1	2					
20	Maine	123	4	8	12	8	90			1	1	1	18				1	
21	Maryland	143	10	5	15	15	111						12	4			1	
22	Massachusetts	427	16	23	39	28	279	5	13		1	7	80	1			7	
23	Michigan	464	13	20	33	28	397		3	2	3	2	19	4		1	1	1
24	Minnesota	223	4	6	10	9	205			1	1		6	1				
25	Mississippi	123	3	2	5	4	109		1		5		3					
26	Missouri	530	22	21	43	40	415	1	2	7	8	1	50	8		2	1	
27	Montana	18	4		4	3	14											
28	Nebraska	189	5	10	15	11	165		1				7	1				
29	Nevada	37	5	9	14	6	22						1					
30	New Hampshire	87	2	8	10	9	66					1	7	3				
31	New Jersey	215	8	19	27	17	163		6		1	2	13			1	2	
32	New Mexico	18	2	1	3	4	15											
33	New York	1,411	46	69	115	104	892	12	24	2	5	10	282	35		5	40	3
34	North Carolina	142	7	6	13	7	113		3		2		7	4				
35	Ohio	774	22	34	56	53	584	1	4	6	8	3	90	18			11	
36	Oregon	74	4	3	7	6	59						6	1			1	
37	Pennsylvania	973	42	56	98	69	674	1	3	2	4	1	159	16		1	16	1
38	Rhode Island	44	2	6	8	5	31		1			1	3					
39	South Carolina	81	3	1	4	5	69		1	2	3		3				1	
40	Tennessee	193	7	5	12	10	154	1	2				16	6		1	2	
41	Texas	280	14	16	30	27	231		2		1		14	2				
42	Utah	22	2	3	5	3	8	3	4				4	1				
43	Vermont	82	2	3	5	3	72						3	1			1	
44	Virginia	194	15	5	20	13	124	3	6	5	5		33	2		1	3	
45	Washington	29	4		4	3	23						2					
46	West Virginia	109	2		2	2	90	1	2	1	1	1	6				1	
47	Wisconsin	340	9	12	21	18	283	1	2	3	3	3	20	8				
48	Wyoming	11	2	1	3	2	8											

a Including one connected with a daily.

UNITED STATES DURING THE CENSUS YEAR, BY PERIODS OF ISSUE AND CLASS.

CHARACTER OF PUBLICATIONS.																			
Number devoted to news, politics, and family reading.	Number devoted to religion.	Number devoted to agriculture, horticulture, etc.	Number devoted to commerce and trade.	Number devoted to finance.	Number devoted to insurance and railroads.	Number devoted to general literature, including magazines.	Number devoted to medicine and surgery.	Number devoted to law.	Number devoted to science and mechanics, including mining journals.	Number devoted to free-masonry, odd-fellowship, temperance, etc.	Number devoted to education, including college and school publications.	Number of children's periodicals, including Sunday-school papers.	Number devoted to society, art, music, and fashion.	Number of miscellaneous.	Number illustrated and included in preceding columns.	Number Sunday newspapers, and included in preceding columns. Connected with dailies, and included in column 36.	Number Sunday newspapers, and included in preceding columns. Total.	Number published in English.	Number published in other languages.	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
8,863	553	173	284	25	54	189	114	45	68	149	248	217	72	260	481	113	252	10,515	799	
114	5	2						1			3					2	2	125		1
17																	1	16	1	2
106	2	2				1	1		1					1	4		1	116	1	3
270	12	7	17	8	2	4	3	3	3	7	6		3	16	15	5	8	328	33	4
78	2	1	1						2	1	1			1	1		1	84	3	5
110	3	4				2	1		1	5	11			2	3	2	5	134	5	6
67																		65	2	7
24	1										1						1	25	1	8
20			2			2	1	2	1	3	2			11		2	6	41	3	9
41		2	1			1												45		10
177	7	4				2	3			1		5	1		4	1	7	199	1	11
10																		10		12
736	49	15	55	1	10	9	8	5	5	13	19	47	7	38	55	7	13	920	97	13
422	13	7	2		1		3		2	6	9			3	5	7	12	435	32	14
3																		1	2	15
519	15	4				2		1	1	7	15		1	4	3	1	1	523	46	16
322	4	5				2	1			3	3	1		6	2		2	334	13	17
162	13	6	4			3	4			2	5	5		1	6	3	4	194	11	18
96	7	1	1				1			1	1			4		1	4	93	19	19
91	9	4	1			8			2	2	3			3	11		2	123		20
105	10	5	3		2	3	2	1	1	3	4			4	3	6	7	134	9	21
281	30	6	14	1	4	20	2	2	5	6	15	14	10	17	36	3	6	422	5	22
413	11	5	3			1	7		2	5	9	2	3	3	13	3	9	439	25	23
207	3	3	2							2	2	1		3	3	4	4	202	21	24
115	4	3									1				2			123		25
425	28	7	14		3	5	8	3	2	9	11		2	13	12	8	9	494	30	26
17		1															1	18		27
178	2	3	1			2					2	1			2			175	14	28
35									2									37		29
74	3	1				5				1	1	1	1		4			87		30
194	3	1	2			3	1	1	1	4	4			1	4	2	3	196	19	31
17	1																	14	4	32
816	97	29	98	12	15	77	38	6	28	16	35	39	28	77	180	22	50	1,280	131	33
118	12	4			2	2	1			2	1				1			142		34
576	57	12	21		3	2	11	4	4	12	19	37	7	9	32	11	26	683	91	35
60	5	1	1		1	2	1				2			1	2	1	4	72	2	36
675	75	13	29	3	9	18	13	13	3	15	23	50	5	29	57	11	36	884	89	37
39										3	2					2	4	42	2	38
68	10									2	1					1	2	80	1	39
147	14		3		1	5	3			4	9	6		1	4		2	192	1	40
254	14	2	2			2		1		2	1		1	1	3	3	5	261	19	41
15	4	1										1		1	1			22		42
74	3	2				1					2						2	82		43
135	11	6	2		1	2	2	2	1	4	15	6	2	5	6	2	4	189	5	44
28	1																	29		45
100	3					1				1	2			2			2	107	2	46
301	7	4	5			2			1	7	8	1	1	3	7	3	6	287	53	47
11																		11		48

TABLE II.—AVERAGE AND AGGREGATE CIRCULATION PER ISSUE OF NEWSPAPERS AND THEIR AVERAGE SUB

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AVERAGE CIRCULATION PER ISSUE.				AGGREGATE CIRCULATION PER ISSUE.				
		Dailies.	Weeklies connected with dailies.	Weeklies not connected with dailies and all others than monthlies.	Monthlies.	Total of all classes.	Dailies.	Weeklies connected with dailies.	Weeklies not connected with dailies and all others than monthlies.	Monthlies.
	The United States	4,137	5,317	2,125	7,834	31,779,686	3,566,395	3,961,057	15,962,353	8,139,881
1	Alabama	1,932	2,530	808	1,175	93,073	9,660	10,120	66,243	7,050
2	Arizona	720	1,525	770	.....	13,550	3,600	6,100	3,850	.....
3	Arkansas	1,006	1,900	1,039	500	103,501	5,030	7,600	90,371	500
4	California	3,288	2,907	1,344	3,064	640,026	157,814	104,637	279,535	98,040
5	Colorado	1,884	1,726	821	2,475	95,744	26,375	24,170	35,299	9,900
6	Connecticut	2,968	3,653	1,229	2,583	237,660	47,490	62,100	97,070	31,000
7	Dakota	562	850	593	.....	36,943	4,500	3,400	29,043	.....
8	Delaware	3,950	1,667	789	1,000	34,425	15,800	5,000	12,625	1,000
9	District of Columbia	9,125	5,000	5,327	4,747	213,923	36,500	5,000	101,212	71,211
10	Florida	1,300	725	685	.....	27,332	2,600	1,450	23,282	.....
11	Georgia	2,141	3,332	830	3,706	a 269,066	27,830	39,990	117,896	33,350
12	Idaho	.....	.....	628	.....	5,650	.....	.....	5,650	.....
13	Illinois	3,955	7,008	1,802	4,463	b 2,421,275	270,923	455,527	1,193,179	401,646
14	Indiana	1,913	2,228	1,351	2,410	661,111	72,698	89,140	439,023	60,250
15	Indian territory	.....	.....	2,030	.....	4,060	.....	.....	4,060	.....
16	Iowa	1,479	3,643	837	1,990	547,340	38,455	94,706	362,439	51,740
17	Kansas	1,528	2,554	762	1,871	280,729	21,396	43,424	189,717	26,192
18	Kentucky	3,045	5,292	1,970	1,272	397,564	33,492	68,800	266,017	29,255
19	Louisiana	3,460	3,831	822	475	131,630	38,065	26,820	65,795	950
20	Maine	1,894	3,906	1,731	60,953	1,214,460	18,940	31,250	128,070	1,036,200
21	Maryland	9,472	8,627	1,445	1,976	414,693	132,613	129,400	132,920	19,760
22	Massachusetts	7,789	8,238	3,622	7,870	2,012,929	280,399	230,654	927,338	574,538
23	Michigan	2,167	5,403	1,071	1,958	620,974	62,839	145,883	378,959	33,293
24	Minnesota	3,562	8,645	593	5,030	222,074	28,493	60,514	107,917	25,150
25	Mississippi	840	962	753	2,033	87,904	4,200	3,850	73,754	6,100
26	Missouri	3,228	6,674	1,222	3,418	965,285	122,660	253,608	435,217	153,800
27	Montana	304	1,380	1,753	.....	20,827	912	4,140	15,775	.....
28	Nebraska	1,553	2,450	648	2,173	154,570	18,630	26,950	95,950	13,040
29	Nevada	1,225	767	457	500	27,745	17,155	4,600	5,490	500
30	New Hampshire	907	4,801	1,656	5,614	185,968	9,070	43,212	94,386	39,300
31	New Jersey	2,116	1,790	1,078	1,811	249,478	50,776	25,058	157,344	16,300
32	New Mexico	667	377	461	.....	6,355	2,000	1,130	3,225	.....
33	New York	9,059	9,989	5,398	11,040	9,374,134	996,561	928,966	4,545,080	2,903,527
34	North Carolina	793	1,698	823	1,125	105,501	7,934	8,490	82,327	6,750
35	Ohio	4,507	8,762	3,429	7,880	3,093,931	216,336	420,566	1,834,498	622,531
36	Oregon	1,581	3,004	899	2,555	85,786	11,070	18,024	41,362	15,330
37	Pennsylvania	6,285	5,228	4,183	10,926	5,031,061	578,227	345,076	2,501,685	1,606,073
38	Rhode Island	5,175	2,216	1,809	1,013	97,121	41,402	11,082	41,597	3,040
39	South Carolina	1,937	1,380	873	555	69,902	7,750	6,900	54,142	1,110
40	Tennessee	3,099	3,971	1,524	2,385	293,288	30,995	35,740	202,703	23,850
41	Texas	1,262	2,219	740	5,504	263,289	30,297	55,489	127,963	49,540
42	Utah	1,937	3,233	1,550	1,525	36,175	7,950	9,700	13,950	4,575
43	Vermont	1,050	3,000	1,310	17,167	130,192	4,200	9,000	65,492	51,500
44	Virginia	1,892	1,681	1,129	2,363	256,471	32,172	20,172	133,225	70,902
45	Washington	367	1,181	637	.....	16,751	1,100	3,544	12,107	.....
46	West Virginia	2,050	3,200	768	961	85,958	4,100	6,400	70,652	4,806
47	Wisconsin	1,856	4,492	1,148	1,814	436,576	33,400	71,875	295,019	36,282
48	Wyoming	662	900	475	.....	5,686	1,986	1,800	1,900	.....

a Includes 1 weekly, 1 semi-monthly, and 1 monthly (Sunday-school papers), not separately reported, having a circulation of 50,000, and copies annually printed 600,000.

b Includes 4 weeklies, 13 monthlies, and 12 quarterlies (Sunday-school papers), not separately reported, having a circulation of 100,000, and copies annually printed 6,000,000.

PERIODICALS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES, WITH SCRIPTION PRICE.

AGGREGATE NUMBER OF COPIES PRINTED IN CENSUS YEAR.					AVERAGE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.			
Total for all classes.	Dailies.	Weeklies connected with dailies.	Weeklies not connected with dailies and all others than monthlies.	Monthlies.	Dailies.	Weeklies connected with dailies.	All others.	
2, 067, 848, 209	1, 100, 607, 219	202, 244, 024	663, 543, 866	94, 853, 100	$7 27	$2 06	$1 77	
6, 778, 544	2, 994, 600	485, 840	3, 225, 404	72, 700	10 00	1 62	1 70	1
1, 413, 600	938, 000	292, 000	183, 600	.....	8 83	4 60	4 60	2
4, 990, 595	1, 452, 800	395, 800	3, 140, 495	1, 500	9 92	1 80	1 62	3
72, 861, 836	50, 593, 910	7, 245, 700	13, 993, 646	1, 028, 580	9 09	2 94	3 12	4
8, 877, 831	7, 083, 875	1, 045, 240	619, 816	128, 900	9 56	2 56	2 15	5
20, 366, 449	12, 068, 500	3, 254, 640	4, 677, 549	365, 760	7 09	1 76	1 60	6
2, 739, 014	.....	148, 200	2, 590, 814	.....	11 71	3 00	2 04	7
5, 172, 998	4, 246, 490	259, 200	655, 308	12, 000	3 50	1 67	1 43	8
15, 874, 432	11, 105, 000	250, 000	3, 653, 936	865, 496	6 00	2 00	1 59	9
2, 086, 644	744, 000	75, 800	1, 266, 844	.....	7 33	1 67	1 82	10
a 20, 994, 549	11, 145, 560	2, 094, 280	6, 886, 809	267, 900	7 27	1 62	1 73	11
367, 600	.....	.....	367, 600	.....	.....	.....	5 45	12
b 174, 696, 505	82, 271, 568	23, 389, 255	58, 322, 572	4, 713, 110	6 61	1 60	1 63	13
44, 908, 191	24, 007, 100	4, 401, 060	15, 758, 631	741, 400	6 56	1 48	1 45	14
210, 200	.....	.....	210, 200	.....	.....	.....	1 33	15
35, 747, 302	11, 313, 035	4, 869, 012	18, 879, 155	686, 100	8 33	1 60	1 58	16
18, 589, 223	6, 398, 307	2, 306, 636	9, 516, 880	367, 400	6 81	1 46	1 54	17
25, 332, 423	9, 852, 160	3, 513, 120	11, 617, 243	349, 900	7 71	1 77	1 73	18
15, 602, 320	10, 201, 900	1, 116, 840	4, 272, 980	10, 600	10 69	2 11	3 44	19
25, 661, 345	5, 315, 360	1, 619, 600	6, 289, 285	12, 437, 100	6 60	1 99	1 50	20
50, 115, 182	37, 422, 600	6, 318, 100	6, 138, 332	236, 150	5 55	1 22	1 58	21
149, 319, 973	87, 154, 551	9, 108, 248	46, 665, 318	6, 391, 856	6 32	1 38	1 89	22
46, 659, 470	20, 110, 482	7, 538, 100	18, 616, 488	394, 400	6 30	1 45	1 49	23
18, 097, 781	9, 493, 750	1, 618, 708	6, 692, 423	292, 900	8 15	1 31	1 76	24
5, 293, 418	1, 306, 500	195, 400	3, 721, 818	69, 700	7 40	1 62	2 09	25
79, 265, 309	41, 678, 017	13, 177, 576	22, 550, 938	1, 857, 878	7 72	1 31	1 55	26
1, 280, 480	264, 600	215, 280	800, 600	.....	17 50	5 00	4 50	27
11, 717, 103	5, 417, 816	1, 472, 380	4, 607, 627	219, 280	7 86	1 64	1 69	28
5, 820, 575	5, 348, 025	241, 200	228, 850	2, 500	10 21	3 34	3 41	29
9, 635, 410	2, 824, 950	2, 246, 424	4, 074, 106	489, 930	5 60	1 40	1 30	30
22, 150, 095	11, 887, 510	2, 286, 434	7, 828, 451	147, 700	5 25	1 71	1 64	31
838, 860	617, 000	108, 400	113, 460	.....	10 00	3 50	2 61	32
577, 755, 819	309, 461, 658	48, 141, 113	187, 116, 678	33, 036, 370	7 14	1 75	2 04	33
6, 819, 382	2, 337, 528	438, 240	3, 954, 114	89, 500	4 58	1 53	1 67	34
152, 579, 380	67, 478, 961	21, 901, 858	55, 801, 393	7, 397, 168	7 23	1 61	1 56	35
8, 578, 213	5, 788, 940	904, 200	1, 695, 253	189, 820	6 86	2 50	3 21	36
297, 559, 892	182, 410, 996	17, 498, 312	78, 472, 237	19, 178, 347	5 57	1 71	1 54	37
14, 496, 498	11, 261, 116	965, 688	2, 234, 144	35, 550	5 50	2 10	2 07	38
5, 774, 415	2, 433, 600	549, 200	2, 778, 895	12, 720	7 75	1 90	1 94	39
18, 293, 872	8, 728, 850	1, 856, 480	7, 444, 292	264, 250	7 38	1 15	1 42	40
19, 883, 792	9, 756, 534	2, 776, 428	6, 745, 330	605, 500	9 51	2 06	1 86	41
3, 867, 500	2, 429, 600	416, 400	990, 200	31, 300	10 30	2 83	3 04	42
5, 681, 464	1, 317, 000	411, 000	3, 360, 464	593, 000	6 80	2 00	1 71	43
18, 422, 845	10, 042, 260	1, 048, 644	6, 523, 566	808, 375	5 33	1 52	1 66	44
1, 062, 103	326, 000	180, 288	555, 815	.....	11 34	2 67	2 82	45
4, 903, 466	1, 277, 200	332, 600	3, 244, 566	49, 100	8 00	1 50	1 55	46
27, 901, 051	9, 682, 450	3, 441, 500	14, 365, 741	411, 360	8 53	1 76	1 73	47
803, 260	615, 660	93, 600	94, 000	.....	10 00	2 50	3 00	48

a Includes 1 weekly, 1 semi-monthly, and 1 monthly (Sunday-school papers), not separately reported, having a circulation of 50,000, and copies annually printed 600,000.

b Includes 4 weeklies, 13 monthlies, and 12 quarterlies (Sunday-school papers), not separately reported, having a circulation of 100,000, and copies annually printed 6,000,000.

TABLE III.—STATEMENT OF THE CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS AND

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total.	CIRCULATION PER ISSUE. 50,000 and over. (a)											25,000 and less than 50,000.										
			Dailies.	Weeklies.	Semi-weeklies.	Tri-weeklies.	Bi-weeklies.	Monthlies.	Semi-monthlies.	Tri-monthlies.	Bi-monthlies.	Quarterlies.	Semi-annuals.	Dailies.	Weeklies.	Semi-weeklies.	Tri-weeklies.	Bi-weeklies.	Monthlies.	Semi-monthlies.	Tri-monthlies.	Bi-monthlies.	Quarterlies.	Semi-annuals.
	United States	11,314	7	30				31	7			6		18	49				29	3		1	2	
1	Alabama	125																						
2	Arizona	17																						
3	Arkansas	117																						
4	California	361												2	1				1					
5	Colorado	87																						
6	Connecticut	139																						
7	Dakota	67																						
8	Delaware	26																						
9	District of Columbia	44													1									
10	Florida	45																						
11	Georgia	b 200																						
12	Idaho	10																						
13	Illinois	c 1,017		2										3	5				2					
14	Indiana	467																						
15	Indian territory	3																						
16	Iowa	569																						
17	Kansas	347																						
18	Kentucky	205							1						1									
19	Louisiana	112																						
20	Maine	123						5																
21	Maryland	143												1	3									
22	Massachusetts	427	1	3				2						1	4				4					
23	Michigan	464		1											1									
24	Minnesota	223																						
25	Mississippi	123																						
26	Missouri	530		1										1	3				1					
27	Montana	18																						
28	Nebraska	189																						
29	Nevada	37																						
30	New Hampshire	87																						
31	New Jersey	215																						
32	New Mexico	18																						
33	New York	1,411	4	18				15	1			2		7	17				11			1	1	
34	North Carolina	142																						
35	Ohio	774		2				2	3			1		1	5				1	2				
36	Oregon	74																						
37	Pennsylvania	973	2	3				6	2			3		2	7				8	1			1	
38	Rhode Island	44																						
39	South Carolina	81																						
40	Tennessee	193													1									
41	Texas	280																	1					
42	Utah	22																						
43	Vermont	82						1																
44	Virginia	194																						
45	Washington	29																						
46	West Virginia	109																						
47	Wisconsin	340																						
48	Wyoming	11																						

a Included in this classification are 34 journals whose circulation exceeds 100,000, divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies 3, weeklies 11, monthlies 15, semi-monthlies 1, quarterlies 4. Of these, Maine has 4 monthlies; Massachusetts, 1 weekly; New York, 3 dailies, 7 weeklies, 6 monthlies, 1 quarterly; Ohio, 1 monthly, 1 quarterly; Pennsylvania, 3 weeklies, 4 monthlies, 1 semi-monthly, 2 quarterlies.

b Included in grand total and not separately reported: Weekly 1, monthly 1, semi-monthly 1.

c Included in grand total and not separately reported: Weeklies 4, monthlies 13, quarterlies 12.

PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES, BY PERIODS OF ISSUE.

CIRCULATION PER ISSUE—continued.

15,000 and less than 25,000.											10,000 and less than 15,000.											5,000 and less than 10,000.											
Dailies.	Weeklies.	Semi-weeklies.	Tri-weeklies.	Bi-weeklies.	Monthlies.	Semi-monthlies.	Tri-monthlies.	Bi-monthlies.	Quarterlies.	Semi-annuals.	Dailies.	Weeklies.	Semi-weeklies.	Tri-weeklies.	Bi-weeklies.	Monthlies.	Semi-monthlies.	Tri-monthlies.	Bi-monthlies.	Quarterlies.	Semi-annuals.	Dailies.	Weeklies.	Semi-weeklies.	Tri-weeklies.	Bi-weeklies.	Monthlies.	Semi-monthlies.	Tri-monthlies.	Bi-monthlies.	Quarterlies.	Semi-annuals.	
25	75	2			40	7			3		34	85	4		1	67	7		1	5	1	72	270	8	1	1	150	18		1	15	1	
																							1										1
																																	2
						1																											3
	2										1	2	1									1	1		1		5						4
																						2					1						5
																1						3	6				1						6
																																	7
																						1											8
1	2				1						1					1						1	3				6						9
																																	10
	1											2										1	4				1						11
																																	12
4	13				2						1	11				6						2	31	2			21	4			3		13
	2										1	1				1						2	4				4						14
																																	15
	1											1				1							3				3						16
																							2				2						17
	1										1											1	8				1						18
																						5	3	1									19
	1											2											4										20
3	2										1											3	4				1						21
5	8				6						4	5				8				1		1	21	3			17				1		22
1												2								1		2	10				2	1					23
					1						1	1											1										24
																											1						25
1	3				1						1	4				3	1					4	13				4	1					26
																							1										27
																							2										28
																																	29
					1							2				1	2						2										30
																				1		2	3				1						31
																																	32
4	23	2			18	2			1		5	22	1		1	24	3		1	1	1	15	60	2			41	5		1	5	1	33
																																	34
2	9					1			1		5	8				10						6	27			1	12	4			3		35
																1						1	2										36
3	6				9	1			1		12	13	1			8	1			1		11	33				20	2			3		37
1																						2	3										38
																						1											39
					1							5	1									2	3										40
												1										1	4										41
																																	42
																							1										43
						1										1						1	1				5						44
																																	45
																																	46
	1					1						3				1						1	6				1	1					47
																																	48

TABLE III.—STATEMENT OF THE CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CIRCULATION PER ISSUE—continued.																					
		3,000 and less than 5,000.											1,000 and less than 3,000.										
		Dailies.	Weeklies.	Semi-weeklies.	Tri-weeklies.	Bi-weeklies.	Monthlies.	Semi-monthlies.	Tri-monthlies.	Bi-monthlies.	Quarterlies.	Semi-annuals.	Dailies.	Weeklies.	Semi-weeklies.	Tri-weeklies.	Bi-weeklies.	Monthlies.	Semi-monthlies.	Tri-monthlies.	Bi-monthlies.	Quarterlies.	Semi-annuals.
	United States	112	373	7	....	4	119	17	....	1	11	....	272	2,313	56	27	12	339	51	1	4	30	2
1	Alabama	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	13	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....
2	Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	Arkansas	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	19	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	California	7	14	....	....	....	6	1	....	....	1	....	14	57	2	....	....	13	2	....	....	....	....
5	Colorado	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	18	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
6	Connecticut	6	9	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	39	1	....	....	4	....	....	1	1	....
7	Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	Delaware	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
9	District of Columbia	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	1	....
10	Florida	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11	Georgia	2	5	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	20	2	....	....	6	1	....	....	....	....
12	Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
13	Illinois	5	32	2	....	1	9	5	....	....	2	....	18	182	7	3	....	31	6	1	....	2	1
14	Indiana	3	12	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	16	134	1	1	1	7	3	....	....	....	....
15	Indian territory	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16	Iowa	5	10	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	7	129	....	....	1	9	1	....	....	....	....
17	Kansas	2	7	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	57	1	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....
18	Kentucky	2	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	48	4	1	....	14	1	....	....	....	....
19	Louisiana	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	11	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	Maine	2	5	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	33	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	1	....
21	Maryland	....	8	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	33	....	....	....	3	4	....	....	....	....
22	Massachusetts	5	22	....	....	1	9	1	....	....	....	....	14	106	9	....	1	14	....	....	....	2	....
23	Michigan	1	7	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	11	90	2	3	....	9	2	....	1	....	....
24	Minnesota	3	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	36	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
25	Mississippi	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
26	Missouri	4	12	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	5	73	1	6	1	17	1	....	2	....	....
27	Montana	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
28	Nebraska	3	2	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	2	19	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
29	Nevada	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
30	New Hampshire	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	30	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
31	New Jersey	4	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	62	2	....	....	5	....	....	....	1	....
32	New Mexico	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
33	New York	12	79	3	....	1	45	6	....	....	4	....	42	291	13	2	5	78	11	....	....	13	1
34	North Carolina	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	22	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....
35	Ohio	6	22	1	....	....	12	1	....	....	....	....	16	228	2	4	....	29	4	....	....	3	....
36	Oregon	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
37	Pennsylvania	14	39	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	1	....	30	276	2	3	1	51	6	....	....	2	....
38	Rhode Island	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	8	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
39	South Carolina	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
40	Tennessee	4	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	29	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	....
41	Texas	1	5	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	29	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
42	Utah	2	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
43	Vermont	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	23	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
44	Virginia	1	6	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	12	35	1	1	....	6	....	....	....	1	....
45	Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
46	West Virginia	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	16	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....
47	Wisconsin	3	10	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	5	50	1	2	1	5	3	....	....	....	....
48	Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES, BY PERIODS OF ISSUE—Continued.

CIRCULATION PER ISSUE—continued.

500 and less than 1,000.											Number of journals having a circulation less than 500.											Number of journals suspended, consolidated, and giving no data.										
Dailies.	Weeklies.	Semi-weeklies.	Tri-weeklies.	Bi-weeklies.	Monthlies.	Semi-monthlies.	Tri-monthlies.	Bi-monthlies.	Quarterlies.	Semi-annuals.	Dailies.	Weeklies.	Semi-weeklies.	Tri-weeklies.	Bi-weeklies.	Monthlies.	Semi-monthlies.	Tri-monthlies.	Bi-monthlies.	Quarterlies.	Semi-annuals.	Dailies.	Weeklies.	Semi-weeklies.	Tri-weeklies.	Bi-weeklies.	Monthlies.	Semi-monthlies.	Tri-monthlies.	Bi-monthlies.	Quarterlies.	
232	3,283	35	28	12	145	29	1	3	13	1	86	1,216	12	12	10	120	15	....	2	16	1	113	934	9	5	....	113	5	....	....	3	
1	51	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	15	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
3	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
1	37	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	29	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	17	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	3
11	94	6	1	....	6	2	....	....	....	....	12	45	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	10	31	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
4	32	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
1	28	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	1	6	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	1	11	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	6
7	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
1	18	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
4	84	1	3	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	22	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	11
....	5	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
30	291	4	1	2	9	2	....	....	....	....	5	102	2	2	....	10	1	....	....	1	....	6	85	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	1	13
14	146	....	1	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	2	55	....	....	....	6	1	....	....	....	....	2	36	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	14
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
11	239	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	68	1	1	1	10	....	....	....	....	....	4	49	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	16
6	132	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	64	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	6	48	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	17
5	61	2	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
1	25	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	41	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
2	25	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	1	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	2	10	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	20
5	39	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	13	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	9	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	21
5	57	1	....	3	7	....	....	....	3	....	....	29	....	1	2	6	....	....	....	....	....	3	24	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	22
8	183	1	....	1	4	1	....	....	....	1	6	69	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	34	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	23
....	72	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	66	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	21	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	24
2	49	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	26	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
8	196	....	2	....	7	2	....	....	1	....	14	64	....	....	....	7	2	....	....	....	....	5	46	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	26
....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27
5	81	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	50	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	11	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	28
8	10	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29
7	19	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30
7	49	2	1	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	29	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	15	2	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	31
2	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32
18	245	2	2	2	21	6	....	3	4	....	2	53	....	....	1	10	....	....	....	8	....	6	84	1	1	....	19	1	....	....	1	33
3	52	2	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	17	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	18	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	34
5	194	1	3	1	7	2	....	....	2	....	7	47	....	1	1	6	....	....	....	1	....	8	42	....	....	....	11	1	....	....	....	35
3	27	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	36
13	192	....	1	....	25	2	....	....	....	....	4	45	....	....	....	12	1	....	1	3	1	7	60	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	1	37
....	10	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38
1	32	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	10	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	39
3	64	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	24	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	....	2	23	....	....	....	6	1	....	....	....	40
11	118	....	1	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	5	35	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	39	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	41
....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	42
3	18	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43
2	54	2	4	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	17	3	....	....	10	1	....	1	1	....	3	11	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	44
1	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	45
....	55	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	46
8	128	....	1	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	1	59	1	....	1	5	2	....	....	....	....	3	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	47
2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	48

TABLE IV.—AMOUNT PAID ANNUALLY IN WAGES AND TOTAL GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF TOTAL WAGES PAID, RECEIPTS FROM ADVERTISING AND SUBSCRIPTIONS, NUMBER OF

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Amount paid annually in wages.			Percentage of total wages paid.		Average wages to each establishment.	
		Total.	Dailies.	Weeklies and all others.	Dailies.	Weeklies and all others.	Dailies.	Weeklies and all others.
	The United States	$28,559,336 38	$17,813,053 38	$10,746,283 00	62.37	37.63	$20,105 03	$1,476 75
1	Alabama	110,083 00	52,300 00	57,783 00	47.51	52.49	10,460 00	642 03
2	Arizona	45,828 00	37,228 00	8,600 00	81.23	18.77	6,204 66	1,720 00
3	Arkansas	119,048 00	63,500 00	55,548 00	53.34	46.66	10,583 33	760 93
4	California	1,300,139 86	941,122 36	359,017 50	72.39	27.61	18,822 44	1,813 22
5	Colorado	338,345 00	270,090 00	68,255 00	79.83	20.17	15,887 64	1,664 75
6	Connecticut	378,566 00	287,792 00	90,774 00	76.02	23.98	17,987 00	1,334 91
7	Dakota	112,185 00	65,500 00	46,685 00	58.39	41.61	9,357 14	1,061 02
8	Delaware	55,278 66	41,061 66	14,217 00	74.28	25.72	10,265 42	836 30
9	District of Columbia	205,924 00	134,282 00	71,642 00	65.21	34.79	33,570 50	5,970 16
10	Florida	43,253 00	16,000 00	27,253 00	36.99	63.01	5,333 33	879 13
11	Georgia	331,327 00	190,137 00	141,190 00	57.38	42.62	12,675 80	967 05
12	Idaho	18,000 00	.....	18,000 00	.....	100.00	.....	2,571 43
13	Illinois	2,736,717 42	1,480,435 42	1,256,282 00	54.10	45.90	21,455 58	1,764 44
14	Indiana	745,850 00	403,443 00	342,407 00	54.09	45.91	10,086 07	1,115 33
15	Indian territory	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	.....	100.00	.....	1,500 00
16	Iowa	647,407 12	277,009 12	370,398 00	42.79	57.21	10,259 59	798 27
17	Kansas	335,437 86	140,833 86	194,604 00	41.99	58.01	7,412 30	787 87
18	Kentucky	272,136 00	75,000 00	197,136 00	27.56	72.44	8,333 34	1,332 00
19	Louisiana	411,616 00	330,835 00	80,781 00	80.37	19.63	33,083 50	1,091 03
20	Maine	317,006 00	95,257 00	221,749 00	30.05	69.95	9,525 70	2,956 65
21	Maryland	486,958 00	373,236 00	113,722 00	76.65	23.35	28,710 46	1,277 78
22	Massachusetts	2,074,749 00	1,342,782 00	731,967 00	64.72	35.28	40,690 36	2,927 87
23	Michigan	729,673 00	385,048 00	344,625 00	52.77	47.23	12,420 90	1,063 65
24	Minnesota	390,161 00	226,521 00	163,640 00	58.06	41.94	28,315 12	956 95
25	Mississippi	109,036 00	40,220 00	68,816 00	36.89	63.11	8,044 00	739 96
26	Missouri	1,284,831 00	913,154 00	371,677 00	71.08	28.92	21,741 76	1,102 90
27	Montana	66,700 00	30,500 00	36,200 00	45.73	54.27	10,166 66	4,022 22
28	Nebraska	250,732 00	138,808 00	111,924 00	55.36	44.64	10,677 53	888 29
29	Nevada	162,338 00	144,500 00	17,838 00	89.01	10.99	10,321 42	1,189 20
30	New Hampshire	119,203 00	62,950 00	56,253 00	52.81	47.19	6,994 44	1,081 79
31	New Jersey	454,533 00	241,784 00	212,749 00	53.19	46.81	10,074 33	1,447 27
32	New Mexico	31,292 00	23,760 00	7,532 00	75.93	24.07	7,920 00	1,076 00
33	New York	6,460,071 00	4,227,715 00	2,232,356 00	65.44	34.56	38,087 52	2,972 51
34	North Carolina	119,809 00	49,070 00	70,739 00	40.96	59.04	5,452 22	760 63
35	Ohio	1,761,038 00	1,082,455 00	678,583 00	61.47	38.53	22,551 14	1,275 53
36	Oregon	128,430 33	86,822 33	41,608 00	67.60	32.40	12,403 14	904 52
37	Pennsylvania	2,913,162 00	1,932,818 00	980,344 00	66.35	33.65	20,133 52	1,704 95
38	Rhode Island	206,525 63	161,158 63	45,367 00	78.03	21.97	26,859 77	1,972 48
39	South Carolina	110,081 00	54,900 00	55,181 00	49.87	50.13	13,725 00	951 40
40	Tennessee	265,456 50	156,496 00	108,960 50	58.95	41.05	15,049 60	899 12
41	Texas	772,059 00	617,486 00	154,573 00	79.98	20.02	22,053 07	898 68
42	Utah	88,580 00	76,080 00	12,500 00	85.89	14.11	19,020 00	1,250 00
43	Vermont	92,959 00	29,000 00	63,959 00	31.20	68.80	9,666 66	1,254 09
44	Virginia	261,362 00	162,350 00	99,012 00	62.12	37.88	8,544 74	925 34
45	Washington	34,975 00	15,700 00	19,275 00	44.89	55.11	5,233 33	1,070 83
46	West Virginia	99,671 00	31,772 00	67,899 00	31.88	68.12	15,886 00	798 81
47	Wisconsin	531,903 00	283,841 00	248,062 00	53.36	46.64	14,939 00	996 23
48	Wyoming	25,900 00	20,300 00	5,600 00	78.38	21.62	6,766 66	1,400 00

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES, WITH PERCENTAGE OF HANDS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURE, AND NUMBER EMPLOYED IN EDITORIAL WORK.

Gross value of annual products.			Receipts from advertising.		Receipts from subscription.		Percentage of receipts from advertising.		Percentage of receipts from subscription.		Number of persons employed in manufacture.		Number employed in editorial work.	
Dailies.	Weeklies and all others.	Total.	Dailies and weeklies connected.	Weeklies and all others.	Dailies and weeklies connected.	Weeklies and all others.	Dailies and weeklies connected.	Weeklies and all others.	Dailies and weeklies connected.	Weeklies and all others.	Males.	Females.		
$43, 702, 113	$45, 306, 961	$89, 009, 074	$21,487,676	$17, 648, 630	$22,214,437	$27, 658, 331	49. 17	38. 95	50. 83	61. 05	51, 140	3, 875	16, 600	
194, 400	229, 511	423, 911	95, 900	124, 765	98, 500	104, 746	49. 33	54. 36	50. 67	45. 64	334	3	143	1
71, 500	24, 200	95, 700	45, 900	12, 100	25, 600	12, 100	64. 20	50. 00	35. 80	50. 00	72	12	23	2
145, 200	194, 903	340, 103	71, 933	110, 268	73, 267	84, 635	49. 54	56. 58	50. 46	43. 42	337	21	130	3
2, 596, 158	1, 340, 080	3, 936, 238	1, 555, 096	595, 821	1, 041, 062	744, 259	59. 90	44. 46	40. 10	55. 54	1, 645	137	567	4
789, 220	225, 890	1, 015, 110	415, 745	151, 697	373, 475	74, 193	52. 68	67. 16	47. 32	32. 84	473	17	127	5
640, 480	299, 002	939, 482	314, 855	145, 215	325, 625	153, 787	49. 16	48. 57	50. 84	51. 43	618	45	248	6
109, 500	125, 551	235, 051	52, 700	75, 326	56, 800	50, 225	48. 13	60. 00	51. 87	40. 00	230	9	76	7
114, 988	41, 100	156, 088	67, 913	24, 070	47, 075	17, 030	59. 06	58. 93	40. 94	41. 07	146	8	36	8
324, 143	245, 514	569, 657	151, 386	74, 542	172, 757	170, 972	46. 70	30. 36	53. 30	69. 64	231	14	98	9
32, 500	84, 200	116, 700	16, 250	50, 409	16, 250	33, 791	50. 00	59. 87	50. 00	40. 13	134	2	46	10
488, 771	459, 858	948, 629	257, 078	211, 433	231, 693	248, 425	52. 60	45. 98	47. 40	54. 02	827	21	236	11
.....	38, 000	38, 000	.....	19, 190	.....	18, 810	.....	50. 50	.....	49. 50	21	2	9,	12
3, 451, 157	3, 813, 428	7, 264, 585	1, 589, 701	1, 590, 253	1, 861, 456	2, 223, 175	46. 06	41. 70	53. 94	58. 30	4, 708	491	1, 384	13
880, 314	1, 155, 799	2, 036, 113	469, 194	588, 494	411, 120	567, 305	53. 30	50. 92	46. 70	49. 08	1, 978	115	583	14
.....	6, 300	6, 300	.....	2, 990	.....	3, 310	.....	47. 46	.....	52. 54	11	.....	3	15
755, 673	1, 332, 497	2, 088, 170	383, 375	767, 431	372, 298	565, 066	50. 74	57. 59	49. 26	42. 41	1, 881	159	597	16
327, 693	679, 107	1, 006, 800	191, 844	399, 879	135, 849	279, 228	58. 54	58. 88	41. 46	41. 12	1, 051	83	365	17
834, 412	634, 205	1, 468, 617	381, 636	290, 248	452, 776	343, 957	45. 74	45. 77	54. 26	54. 23	1, 045	14	297	18
820, 595	310, 060	1, 130, 655	491, 904	125, 358	328, 691	184, 702	59. 95	40. 43	40. 05	59. 57	594	2	190	19
222, 422	1, 014, 039	1, 236, 461	92, 436	121, 958	129, 986	892, 081	41. 56	12. 03	58. 44	87. 97	517	367	152	20
1, 122, 160	445, 733	1, 567, 893	632, 356	227, 491	489, 804	218, 242	56. 35	51. 04	43. 65	48. 96	873	19	271	21
3, 033, 267	3, 334, 493	6, 367, 760	1, 426, 555	1, 085, 967	1, 606, 712	2, 248, 526	47. 03	32. 57	52. 97	67. 43	2, 148	420	848	22
979, 270	1, 078, 168	2, 057, 438	468, 527	533, 565	510, 743	544, 603	47. 84	49. 49	52. 16	50. 51	1, 669	172	598	23
424, 960	522, 943	947, 903	226, 088	298, 452	198, 872	224, 491	53. 20	57. 07	46. 80	42. 93	871	46	261	24
77, 200	303, 693	380, 893	41, 800	170, 134	35, 400	133, 559	54. 15	56. 03	45. 85	43. 97	330	10	128	25
2, 234, 565	1, 344, 356	3, 578, 921	1, 084, 512	625, 729	1, 150, 053	718, 627	48. 53	46. 54	51. 47	53. 46	2, 413	151	651	26
68, 000	109, 750	177, 750	31, 200	52, 930	36, 800	56, 820	45. 88	48. 23	54. 12	51. 77	64	3	27	27
339, 698	372, 846	712, 544	171, 753	220, 072	167, 945	152, 774	50. 56	59. 02	49. 44	40. 98	515	34	213	28
283, 500	55, 300	338, 800	183, 570	31, 569	99, 930	23, 731	64. 75	57. 09	35. 25	42. 91	151	7	44	29
184, 709	175, 150	359, 859	94, 766	84, 249	89, 943	90, 901	51. 31	48. 10	48. 69	51. 90	262	54	96	30
577, 825	597, 190	1, 175, 015	333, 352	360, 805	244, 473	236, 385	57. 69	60. 42	42. 31	39. 58	1, 016	63	285	31
52, 372	18, 600	70, 972	26, 288	9, 595	26, 084	9, 005	50. 19	51. 59	49. 81	48. 41	57	2	20	32
10, 412, 991	13, 853, 920	24, 266, 911	4, 667, 985	4, 005, 188	5, 745, 006	9, 847, 732	44. 83	28. 92	55. 17	71. 08	8, 646	519	3, 237	33
89, 900	254, 232	344, 132	46, 220	132, 104	43, 680	122, 128	51. 41	51. 96	48. 59	48. 04	360	3	140	34
3, 182, 295	2, 927, 153	6, 109, 448	1, 321, 003	1, 139, 639	1, 861, 292	1, 787, 514	41. 51	38. 93	58. 49	61. 07	3, 995	237	1, 081	35
169, 174	198, 015	367, 189	77, 210	99, 885	91, 964	98, 130	45. 64	50. 44	54. 36	49. 56	234	17	92	36
4, 819, 396	4, 500, 101	9, 319, 497	2, 551, 613	1, 667, 157	2, 267, 783	2, 832, 944	52. 94	37. 05	47. 06	62. 95	5, 399	209	1, 630	37
338, 425	117, 301	455, 726	184, 703	59, 452	153, 722	57, 849	54. 58	50. 68	45. 42	49. 32	340	24	79	38
141, 100	168, 138	309, 238	70, 039	75, 868	71, 061	92, 270	49. 64	45. 13	50. 36	54. 87	286	8	99	39
415, 890	368, 191	784, 081	215, 848	157, 602	200, 042	210, 589	51. 90	42. 81	48. 10	57. 19	660	21	220	40
595, 986	504, 309	1, 100, 295	313, 961	256, 128	282, 025	248, 181	52. 68	50. 79	47. 32	49. 21	1, 048	61	348	41
146, 708	30, 350	177, 058	68, 395	12, 875	78, 313	17, 475	46. 62	42. 42	53. 38	57. 58	136	7	25	42
63, 400	199, 319	262, 719	30, 900	71, 719	32, 500	127, 600	48. 74	35. 98	51. 26	64. 02	216	82	73	43
324, 540	374, 286	698, 826	179, 365	176, 839	145, 175	197, 447	55. 27	47. 25	44. 73	52. 75	682	17	262	44
29, 700	57, 700	87, 400	16, 890	31, 950	12, 810	25, 750	56. 87	55. 37	43. 13	44. 63	72	10	27	45
83, 556	217, 855	301, 411	44, 556	124, 724	39, 000	93, 131	53. 32	57. 25	46. 68	42. 75	392	5	114	46
677, 900	911, 825	1, 589, 725	308, 550	446, 370	369, 350	465, 455	45. 52	48. 95	54. 48	51. 05	1, 416	152	412	47
34, 500	12, 800	47, 300	24, 825	8, 125	9, 675	4, 675	71. 96	63. 48	28. 04	36. 52	36	1	9	48

TABLE V.—AVERAGE AND AGGREGATE EMS OF TYPE SET PER ISSUE ON THE NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS OF THE UNITED STATES, WITH AGGREGATE POUNDS OF TYPE AND NUMBER OF PRESSES IN USE, AND THE NUMBER OF PAPERS PRINTED ON THE CO-OPERATIVE PLAN.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Average ems of type set per issue.		Aggregate ems of type set per issue.		Aggregate pounds of type in use.	Number of presses owned and used in newspaper work.			Number of co-operative papers.
	Dailies.	Weeklies and all others.	Dailies.	Weeklies and all others.		Hand-power.	Water-power.	Steam-power.	
The United States	74, 147	57, 197	66, 140, 266	490, 753, 756	6, 689, 878	4, 873	148	3, 027	3, 238
Alabama	47, 000	35, 263	235, 000	3, 596, 900	48, 855	91	.....	9	52
Arizona	41, 750	44, 000	250, 500	220, 000	8, 550	8	.....	3	.....
Arkansas	29, 167	45, 368	175, 000	4, 309, 956	52, 350	83	.....	14	22
California	66, 150	55, 415	3, 307, 500	13, 188, 774	196, 720	142	4	51	70
Colorado	66, 882	54, 142	1, 137, 000	2, 544, 700	48, 930	36	5	20	7
Connecticut	70, 663	50, 957	1, 201, 264	4, 739, 000	78, 360	32	7	42	35
Dakota	35, 714	37, 058	250, 000	1, 890, 000	31, 050	54	.....	5	41
Delaware	58, 924	47, 116	235, 698	800, 972	13, 160	15	.....	9	3
District of Columbia	92, 500	95, 353	370, 000	3, 242, 000	45, 520	3	2	7	4
Florida	46, 667	39, 053	140, 000	1, 288, 760	26, 850	28	1	6	2
Georgia	66, 400	40, 652	996, 000	5, 935, 155	101, 495	124	1	30	38
Idaho	.....	41, 875	.....	335, 000	4, 550	8	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	67, 894	50, 072	4, 752, 600	39, 106, 362	517, 520	126	17	545	376
Indiana	58, 525	51, 929	2, 341, 000	18, 538, 648	241, 375	83	4	298	136
Indian territory	.....	41, 666	.....	125, 000	1, 300	3	.....	.....	1
Iowa	68, 130	49, 633	1, 839, 500	23, 377, 312	359, 008	406	9	92	318
Kansas	47, 142	45, 845	853, 950	12, 148, 884	146, 639	234	.....	81	159
Kentucky	90, 982	57, 954	1, 000, 800	9, 156, 792	121, 769	120	1	28	23
Louisiana	140, 100	36, 470	1, 401, 000	3, 027, 000	123, 125	72	.....	15	14
Maine	66, 700	67, 518	667, 000	6, 076, 600	63, 035	44	3	54	10
Maryland	136, 854	46, 535	1, 642, 250	4, 839, 676	79, 693	61	1	31	21
Massachusetts	94, 470	63, 073	3, 117, 500	20, 372, 659	289, 580	74	8	163	59
Michigan	53, 531	48, 862	1, 713, 000	17, 736, 935	194, 817	252	1	111	277
Minnesota	100, 875	40, 592	807, 000	7, 509, 600	120, 275	156	1	27	165
Mississippi	34, 400	42, 880	172, 000	4, 331, 910	60, 285	93	.....	6	24
Missouri	81, 648	53, 757	3, 429, 200	21, 019, 051	332, 142	315	1	71	170
Montana	36, 667	59, 444	110, 000	535, 000	8, 050	3	1	9	.....
Nebraska	53, 000	42, 472	689, 000	6, 498, 250	97, 615	137	.....	20	144
Nevada	38, 286	40, 941	536, 000	696, 000	28, 250	20	1	7	.....
New Hampshire	39, 000	53, 154	390, 000	3, 136, 100	40, 149	42	3	27	28
New Jersey	55, 354	59, 514	1, 328, 500	9, 462, 800	131, 800	94	7	64	45
New Mexico	29, 867	35, 250	89, 600	282, 000	6, 375	11	.....	1	.....
New York	102, 341	94, 332	11, 564, 555	102, 161, 983	1, 242, 649	315	31	490	201
North Carolina	34, 750	45, 695	278, 000	4, 752, 310	58, 055	99	.....	5	27
Ohio	108, 262	48, 180	5, 196, 566	29, 341, 803	378, 425	301	8	210	229
Oregon	49, 286	51, 857	345, 000	2, 644, 708	37, 775	41	2	9	5
Pennsylvania	80, 282	68, 578	7, 466, 253	51, 639, 149	681, 736	329	20	280	178
Rhode Island	78, 587	72, 487	628, 700	1, 812, 186	31, 800	7	1	19	4
South Carolina	63, 000	52, 423	252, 000	3, 250, 240	33, 255	57	.....	8	22
Tennessee	66, 450	43, 721	664, 500	6, 208, 328	83, 979	114	.....	39	44
Texas	52, 093	45, 886	1, 510, 700	9, 498, 432	134, 571	203	1	22	18
Utah	55, 750	46, 750	223, 000	467, 500	18, 800	7	1	7	3
Vermont	60, 000	74, 844	180, 000	3, 817, 033	43, 435	31	3	25	25
Virginia	49, 395	45, 471	938, 500	6, 411, 384	81, 404	99	2	30	24
Washington	32, 000	42, 150	96, 000	843, 000	17, 450	16	.....	7	6
West Virginia	85, 000	50, 662	170, 000	4, 812, 914	49, 490	78	.....	9	33
Wisconsin	69, 717	47, 069	1, 324, 630	12, 896, 990	173, 672	202	1	68	172
Wyoming	41, 333	32, 000	124, 000	128, 000	4, 850	4	.....	3	3

TABLE VI.—AVERAGE AND AGGREGATE NUMBER OF POUNDS AND REAMS OF PAPER USED PER ISSUE ON NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN THE UNITED STATES, WITH TOTAL POUNDS AND REAMS OF PAPER USED DURING THE CENSUS YEAR.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Average pounds of paper used per issue.		Aggregate pounds of paper per issue.		Aggregate reams of paper per issue.		Total pounds of paper used in census year.	Total reams of paper used in census year.
	Dailies.	Weeklies and all others.	Dailies.	Weeklies and all others.	Dailies.	Weeklies and all others.		
The United States	338.47	281.86	291,764.95	2,624,354.92	7,430.18	58,797.00	189,145,048	4,308,012
Alabama	131.00	66.11	655.00	6,082.30	20.12	173.78	480,354	14,122
Arizona	51.00	83.00	263.00	747.00	7.50	20.75	105,048	2,945
Arkansas	74.32	82.92	371.72	7,590.55	10.48	205.15	383,857	10,397
California	266.41	156.51	12,787.62	43,198.23	328.78	1,004.61	6,375,390	151,795
Colorado	157.00	94.75	2,198.00	5,780.80	54.95	144.52	721,305	18,495
Connecticut	226.03	154.24	4,056.54	16,658.46	98.94	396.18	1,782,060	42,430
Dakota	35.15	51.01	281.00	2,703.60	9.37	67.59	222,534	5,706
Delaware	246.90	65.89	987.60	1,317.84	32.92	38.76	344,864	10,777
District of Columbia	570.30	380.19	2,281.20	13,306.68	76.04	369.63	1,157,520	33,072
Florida	81.30	36.93	162.60	1,329.52	5.42	51.52	113,891	4,347
Georgia	127.33	107.91	1,855.36	17,589.95	57.98	502.57	1,530,830	43,738
Idaho	.....	40.00	.....	360.00	.....	11.56	23,853	766
Illinois	459.19	241.27	23,141.22	197,115.60	564.42	4,479.90	15,649,893	363,951
Indiana	131.52	119.44	4,997.85	46,580.68	151.45	1,225.86	3,502,848	93,559
Indian territory	.....	107.50	.....	315.00	.....	8.46	16,297	438
Iowa	120.16	80.88	3,124.29	39,224.44	80.11	1,060.12	2,765,927	74,473
Kansas	111.42	67.63	1,559.95	18,909.80	44.57	540.28	1,347,475	38,727
Kentucky	291.77	168.55	3,209.42	28,822.24	69.77	758.48	2,041,378	52,776
Louisiana	295.64	87.61	3,252.12	7,797.20	79.32	194.93	1,625,250	32,505
Maine	118.38	1,283.07	1,183.80	127,024.17	39.46	2,490.67	2,567,686	53,461
Maryland	631.50	205.94	8,840.96	24,094.47	276.28	587.67	3,983,128	104,407
Massachusetts	649.07	505.52	23,366.40	180,472.00	584.16	3,609.44	15 118,634	311,083
Michigan	153.48	128.55	4,450.94	51,162.32	130.91	1,162.78	4,648,339	97,297
Minnesota	356.16	89.39	2,849.28	17,341.47	59.36	403.29	1,545,303	37,704
Mississippi	52.50	57.73	262.50	6,812.50	8.75	174.38	426,012	11,028
Missouri	316.06	219.93	12,010.38	96,550.85	255.54	1,755.47	9,925,367	165,136
Montana	21.53	147.75	64.60	1,773.00	1.90	41.49	114,990	2,668
Nebraska	119.83	63.51	1,435.97	10,478.77	38.81	283.21	903,207	24,411
Nevada	76.59	32.51	1,072.20	617.68	35.74	22.06	354,444	12,126
New Hampshire	54.57	140.25	545.70	10,659.25	18.90	368.54	581,916	20,073
New Jersey	158.67	90.44	3,808.08	15,284.70	105.78	413.10	1,698,173	46,146
New Mexico	41.70	29.93	125.10	299.31	4.17	9.07	56,352	1,748
New York	754.97	713.86	83,046.80	855,210.72	2,076.17	17,453.28	57,823,682	1,203,657
North Carolina	49.59	59.74	495.90	6,631.00	16.53	203.26	460,590	14,207
Ohio	405.84	309.40	19,480.10	204,824.65	450.70	5,994.99	11,065,159	317,873
Oregon	115.30	121.72	807.10	7,059.60	23.06	176.49	709,836	17,871
Pennsylvania	523.76	526.17	48,185.60	426,726.82	1,204.64	9,276.67	28,026,402	619,916
Rhode Island	398.90	161.55	3,191.25	5,008.00	86.25	116.08	123,745	30,201
South Carolina	121.12	68.89	484.50	4,753.28	16.15	129.48	432,478	12,030
Tennessee	233.45	141.37	2,334.52	21,489.00	64.57	546.44	1,423,483	38,112
Texas	97.31	98.48	2,335.44	20,386.80	63.12	485.40	1,791,588	41,424
Utah	153.18	152.93	612.72	2,294.00	16.56	58.72	321,039	8,058
Vermont	65.62	215.61	262.50	12,074.08	8.75	262.48	538,301	11,836
Virginia	118.26	105.14	2,010.50	16,822.44	67.02	467.29	1,852,930	38,381
Washington	26.67	51.87	80.00	1,141.25	2.50	32.61	76,968	2,213
West Virginia	115.00	63.74	330.00	6,310.00	8.54	170.54	378,670	10,215
Wisconsin	150.75	120.40	2,713.62	35,277.90	69.58	839.95	2,428,546	58,127
Wyoming	64.67	57.50	194.00	345.00	4.14	7.50	77,506	1,074

TABLE VII—TOTAL NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS ESTABLISHED AND SUSPENDED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CENSUS YEAR, NUMBER OF CONSOLIDATIONS WITH EXISTING PAPERS, NUMBER ESTABLISHED BETWEEN 1850 AND 1880, BY DECADES, AND NUMBER ESTABLISHED PRIOR TO 1850.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Established in the census year.		Suspended in the census year.		Number of consolidations represented in existing papers.	Number of existing papers established between 1870 and 1880.	Number of existing papers established between 1860 and 1870.	Number of existing papers established between 1850 and 1860.	Number of existing papers established prior to 1850.	Number of papers with no date given.
	Dailies.	Weeklies and all others.	Dailies.	Weeklies and all others.						
The United States	85	1,042	56	777	1,640	5,429	1,731	903	1,216	117
Alabama	1	16		13	21	53	16	5	20	2
Arizona	3	2		1	2	10	1			
Arkansas		27		11	7	69	7	3	2	
California	5	36	3	24	24	172	70	45	4	3
Colorado	2	18	3	4	5	48	10	2		
Connecticut	2	10	1	10	20	60	22	10	25	
Dakota	3	17	1	1	9	43	2			
Delaware	1		1	1	1	13	3	3	4	
District of Columbia		3		1	1	31	5	2	2	
Florida		2		6	5	33	4		1	
Georgia	2	13		13	50	118	21	15	18	
Idaho		1		1		4	4			
Illinois	5	55	3	72	214	532	165	84	62	42
Indiana	2	23		34	66	218	83	55	52	
Indian territory				1		1			1	
Iowa	1	69	3	47	46	281	98	53	18	1
Kansas	2	72	3	38	82	194	34	8		1
Kentucky	2	19		18	6	112	37	4	14	
Louisiana	1	10	1	6	12	57	19	8	11	
Maine	1	13	1	4	23	50	16	9	27	2
Maryland		13	1	8	18	56	25	6	34	
Massachusetts	3	30	2	14	103	191	55	36	90	6
Michigan	4	56	1	26	45	223	81	43	28	2
Minnesota	2	14		25	29	126	37	17	2	
Mississippi	1	15		11	6	56	28	6	7	
Missouri	4	59	2	46	24	262	107	28	23	
Montana	1	2		2	6	7	5	1		
Nebraska	3	36	1	11	32	116	18	6		
Nevada	1	2		3	2	23	6	2		
New Hampshire		2		2	9	38	19	6	20	
New Jersey	3	22	3	11	18	85	39	13	40	1
New Mexico		2		3	7	10	3			
New York	5	116	1	78	262	577	219	142	252	23
North Carolina	2	16	3	22	4	73	15	7	6	
Ohio	2	44	4	40	72	346	105	64	154	15
Oregon	1	9		6	9	38	16	4		1
Pennsylvania	8	59	5	51	184	444	136	90	170	10
Rhode Island	1	3		5	5	14	6	5	10	
South Carolina		8		8	6	34	9	9	13	2
Tennessee	2	29	2	27	29	82	22	16	15	1
Texas	4	37	3	19	24	168	31	10	10	
Utah		4	1	1	2	9	5	1		1
Vermont		3	1	8	5	32	9	2	27	
Virginia	2	20	2	9	54	85	35	14	28	
Washington		2	1	2	2	18	5	1		
West Virginia		8		10	5	61	20	4	5	1
Wisconsin	2	24	1	21	83	151	55	63	21	3
Wyoming		1	2	2	1	5	3			

TABLE VIII.—STATISTICS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of periodicals.			Aggregate circulation per issue.			Average subscription price.		Amount paid annually in wages.	Gross value of annual products.	Number of persons employed in manufacture.		Aggregate pounds of paper per issue.	Aggregate reams of paper per issue.	Number established in census year.	Number suspended in census year.
	Dailies.	Weeklies.	All others.	Dailies.	Weeklies.	All others.	Dailies.	Weeklies and all others.			Males.	Females.				
The United States	80	466	95	447,954	1,326,248	708,060	$7 81	$2 01	$2,398,475 89	$7,737,299 40	3,964	100	209,146.50	5,268.74	41	33
California	2	12	1	8,202	23,900	900	10 00	3 73	56,942 00	158,352 00	65	2	2,880.00	69.53	2	....
Illinois	9	54	7	30,116	132,510	21,300	8 47	1 94	253,435 89	676,428 40	432	11	18,423.00	412.03	5	6
Indiana	4	23	5	4,360	28,435	4,625	7 25	1 87	64,469 00	143,323 00	173	12	3,667.00	49.27	....	1
Iowa	3	30	3	1,200	74,049	5,200	9 33	1 89	37,529 00	93,010 00	84	1	2,311 00	57.82	4	4
Kansas	1	9	1	650	10,410	1,200	9 00	1 50	10,550 00	26,968 00	24	1	730 00	24.28	2	4
Kentucky	2	6	3	6,115	17,830	7,100	8 60	2 27	52,250 00	134,920 00	74	1	2,190.00	57.55	1	1
Louisiana	1	2	1	2,500	7,500	2,200	16 00	1 66	35,035 00	55,495 00	25	....	1,160.00	14.35	....	....
Maryland	2	7	....	19,500	40,800	.....	6 25	2 39	81,800 00	321,000 00	50	4	4,170.00	101.33	....	1
Michigan	2	12	1	4,025	37,725	2,000	7 80	1 94	46,220 00	135,280 00	85	2	3,880.00	86.70	1	....
Minnesota	1	12	....	2,000	18,516	.....	9 00	2 00	33,100 00	68,900 00	74	1	1,740.00	19.80	....	....
Missouri	7	24	3	35,110	120,083	13,500	9 57	1 86	245,764 00	513,700 00	299	3	14,829.00	293.43	2	3
Nebraska	1	9	1	750	10,024	2,500	8 00	1 63	18,300 00	49,500 00	42	4	953.00	27.00	2	1
New Jersey	3	11	5	5,200	13,515	3,550	7 00	2 21	61,130 00	126,486 00	88	1	17,000.00	43.33	3	3
New York	12	64	21	212,200	296,342	214,042	6 65	2 42	439,653 00	2,052,774 00	747	8	67,467.00	2,057.75	5	4
Ohio	10	59	20	40,742	236,829	335,573	6 94	1 67	471,642 00	1,669,336 00	779	25	30,884.50	1,013.40	3	3
Pennsylvania	10	66	11	62,034	129,389	41,800	6 48	1 70	295,777 00	989,458 00	432	11	16,924.00	455.08	....	....
Texas	2	11	....	1,700	12,778	600	10 00	2 54	31,000 00	62,850 00	47	1	1,312.00	31.17	3	....
Wisconsin	3	35	9	8,800	99,823	43,970	9 33	1 96	133,835 00	366,969 00	364	11	16,666.00	399.34	6	1
Other states and territories	5	20	3	2,750	15,790	8,000	6 70	2 44	30,044 00	92,550 00	80	1	1,960.00	55.58	2	1

NOTE.—The following-named states and territories, representing in the aggregate 28 newspapers—dailies 5, weeklies 20, and semi-weeklies 3—have been consolidated and entered under the head "other states and territories", viz: Arkansas, 1; Connecticut, 5; Colorado, 3; District of Columbia, 3; Dakota, 1; Delaware, 1; Georgia, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Oregon, 2; Rhode Island, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Virginia, 5; West Virginia, 2. The five daily papers were published in Connecticut, Colorado, District of Columbia, and Virginia (2).

TABLE IX.—STATISTICS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES, OTHER THAN GERMAN, IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Number of periodicals.			Aggregate circulation per issue.		Average subscription price.		Amount paid annually in wages.	Number of persons employed in manufacture.		Gross value of annual products.		Aggregate pounds of paper per issue.	Aggregate reams of paper per issue.	Number established in census year.	Number suspended in census year.
	Dailies.	Weeklies.	All others.	Dailies.	Weeklies and all others.	Dailies.	Weeklies and all others.		Males.	Females.	Dailies.	Weeklies and all others.				
Totals	10	110	38	25,700	347,105	$10 75	$3 46	$348,335	600	18	$431,550	$980,583	35,349	801.59	12	9
Bohemian	2	10	1	1,800	19,359	7 75	2 59	24,996	61	4	28,000	45,006	1,748	41.66	1	.....
Chinese	.....	2	.....	.....	1,050	.....	5 25	1,200	4	.....	.....	5,600	48	2.80	.....	.....
Danish and Scandinavian	1	37	11	1,500	125,625	5 00	1 65	96,484	212	8	47,000	234,490	12,504	284.56	4	3
French	5	30	6	21,900	54,810	14 00	6 09	141,683	161	4	350,000	192,777	7,528	157.50	3	3
Holland	.....	8	1	.....	11,075	.....	1 77	7,500	29	1	.....	23,900	700	23.25	.....	.....
Indian	.....	2	1	.....	4,385	.....	1 00	3,000	10	.....	.....	6,260	305	8.75	.....	.....
Italian	.....	3	1	.....	6,600	.....	5 25	7,460	12	.....	.....	43,500	325	13.50	.....	.....
Polish	.....	2	.....	.....	5,000	.....	2 00	3,500	9	.....	.....	11,000	406	10.00	.....	.....
Portuguese	.....	1	1	.....	10,300	.....	1 62	5,100	10	.....	.....	14,500	440	11.00	.....	.....
Spanish	2	12	12	500	62,830	8 50	4 67	41,412	65	1	6,550	297,750	6,535	145.07	4	3
Welsh	.....	2	3	.....	19,880	.....	1 86	9,500	14	.....	.....	45,700	2,210	51.00	.....	.....
Other languages	.....	1	1	.....	26,200	.....	2 50	6,500	13	.....	.....	60,100	2,600	52.50	.....	.....

NOTE.—1 Irish, 1 Catalan consolidated and entered under the head of other languages.

TABLE X.—TOTAL NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS DEVOTED TO RELIGION, BY DENOMINATIONS, PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total.	Baptist.	Christian.	Congregational.	Disciples.	Dunkards.	Episcopal.	Evangelical.	Friends.	Jewish.	Lutheran.	Mennonite.	Methodist.	Moravian.	Mormon.	Presbyterian.	Primitive Christian.	Reformed.	Roman Catholic.	Second Advent.	Spiritualist.	Swedenborgian.	Unitarian.	United Brethren in Christ.	Universalist.	Unsectarian.
The United States	553	63	4	14	11	4	33	27	5	16	22	9	75	2	4	42	2	11	70	12	7	3	4	7	9	96
Alabama	5	3					1																		1	
Arizona																										
Arkansas	5				1								3													1
California	12	2		1			1			2			2			1			1	1	1					
Colorado	2			1												1										
Connecticut	3	1		1															1							
Dakota																										
Delaware	1												1													
District of Columbia																										
Florida																										
Georgia	7	3											3												1	
Idaho																										
Illinois	49	4		1	2		2			1	3		5		1	2		1	6	1	1	1		1	2	15
Indiana	13		1					1				6							2							3
Indian territory																										
Iowa	15	1					1	2			2					1			2	1						5
Kansas	4						1					1	1													1
Kentucky	13	1			1		1						3			2			2							3
Louisiana	7									1			3			1			2							
Maine	9	1		1			1						1												1	4
Maryland	10						1						4			2			2							1
Massachusetts	30	2		3				4					2						2	4	2	1	2		2	5
Michigan	11	1											2					2	2	3						1
Minnesota	3																		3							
Mississippi	4	2											1													1
Missouri	28	5			1		1	1		1	3		2			5	1		2							6
Montana																										
Nebraska	2			1			1																			
Nevada																										
New Hampshire	3	3																								
New Jersey	3						1						1													1
New Mexico	1																		1							
New York	a97	9		2			11	2		6	2		9			4		1	20	1	1					28
North Carolina	12	4					1						4			2	1									
Ohio	57	4	1	1	2	1	1	8	2	3	3		6			1		2	9					4	1	8
Oregon	5				1		1						1						1					1		
Pennsylvania	75	3		1		3	3	7	3	1	7	2	5	2		9		5	8	1	1	1	1	1		11
Rhode Island																										
South Carolina	10	1					1				1		2			5										
Tennessee	14	5			1								4			3										1
Texas	14	4	1		1								4			2					1					1
Utah	4												1		3											
Vermont	3	1		1									1													
Virginia	11	3	1		1		1				1		2			1			1							
Washington	1																						1			
West Virginia	3												2						1							
Wisconsin	7						2	2		1									2							
Wyoming																										

a 1 Shaker included in grand total, and omitted in denominational columns.

TABLE XI.—COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT OF THE NUMBER AND CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS BY PERIODS

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ALL CLASSES.					
		1880.			1870.		
		No.	Circulation.	Copies annually issued.	No.	Circulation.	Copies annually issued.
	The United States	11, 314	31, 779, 686	2, 067, 848, 209	5, 871	20, 842, 475	1, 508, 548, 250
1	Alabama	125	93, 073	6, 778, 544	89	91, 165	9, 198, 980
2	Arizona	17	13, 550	1, 413, 600	1	280	14, 560
3	Arkansas	117	103, 501	4, 990, 595	56	29, 830	1, 824, 860
4	California	361	640, 026	72, 861, 836	201	491, 903	47, 472, 756
5	Colorado	87	95, 744	8, 877, 831	14	12, 750	1, 190, 600
6	Connecticut	139	237, 660	20, 366, 449	71	203, 725	17, 454, 740
7	Dakota	67	36, 943	2, 739, 014	3	1, 652	85, 904
8	Delaware	26	34, 425	5, 172, 998	17	20, 860	1, 607, 840
9	District of Columbia	44	213, 923	15, 874, 432	22	81, 400	10, 092, 800
10	Florida	45	27, 332	2, 086, 644	23	10, 545	649, 220
11	Georgia	200	*a* 269, 066	*a* 20, 994, 549	110	150, 987	15, 539, 724
12	Idaho	10	5, 650	367, 600	6	2, 750	200, 200
13	Illinois	1, 017	*b* 2, 421, 275	*b* 174, 696, 505	505	1, 722, 541	113, 140, 492
14	Indiana	467	661, 111	44, 908, 191	293	363, 542	26, 964, 984
15	Indian territory	3	4, 060	210, 200	.....	.....	.....
16	Iowa	569	547, 340	35, 747, 302	233	219, 090	16, 403, 380
17	Kansas	347	280, 729	18, 589, 223	97	96, 803	9, 518, 176
18	Kentucky	205	397, 564	25, 332, 423	89	197, 130	18, 270, 160
19	Louisiana	112	131, 630	15, 602, 320	92	84, 165	13, 755, 690
20	Maine	123	1, 214, 460	25, 661, 345	65	170, 690	9, 867, 680
21	Maryland	143	414, 693	50, 115, 182	88	235, 450	33, 497, 778
22	Massachusetts	427	2, 012, 929	149, 319, 973	259	1, 692, 124	129, 691, 266
23	Michigan	464	620, 974	46, 659, 470	211	253, 774	19, 686, 978
24	Minnesota	223	222, 074	18, 097, 781	95	110, 778	9, 543, 656
25	Mississippi	123	87, 904	5, 293, 418	111	71, 868	4, 703, 336
26	Missouri	530	965, 285	79, 265, 309	279	522, 866	47, 980, 422
27	Montana	18	20, 827	1, 280, 480	10	19, 580	2, 860, 600
28	Nebraska	189	154, 570	11, 717, 103	42	31, 600	3, 388, 500
29	Nevada	37	27, 745	5, 820, 575	12	11, 300	2, 572, 000
30	New Hampshire	87	185, 968	9, 635, 410	51	173, 919	7, 237, 588
31	New Jersey	215	249, 478	22, 150, 095	122	205, 500	18, 625, 740
32	New Mexico	18	6, 355	838, 860	5	1, 525	137, 350
33	New York	1, 411	9, 374, 134	577, 755, 819	835	7, 561, 497	471, 741, 744
34	North Carolina	142	105, 501	6, 819, 382	64	64, 820	6, 684, 950
35	Ohio	774	3, 093, 931	152, 579, 380	395	1, 288, 367	98, 548, 814
36	Oregon	74	85, 786	8, 578, 213	35	45, 750	3, 657, 300
37	Pennsylvania	973	5, 031, 061	297, 559, 892	540	3, 419, 765	241, 170, 540
38	Rhode Island	44	97, 121	14, 496, 498	32	82, 050	9, 781, 500
39	South Carolina	81	69, 902	5, 774, 415	55	80, 900	8, 901, 400
40	Tennessee	193	293, 288	18, 293, 872	91	225, 952	18, 300, 844
41	Texas	280	263, 289	19, 883, 792	112	55, 250	4, 214, 800
42	Utah	22	36, 175	3, 867, 500	10	14, 250	1, 578, 400
43	Vermont	82	130, 192	5, 681, 464	47	71, 390	4, 055, 300
44	Virginia	194	256, 471	18, 422, 845	114	143, 840	13, 319, 578
45	Washington	29	16, 751	1, 062, 103	14	6, 785	396, 500
46	West Virginia	109	85, 958	4, 903, 466	59	54, 432	4, 012, 400
47	Wisconsin	340	436, 576	27, 901, 051	190	343, 385	28, 762, 920
48	Wyoming	11	5, 686	803, 260	6	1, 950	243, 300

a Includes 1 weekly, 1 semi-monthly, and 1 monthly (Sunday-school papers), not separately reported, having a circulation of 50,000, and copies annually printed 600,000.

b Includes 4 weeklies, 13 monthlies, 12 quarterlies (Sunday-school papers), not separately reported, having a circulation of 100,000, and copies annually printed 6,600,000.

AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1850 TO 1880, BY DECADES AND OF ISSUE.

ALL CLASSES—continued.						DAILY.								
1860.			1850.			1880.		1870.		1860.		1850.		
No.	Circulation.	Copies annually issued.	No.	Circulation.	Copies annually issued.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	
4,051	13,663,409	927,951,548	2,526	5,142,177	426,409,978	971	3,566,395	574	2,601,547	387	1,478,435	254	758,454	
96	93,595	7,175,444	60	34,282	2,662,741	6	9,660	9	16,420	9	8,820	6	2.804	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
37	39,812	2,122,224	9	7,250	377,000	6	5,030	3	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
121	229,893	26,111,788	7	4,619	761,200	58	157,814	33	94,100	22	58,444	4	2,019	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	26,375	4	2,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
55	95,536	9,555,672	46	52,670	4,267,932	17	47,490	16	35,730	14	19,100	7	5,654	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
14	16,144	1,010,776	10	7,500	421,200	5	15,800	1	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
13	69,510	10,881,100	18	100,073	11,127,236	5	36,500	3	24,000	5	32,910	5	19,836	9
22	15,500	1,081,600	10	5,750	319,800	3	2,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
105	180,972	13,415,444	51	64,155	4,070,866	16	27,830	15	30,800	12	18,650	5	3,504	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
286	356,159	27,464,764	107	88,050	5,102,276	74	270,923	39	166,400	23	38,100	8	3,615	13
186	159,381	10,090,310	107	63,138	4,316,828	40	72,698	20	42,300	13	8,881	9	3,720	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
130	89,240	6,589,360	29	22,500	1,512,800	30	38,455	22	19,800	9	7,700	.....	.....	16
27	21,920	1,565,540	.....	.....	.....	20	21,396	12	17,570	3	1,650	.....	.....	17
77	179,597	13,504,044	62	79,868	6,582,838	11	33,492	6	31,900	4	19,500	9	7,237	18
81	120,650	16,948,000	55	80,288	12,416,224	13	38,065	7	34,395	8	41,000	11	32,088	19
70	126,169	8,333,278	49	63,439	4,203,064	12	18,949	7	10,700	8	8,141	4	3,110	20
57	122,244	20,721,472	68	124,779	19,612,724	15	132,613	8	82,921	6	53,200	6	50,989	21
222	1,368,980	102,000,760	209	718,221	64,820,564	39	280,399	21	231,625	17	169,600	22	130,640	22
118	128,848	11,606,596	58	52,690	3,247,736	33	62,839	16	27,485	8	14,150	3	4,039	23
49	32,554	2,344,000	.....	.....	.....	10	28,493	6	14,800	4	2,524	.....	.....	24
73	88,737	9,099,784	50	30,555	1,752,504	5	4,200	3	2,300	5	15,370	.....	.....	25
173	354,007	29,741,464	61	70,235	6,195,560	43	122,660	21	86,555	16	44,550	5	10,905	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	912	3	6,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
14	9,750	519,000	.....	.....	.....	15	18,630	7	6,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	17,155	5	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
20	19,700	1,024,400	38	60,226	3,067,552	10	9,070	7	6,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
90	162,016	12,801,412	51	44,521	4,098,678	27	50,776	20	38,030	15	18,510	6	7,017	31
2	1,150	59,800	2	1,150	38,800	3	2,000	1	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
542	6,034,636	320,930,884	428	1,624,756	115,385,473	115	996,561	57	780,470	74	487,340	51	206,222	33
74	79,374	4,862,572	51	35,252	2,020,564	13	7,934	8	11,795	8	3,550	.....	.....	34
340	1,121,682	71,767,742	261	389,463	30,473,407	56	216,336	26	139,705	24	84,560	26	46,083	35
16	27,620	1,074,640	2	1,134	58,968	7	11,070	4	6,350	2	800	.....	.....	36
367	1,432,695	116,094,480	310	984,777	84,898,672	98	578,227	55	466,070	29	233,550	24	162,635	37
26	49,690	5,289,280	19	24,472	2,756,950	8	41,402	6	23,250	5	10,300	5	5,705	38
45	53,870	3,654,840	46	53,743	7,145,930	4	7,750	5	16,100	2	1,600	7	16,357	39
83	176,908	10,053,152	50	67,672	6,940,750	12	30,995	13	34,630	8	11,300	8	14,218	40
89	108,038	7,855,808	34	18,205	1,296,924	30	30,297	12	3,500	3	5,360	.....	.....	41
2	6,300	327,600	.....	.....	.....	5	7,950	3	2,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
31	47,415	2,579,080	35	45,961	2,567,662	5	4,200	3	3,190	2	750	2	555	43
139	301,622	a 26,772,568	87	87,768	a 9,223,068	20	32,172	16	24,099	15	44,400	15	16,104	44
4	2,350	122,200	.....	.....	.....	4	1,100	1	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4,100	4	5,192	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
155	139,145	10,798,670	46	33,015	2,665,487	21	33,400	14	43,250	14	14,125	6	3,398	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,986	2	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	48

a In 1860 and 1850 Virginia included West Virginia.

TABLE XI.—COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT OF THE NUMBER AND CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS AND

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TRI-WEEKLY.							
		1880.		1870.		1860.		1850.	
		No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.
	The United States	73	68,086	107	155,105	86	107,170	115	75,712
1	Alabama	1	200	2	700	6	2,886	5	1,708
2	Arizona								
3	Arkansas			1	300				
4	California	2	5,500	4	9,500	2	3,300		
5	Colorado								
6	Connecticut							4	2,400
7	Dakota								
8	Delaware								
9	District of Columbia			1	2,000	1	4,600	5	7,748
10	Florida			2	820	2	1,400	1	200
11	Georgia	4	1,800	5	3,600	5	3,600	3	938
12	Idaho	1	500	1	250				
13	Illinois	6	6,510	10	40,570	6	2,936	4	1,375
14	Indiana	3	1,716	3	2,200			2	1,250
15	Indian territory								
16	Iowa	1	200	3	1,650	2	695	2	3,700
17	Kansas			4	1,840				
18	Kentucky	2	1,800	4	3,500	3	2,750	7	7,213
19	Louisiana	1	1,000	1	800			6	*a* 4,433
20	Maine	1	480	1	350	4	3,978	5	1,942
21	Maryland			1	5,015	2	6,146	4	3,203
22	Massachusetts	1	400	1	800	3	2,400	4	2,250
23	Michigan	3	6,250	3	5,000	1	9,000	2	333
24	Minnesota	1	750	5	4,200				
25	Mississippi	5	2,200	6	3,650	2	2,500	4	1,573
26	Missouri	8	10,120	5	13,800	3	7,800	4	1,750
27	Montana			1	400				
28	Nebraska			1	500				
29	Nevada								
30	New Hampshire								
31	New Jersey	1	750						
32	New Mexico								
33	New York	5	4,510	5	5,800	7	18,900	8	4,975
34	North Carolina	2	750	3	800	1	200	5	2,656
35	Ohio	8	6,700	8	13,560	8	4,212	10	6,718
36	Oregon								
37	Pennsylvania	4	6,000	3	10,000	1	3,900	2	500
38	Rhode Island								
39	South Carolina	3	1,350	4	9,609	4	6,200	5	3,521
40	Tennessee			2	2,300	7	4,509	2	1,707
41	Texas	1	600	5	2,450	3	9,288	5	3,368
42	Utah								
43	Vermont								
44	Virginia	5	3,700	7	4,800	5	2,750	12	9,080
45	Washington			1	600				
46	West Virginia	1	500	2	550				
47	Wisconsin	3	3,800	2	3,200	8	3,220	4	1,271
48	Wyoming								

a Circulation in 1850 should be 4,333.

PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1850 TO 1880, BY DECADES, ETC.—Cont'd.

SEMI-WEEKLY.								WEEKLY.								
1880.		1870.		1860.		1850.		1880.		1870.		1860.		1850.		
No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	
133	264, 910	115	247, 197	79	175, 165	31	53, 511	8, 633	16, 266, 830	4, 295	10, 594, 643	3, 173	7, 581, 930	1, 902	2, 944, 629	
.....	.....	2	2, 870	1	400	.....	.....	109	73, 163	76	71, 175	77	74, 289	43	29, 020	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	9, 950	1	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1	1, 500	.....	.....	(a)	1, 000	.....	.....	104	80, 621	48	26, 280	37	38, 812	9	7, 250	3
11	20, 710	4	2, 700	3	2, 300	.....	.....	250	345, 962	140	298, 603	89	131, 249	3	2, 600	4
1	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	58, 869	9	9, 550	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
2	1, 700	1	800	1	400	.....	.....	99	152, 895	43	107, 395	37	68, 436	30	40, 716	6
1	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	32, 443	3	1, 652	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	3	3, 660	4	3, 294	3	600	20	17, 625	12	13, 600	10	12, 850	7	6, 900	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3, 000	.....	.....	23	105, 162	12	41, 900	4	26, 000	8	72, 489	9
2	1, 000	1	300	1	2, 500	.....	.....	40	23, 732	20	9, 425	19	11, 600	9	5, 550	10
3	3, 300	9	5, 100	1	900	.....	.....	163	150, 686	73	88, 837	73	127, 322	37	50, 188	11
2	500	1	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4, 650	4	1, 900	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
17	20, 129	4	2, 950	2	1, 026	.....	.....	758	1, 527, 042	364	890, 913	238	282, 997	84	68, 768	13
1	2, 250	1	350	5	1, 600	.....	.....	390	518, 322	233	239, 342	160	134, 600	95	56, 168	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4, 060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
3	1, 900	1	1, 000	2	500	.....	.....	500	449, 550	126	187, 840	112	76, 945	25	17, 750	16
1	1, 800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	310	230, 141	78	71, 393	24	20, 270	.....	.....	17
7	6, 844	4	4, 100	1	2, 000	.....	.....	160	240, 473	68	137, 930	64	123, 947	38	58, 712	18
1	8, 000	8	8, 500	3	1, 850	.....	.....	94	81, 415	75	39, 970	70	77, 800	37	31, 667	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	156, 940	47	114, 660	52	95, 510	39	55, 887	20
.....	.....	2	1, 600	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	255, 770	69	127, 314	49	62, 898	54	60, 887	21
18	34, 727	16	41, 484	14	40, 700	11	19, 904	279	1, 089, 515	153	899, 465	145	778, 680	126	391, 752	22
3	3, 965	.....	.....	3	9, 150	.....	.....	397	488, 927	174	192, 889	103	92, 648	47	32, 418	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	167, 206	79	79, 978	45	30, 030	.....	.....	24
1	400	3	2, 400	1	5, 000	.....	.....	109	75, 004	92	60, 018	65	65, 867	46	28, 982	25
2	1, 100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	415	645, 747	225	342, 361	143	277, 357	45	46, 280	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	19, 915	6	12, 200	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
1	500	.....	.....	1	1, 000	.....	.....	165	121, 800	30	22, 400	12	7, 750	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	2	950	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	10, 090	5	2, 850	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	107, 998	37	75, 819	20	19, 700	35	58, 426	30
6	3, 600	.....	.....	1	1, 000	.....	.....	163	164, 502	95	120, 670	70	131, 506	43	36, 544	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	4, 355	4	1, 300	2	1, 150	1	400	32
24	100, 544	22	114, 500	10	58, 871	18	29, 965	892	4, 253, 908	518	3, 388, 497	366	2, 600, 925	308	753, 960	33
3	1, 400	5	5, 750	4	2, 162	.....	.....	113	83, 437	44	43, 325	57	65, 612	40	29, 427	34
4	6, 250	3	7, 200	4	3, 500	.....	.....	584	1, 328, 133	299	923, 502	260	805, 810	201	256, 427	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	57, 786	26	30, 400	12	14, 820	2	1, 134	36
3	13, 300	2	17, 700	3	9, 800	1	600	674	1, 998, 340	385	1, 214, 395	297	700, 961	261	526, 142	37
1	700	1	1, 200	1	2, 000	2	242	31	51, 579	19	43, 950	19	35, 990	12	18, 525	38
1	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	58, 492	42	44, 000	35	41, 070	27	27, 190	39
2	1, 700	1	1, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	224, 503	65	117, 022	61	101, 839	36	41, 147	40
2	1, 450	5	3, 700	.....	.....	.....	.....	231	180, 102	89	45, 300	79	90, 615	29	14, 837	41
4	3, 200	3	2, 900	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	11, 950	3	8, 400	2	6, 300	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2, 200	72	73, 107	43	56, 200	28	44, 665	30	41, 206	43
6	4, 191	8	7, 033	11	21, 212	.....	.....	124	121, 281	69	75, 488	103	189, 360	55	48, 434	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	15, 651	10	4, 525	4	2, 350	.....	.....	45
2	1, 250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	74, 152	48	42, 390	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
2	1, 400	3	6, 850	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	316, 179	160	266, 000	130	111, 400	35	26, 846	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3, 700	4	1, 400	.....	.....	.....	.....	48

a No number reported.

b No circulation reported.

TABLE XI.—COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT OF THE NUMBER AND CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS AND

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	BI-WEEKLY.		SEMI-MONTHLY.					
		1880.		1880.		1870.		1850.	
		No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.
	The United States	42	63,850	160	1,247,135	96	1,349,820	95	487,645
1	Alabama			2	3,000			1	750
2	Arizona								
3	Arkansas			4	15,850				
4	California			6	8,550	1	300		
5	Colorado								
6	Connecticut	1	575	2	1,350	2	900		
7	Dakota								
8	Delaware								
9	District of Columbia								
10	Florida								
11	Georgia			3	2,100	2	700	6	2,525
12	Idaho								
13	Illinois	4	6,800	18	47,725	11	107,900	3	1,800
14	Indiana	1	1,200	5	4,675	6	9,200	1	2,000
15	Indian territory								
16	Iowa	2	1,400	1	1,095	3	3,400		
17	Kansas			1	1,200				
18	Kentucky			2	85,700			8	6,706
19	Louisiana	1	2,200						
20	Maine	1	400			1	700		
21	Maryland			4	5,650			1	2,000
22	Massachusetts	7	7,750	1	3,500	11	45,200	3	2,575
23	Michigan	2	1,200	4	9,600	2	1,300	3	5,600
24	Minnesota			1	475				
25	Mississippi					2	700		
26	Missouri	1	1,000	8	26,258	3	22,000		
27	Montana								
28	Nebraska			1	600				
29	Nevada								
30	New Hampshire	1	350	3	28,750	1	25,000	1	650
31	New Jersey	2	1,000					2	960
32	New Mexico							1	750
33	New York	10	24,900	35	223,271	21	216,300	9	71,000
34	North Carolina			4	5,230	1	1,250	6	3,169
35	Ohio	3	6,825	18	344,956	8	65,050	22	74,235
36	Oregon			1	(a)				
37	Pennsylvania	1	1,800	16	359,435	11	825,100	19	290,500
38	Rhode Island	1	400						
39	South Carolina							5	4,275
40	Tennessee			6	4,340	1	15,000		
41	Texas			2	1,300	1	300		
42	Utah			1	3,500				
43	Vermont			1	285				
44	Virginia			2	18,625	4	4,520	3	11,150
45	Washington								
46	West Virginia	1	150			2	3,100		
47	Wisconsin	3	5,400	8	46,115	2	1,900		
48	Wyoming								

NOTE.—Two tri-monthlies, having a circulation of 1,575, are included in Connecticut and Illinois with circulation of bi-weeklies in 1880. Six semi-annual periodicals, having a circulation of 19,750, are included in the circulation of quarterlies in the following states, viz: Illinois (1), Michigan (1), New York (3), and Pennsylvania (1).

a No circulation reported.

PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1850 TO 1880, BY DECADES, ETC.—Cont'd.

MONTHLY.								BI-MONTHLY.						QUARTERLY.								
1880.		1870.		1860.		1850.		1880.		1870.		1850.		1880.		1870.		1860.		1850.		
No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	
1,167	8,139,881	622	5,650,843	280	3,411,959	100	749,651	13	48,550	13	31,650	5	8,200	122	1,964,049	49	211,670	30	101,000	19	25,875	
7	7,050			3	7,200																	1
																						2
2	500	4	2,000																			3
32	98,040	17	82,200	5	34,600									2	3,450	2	4,500					4
4	9,900	1	1,000																			5
15	31,000	7	56,400	1	500	1	500	1	1,250	1	1,150	1	1,200	2	1,400	1	1,350	2	7,100	2	a 2,200	6
																						7
1	1,000	1	2,000																			8
15	71,211	6	13,500											1	1,050			1	3,000			9
																						10
11	33,350	6	21,950	13	29,500													1	1,000			11
																						12
118	401,646	72	490,808	17	31,100	7	12,267			2	11,000			22	31,500	3	12,000			1	225	13
27	60,250	28	64,150	8	14,300					2	6,000											14
																						15
31	51,740	5	3,950	5	3,400	2	1,050			2	750			1	3,000	1	700					16
15	26,192	3	6,000																			17
23	29,255	7	19,700	5	31,400																	18
2	950	1	500			1	12,200															19
18	1,036,200	8	42,840	6	18,540	1	2,500							1	1,500	1	1,500					20
12	19,760	8	18,600			3	7,700							1	900							21
80	574,538	48	462,150	56	353,100	29	113,100					4	7,000	7	22,100	9	11,400	6	21,500	7	6,000	22
19	33,293	16	27,100	3	3,900	3	10,300	1	1,150					2	13,750							23
6	25,150	5	11,800																			24
3	6,100	5	2,800																			25
50	153,800	23	53,650	11	24,300	7	11,300	2	3,800	1	1,500			1	800	1	3,000					26
																						27
7	13,040	4	1,850	1	1,000																	28
1	500																					29
7	39,300	6	67,000			2	1,150															30
13	16,300	7	46,800	3	10,000			1	550					2	12,000							31
																						32
282	2,903,527	163	2,920,810	69	2,045,000	36	552,484	5	38,000					38	828,913	19	135,120	10	57,600	3	6,150	33
7	6,750	3	1,900	4	7,850																	34
90	622,531	47	228,750	41	218,850					2	2,700			11	562,260	2	7,900			1	6,000	35
6	15,330	5	9,000	(b)	4,000									1	1,600			1	(c)			36
159	1,606,073	73	846,750	28	464,684			1	500	3	8,550			17	466,886	8	31,200	6	6,800	2	1,900	37
3	3,040	6	13,650	1	1,400																	38
3	1,110	3	10,000	3	4,500									1	700	1	1,200	1	500	2	2,400	39
16	23,850	8	54,200	4	43,760	4	10,600	1	3,000					2	4,900	1	1,800	2	3,500			40
14	49,540			4	2,775																	41
4	4,575	1	250																			42
3	51,500	1	12,000	1	2,000	2	2,000							1	1,100							43
33	70,902	10	27,900	5	43,900	1	2,000	1	300					3	5,300					1	1,000	44
2	(d)	2	1,500																			45
6	4,806	3	3,200											1	1,000							46
20	36,282	9	22,185	3	10,400	1	1,500															47
																						48

a Also in Connecticut 1 periodical published three times a year, with a circulation of 1,500.
b No number reported.
c No circulation reported.
d Suspended.

TABLE XII.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS TO AGGREGATE CIRCULATION PER ISSUE AND AREA IN SQUARE MILES FOR EACH NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square miles.	Population, census of 1880.	Number of publications.	Aggregate circulation per issue.	Total number of copies printed annually.	Average number of inhabitants to aggregate circulation per issue.	Average area for each publication in square miles.
The United States	2,970,000	50,155,783	11,314	31,779,686	2,067,848,209	1.58	262.51
Alabama	51,540	1,262,505	125	93,073	6,778,544	13.56	412.32
Arizona	112,920	40,440	17	13,550	1,413,600	2.98	6,642.35
Arkansas	53,045	802,525	117	103,501	4,990,595	7.75	453.38
California	155,980	864,694	361	640,026	72,861,836	1.35	432.08
Colorado	103,645	194,327	87	95,744	8,877,831	2.03	1,191.32
Connecticut	4,845	622,700	139	237,660	20,366,449	2.62	34.86
Dakota	147,700	135,177	67	36,943	2,739,014	3.66	2,204.48
Delaware	1,960	146,608	26	34,425	5,172,998	4.26	75.38
District of Columbia	60	177,624	44	213,923	15,874,432	0.83	1.36
Florida	54,240	269,493	45	27,332	2,086,644	9.86	1,205.33
Georgia	58,980	1,542,180	200	269,066	20,994,549	5.73	294.90
Idaho	84,290	32,610	10	5,650	367,600	5.77	8,429.00
Illinois	56,000	3,077,871	1,017	2,421,275	174,696,505	1.27	55.06
Indiana	35,910	1,978,301	467	661,111	44,908,191	2.99	76.90
Indian territory	64,090	.....	3	4,060	210,200	.....	21,363.33
Iowa	55,475	1,624,615	569	547,340	35,747,302	2.97	97.50
Kansas	81,700	996,096	347	280,729	18,589,223	3.55	235.45
Kentucky	40,000	1,648,690	205	397,564	25,332,423	4.15	195.12
Louisiana	45,420	939,946	112	131,630	15,602,320	7.14	405.54
Maine	29,895	648,936	123	1,214,460	25,661,345	0.53	243.05
Maryland	9,860	934,943	143	414,693	50,115,182	2.25	68.95
Massachusetts	8,040	1,783,085	427	2,012,929	149,319,973	0.88	18.83
Michigan	57,430	1,636,937	464	620,974	46,659,470	2.64	123.77
Minnesota	79,205	780,773	223	222,074	18,097,781	3.51	355.18
Mississippi	46,340	1,131,597	123	87,904	5,293,418	12.87	376.75
Missouri	68,735	2,168,380	530	965,285	79,265,309	2.25	129.69
Montana	145,310	39,159	18	20,827	1,280,480	1.88	8,072.78
Nebraska	76,185	452,402	159	154,570	11,717,103	2.93	403.10
Nevada	109,740	62,266	37	27,745	5,820,575	2.24	2,965.95
New Hampshire	9,005	346,991	87	185,968	9,635,410	1.86	103.51
New Jersey	7,455	1,131,116	215	249,478	22,150,095	4.53	34.67
New Mexico	122,460	119,565	18	6,355	838,860	18.81	6,803.33
New York	47,620	5,082,871	1,411	9,374,134	577,755,819	0.54	33.75
North Carolina	48,580	1,399,750	142	105,501	6,819,382	13.26	342.11
Ohio	40,760	3,198,062	774	3,093,931	152,579,380	1.03	52.66
Oregon	94,560	174,768	74	85,786	8,578,213	2.04	1,277.84
Pennsylvania	44,985	4,282,891	973	5,031,061	297,559,892	0.85	46.23
Rhode Island	1,085	276,531	44	97,121	14,496,498	2.85	24.66
South Carolina	30,170	995,577	81	69,902	5,774,415	14.24	372.47
Tennessee	41,750	1,542,359	193	293,288	18,293,872	5.26	216.32
Texas	262,290	1,591,749	280	263,289	19,883,792	6.05	936.75
Utah	82,190	143,963	22	36,175	3,867,500	3.98	3,735.91
Vermont	9,135	332,286	82	130,192	5,681,464	2.55	111.40
Virginia	40,125	1,512,565	194	256,471	18,422,845	5.90	206.83
Washington	66,880	75,116	29	16,751	1,062,103	4.48	2,306.21
West Virginia	24,645	618,457	109	85,958	4,903,466	7.19	226.19
Wisconsin	54,450	1,315,497	340	436,576	27,901,051	3.01	160.14
Wyoming	97,575	20,789	11	5,686	803,260	3.66	8,870.45
Unorganized territory	5,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XIII.—NUMBER OF COUNTIES IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES IN WHICH NEWSPAPERS WERE PUBLISHED, AND THE NUMBER OF TOWNS IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY IN WHICH ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, AND FIVE OR MORE NEWSPAPERS WERE PUBLISHED.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of counties.	Number of counties in which newspapers were published.	Number of towns in which the following number of papers were published during the census year.				
			1	2	3	4	5 or more.
The United States	2,605	2,073	2,459	1,026	375	209	329
Alabama	66	55	37	20	5	2	4
Arizona	7	5	2	1	1	1	1
Arkansas	74	61	51	15	3	3	2
California	52	52	56	29	5	7	12
Colorado	31	26	17	7	3	1	4
Connecticut	8	8	30	9	3	4	5
Dakota	93	28	26	9	1	2	2
Delaware	3	3	6	3	.....	.....	1
Florida	39	23	15	10	1	.....	1
Georgia	137	100	75	17	8	2	6
Idaho	13	6	4	1	.....	1	.....
Illinois	102	102	170	93	37	12	28
Indiana	92	92	88	43	26	16	16
Iowa	99	99	140	61	33	10	21
Kansas	104	83	101	45	16	7	10
Kentucky	117	78	56	24	4	4	5
Louisiana	58	53	44	12	.....	2	1
Maine	16	16	35	11	2	1	5
Maryland	23	23	24	8	8	.....	5
Massachusetts	14	14	82	30	10	2	12
Michigan	79	72	132	45	19	10	14
Minnesota	78	68	79	29	9	3	3
Mississippi	74	60	45	18	2	2	5
Missouri	114	114	83	56	22	10	17
Montana	11	9	9	.....	.....	1	1
Nebraska	69	58	56	27	4	6	4
Nevada	15	12	15	2	3	1	1
New Hampshire	10	10	29	9	.....	3	4
New Jersey	21	21	43	22	10	8	7
New Mexico	12	6	6	1	.....	1	1
New York	60	60	207	85	27	19	26
North Carolina	94	51	40	13	5	4	5
Ohio	88	88	128	56	27	17	24
Oregon	23	20	18	9	2	2	1
Pennsylvania	67	67	143	58	31	16	32
Rhode Island	5	5	10	.....	1	2	1
South Carolina	33	32	25	14	.....	.....	3
Tennessee	94	70	50	21	8	4	4
Texas	225	119	89	32	11	5	8
Utah	23	7	6	.....	1	.....	1
Vermont	14	14	24	7	5	1	4
Virginia	99	61	44	13	7	5	5
Washington	25	12	7	3	1	2	1
West Virginia	54	43	27	21	4	1	8
Wisconsin	63	62	84	34	10	8	13
Wyoming	7	5	1	3	.....	1	.....

TABLE XIV.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE LANGUAGE AND NUMBER OF DAILY, WEEKLY, AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES DURING

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total.	BOHEMIAN.		CATALAN.		CHINESE.		ENGLISH.		FRENCH.	
			Dailies.	Weeklies and all others.	Dailies.	Weeklies and all others.	Dailies.	Weeklies and all others.	Dailies.	Weeklies and all others.	Dailies.	Weeklies and all others.
	The United States	11,314	2	11		1		2	880	9,635	5	36
1	Alabama	125							6	119		
2	Arizona	17							6	10		
3	Arkansas	117							6	110		
4	California	361						2	54	274	1	4
5	Colorado	87							18	66		
6	Connecticut	139							16	118		
7	Dakota	67							9	56		
8	Delaware	26							5	20		
9	District of Columbia	44							4	37		
10	Florida	45							3	42		
11	Georgia	200							16	183		
12	Idaho	10								10		
13	Illinois	1,017	1	3					63	857		1
14	Indiana	467							35	400		
15	Indian territory	3								1		
16	Iowa	569		1					27	496		
17	Kansas	347							19	315		
18	Kentucky	205							9	185		
19	Louisiana	112							10	83	2	13
20	Maine	123							12	111		
21	Maryland	143							13	121		
22	Massachusetts	427							39	383		4
23	Michigan	464							31	408		2
24	Minnesota	223							9	193		1
25	Mississippi	123							5	118		
26	Missouri	530							36	458		1
27	Montana	18							4	14		
28	Nebraska	189		1					14	161		
29	Nevada	37							14	23		
30	New Hampshire	87							10	77		
31	New Jersey	215							24	172		
32	New Mexico	18							3	11		
33	New York	1,411	1	2		1			100	1,180	2	8
34	North Carolina	142							13	129		
35	Ohio	774		1					46	687		1
36	Oregon	74							7	65		
37	Pennsylvania	973							88	796		
38	Rhode Island	44							8	34		1
39	South Carolina	81							4	76		
40	Tennessee	193							12	180		
41	Texas	280		1					27	234		
42	Utah	22							5	17		
43	Vermont	82							5	77		
44	Virginia	194							18	171		
45	Washington	29							4	25		
46	West Virginia	109							2	105		
47	Wisconsin	340		2					18	269		
48	Wyoming	11							3	8		

ALL OTHER NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND THE CENSUS YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1880.

GERMAN.		DUTCH.		INDIAN.		IRISH.		ITALIAN.		POLISH.		PORTUGUESE.		SCANDINAVIAN AND DANISH.		SPANISH.		WELSH.		
Dailies.	Weeklies and all others.	Dailies.	Weeklies and all others.	Dailies.	Weeklies and all others.	Dailies.	Weeklies and all others.	Dailies.	Weeklies and all others.	Dailies.	Weeklies and all others.	Dailies.	Weeklies and all others.	Dailies.	Weeklies and all others.	Dailies.	Weeklies and all others.	Dailies.	Weeklies and all others.	
80	561	.....	9	.....	8	.....	1	.....	4	.....	2	.....	2	1	48	2	24	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
2	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	5	.....	.....	4
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
9	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
4	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
3	33	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
2	13	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
7	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
3	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	32
12	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	9	.....	4	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
10	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
10	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	37
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
2	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
8	44	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48

TABLE XV.—STATISTICS OF THE NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL PRESS IN TEN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

CITIES.	Number of periodicals and aggregate circulation per issue.									Aggregate copies printed during the census year.
	Dailies.		Weeklies.		Monthlies.		All others.		Aggregate circulation per issue.	
	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.		
Total	148	2,131,577	780	7,565,133	588	5,656,126	223	3,508,469	18,861,305	1,151,394,145
Baltimore, Md	9	128,643	30	184,950	10	19,810	5	6,550	339,953	47,772,660
Boston, Mass	11	221,315	69	838,548	59	509,725	15	45,562	1,615,150	117,059,569
Chicago, Ill	18	220,577	138	886,702	91	499,280	42	194,160	1,800,719	130,882,585
Cincinnati, Ohio	12	117,549	53	408,821	41	245,904	15	762,800	1,535,074	70,464,932
Louisville, Ky	5	22,215	26	82,400	15	44,180	4	94,000	242,795	14,962,300
New Orleans, La	10	37,565	22	49,810	2	950	2	10,200	98,525	16,357,500
New York, N. Y	29	765,843	239	3,341,469	222	2,715,992	92	1,127,475	7,950,779	463,730,681
Philadelphia, Pa	24	375,274	93	1,126,310	88	1,464,559	27	1,214,694	4,180,828	178,563,594
Saint Louis, Mo	9	99,364	43	393,337	33	94,875	11	28,578	616,154	49,392,838
San Francisco, Cal	21	143,232	67	252,786	27	60,860	10	24,450	481,328	62,207,486

CITIES.	Character of publication.							No. of hands employed in the publication.			Amount paid in wages during the census year.	Gross receipts during the census year.	Total number of reams and pounds of paper used during the census year.	
	News and politics.	Agriculture.	Commerce and trade.	Financial.	Literary.	Religious.	Miscellaneous publications.	Total.	Male.	Female.			Reams.	Pounds.
Total	420	49	228	24	126	235	657	15,100	14,095	1,005	$12,703,929 00	$44,604,820 95	2,398,737	106,874,792
Baltimore, Md	22	4	3	.....	3	8	14	571	554	17	408,246 00	1,287,474 00	99,526	3,455,287
Boston, Mass	43	3	10	1	16	25	56	1,364	1,143	221	1,540,823 00	4,988,221 66	243,874	11,102,838
Chicago, Ill	63	8	51	1	9	33	124	2,520	2,194	326	1,884,659 42	5,036,904 92	272,672	12,381,059
Cincinnati, Ohio	32	2	17	.....	.....	22	48	1,138	1,106	32	850,384 00	2,742,098 00	146,802	6,794,541
Louisville, Ky	19	5	4	.....	2	8	12	344	334	10	101,088 00	866,435 00	31,172	1,306,601
New Orleans, La	21	.....	1	.....	.....	7	7	386	385	1	348,166 00	956,795 00	34,078	1,438,280
New York, N. Y	89	13	94	11	74	65	230	4,852	4,627	225	4,574,361 72	19,119,095 73	966,106	43,217,282
Philadelphia, Pa	53	6	21	3	14	37	98	1,817	1,750	67	1,364,824 00	4,919,825 00	372,007	16,867,512
Saint Louis, Mo	31	4	10	.....	5	20	26	1,187	1,128	59	776,674 00	1,979,882 00	102,902	4,657,977
San Francisco, Cal	47	4	17	8	3	10	36	921	874	47	854,702 86	2,708,089 64	129,598	5,653,415

APPENDIX B.

CATALOGUE OF PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

CATALOGUE OF PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

ISSUED DURING

THE CENSUS YEAR, JUNE 1, 1879, TO MAY 31, 1880.

ALABAMA.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
AUTAUGA CO.—*Population:* 13,108.					
Prattville	Autauga Citizen	Weekly	News and politics	1853	$2 00
	Southern Signal	do	do	1877	1 50
BARBOUR CO.—*Population:* 33,979.					
Clayton	Clayton Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
Eufaula	Times and News	do	do	1874	2 00
	Times and News	Tri-weekly	do	1874	4 00
BIBB CO.—*Population:* 9,487.					
Six-Mile	Bibb Blade	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
BLOUNT CO.—*Population:* 15,369.					
Blountsville	Blount County News	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
	Blount County Herald	do	do	1873	1 00
BULLOCK CO.—*Population:* 29,066.					
Union Springs	Union Springs Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1866	2 00
BUTLER CO.—*Population:* 19,649.					
Greenville	Greenville Advocate	Weekly	News and politics	1865	2 00
CALHOUN CO.—*Population:* 19,591.					
Jacksonville	Jacksonville Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1830	3 00
Oxford	Oxford Record	do	do	1878	1 50
CHAMBERS CO.—*Population:* 23,440.					
Lafayette	Lafayette Clipper	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
	Lafayette Leader (*a*)	do	do		
CHEROKEE CO.—*Population:* 19,108.					
Center	Coosa River News	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
	Cherokee Advertiser	do	do	1866	2 00
CHOCTAW CO.—*Population:* 15,731.					
Butler	Choctaw County News	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
CLARKE CO.—*Population:* 17,806.					
Grove Hill	Clarke County Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1856	1 00
CLAY CO.—*Population:* 12,938.					
Ashland	Ashland News	Weekly	News and politics	1877	75
CLEBURNE CO.—*Population:* 10,976.					
Edwardsville	Cleburne County Clarion (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1880	
COLBERT CO.—*Population:* 16,153.					
Tuscumbia	North Alabamian	Weekly	News and politics	1832	2 00
	Tuscumbia Democrat	do	do	1878	2 00
CONECUH CO.—*Population:* 12,605.					
Evergreen	Conecuh Escambia Star	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 00
	Evergreen News	do	do	1879	1 00
COOSA CO.—*Population:* 15,113.					
Rockford	Rockford Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
CULLMAN CO.—*Population:* 6,355.					
Cullman	Southern Immigrant	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
	Alabama Tribune (*c*)	do	do		
DALE CO.—*Population:* 12,677.					
Ozark	Southern Star	Weekly	News and politics	1866	1 00
DALLAS CO.—*Population:* 48,433.					
Selma	Morning Times	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1825	10 00
	Weekly Times	Weekly	do	1825	1 00
	Southern Argus	do	do	1869	1 50
	Alabama Baptist	do	Religious (*Baptist*)	1874	2 50
DE KALB CO.—*Population:* 12,675.					
Collinsville	Wills Valley Post	Weekly	News and politics	1854	1 50
Fort Payne	Fort Payne Journal	do	do	1878	1 00

a Consolidated with "Clipper" *b* Suspended December, 1880. *c* Consolidated with "Southern Immigrant".

ALABAMA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
ELMORE CO.—*Population:* 17,502.					
Wetumpka	Central Alabamian	Weekly	News and politics	1875	$1 50
	Wetumpka Times	do	do	1876	1 50
ETOWAH CO.—*Population:* 15,398.					
Gadsden	Gadsden Times	Weekly	News and politics	1867	1 50
	Etowah Herald (*a*)	do	do	1879	1 25
FAYETTE CO.—*Population:* 10,135.					
Fayette	Fayette Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1852	1 50
GREENE CO.—*Population:* 21,931.					
Eutaw	Eutaw Whig and Observer	Weekly	News and politics	1840	2 00
	Eutaw Mirror	do	do	1879	1 50
HALE CO.—*Population:* 26,553.					
Greensboro	Alabama Beacon	Weekly	News and politics	1835	2 00
	Southern Watchman	do	do	1876	2 00
HENRY CO.—*Population:* 18,761.					
Abbeville	Henry County Register	Weekly	News and politics	1866	2 00
Columbia	Columbia Enterprise	do	do	1880	2 00
JACKSON CO.—*Population:* 25,114.					
Scottsboro	Alabama Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 50
	Citizen	do	do	1877	1 50
JEFFERSON CO.—*Population:* 23,272.					
Birmingham	Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
	Iron Age	do	do	1874	2 00
	Observer	do	do	1880	1 50
LAMAR CO.—*Population:* 12,142.					
Vernon	Vernon Clipper (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
LAUDERDALE CO.—*Population:* 21,035.					
Florence	Florence Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1819	1 50
	Lauderdale News	do	do	1879	1 50
LAWRENCE CO.—*Population:* 21,392.					
Moulton	Moulton Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1827	2 00
Mountain Home	Friend of the Laborer	do	do	1878	1 00
LEE CO.—*Population:* 27,262.					
Opelika	Opelika Observer	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
	Opelika Times	do	do	1874	2 00
	Opelika Leader (*c*)	do	do	1878	1 00
LIMESTONE CO.—*Population:* 21,600.					
Athens	Athens Post (*d*)	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
	Limestone News (*d*)	do	do	1880	2 00
LOWNDES CO.—*Population:* 31,176.					
Hayneville	Hayneville Examiner	Weekly	News and politics	1868	2 50
	Sunny South (*d*)	do	do		
MACON CO.—*Population:* 17,371.					
Notasulga	Universalist Herald	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Universalist*)	1848	2 00
Tuskegee	Tuskegee News	Weekly	News and politics	1865	2 00
	Macon Mail	do	do	1876	2 00
MADISON CO.—*Population:* 37,625.					
Huntsville	Huntsville Advocate	Weekly	News and politics	1815	1 50
	Huntsville Democrat	do	do	1823	2 00
	Huntsville Independent	do	do	1854	2 00
	Huntsville Gazette	do	do	1879	1 50
	Herald	do	do	1879	1 50
	National Freeman	do	do	1879	2 25
MARENGO CO.—*Population:* 30,890.					
Demopolis	Marengo News Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1873	2 00
Linden	Linden Reporter	do	do	1879	1 50
MOBILE CO.—*Population:* 48,653.					
Mobile	Register	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1830	12 00
	Register	do (*evening*)	do	1830	12 00
	Register	Weekly	do	1820	2 00
	Register	Sunday	do		
	News	Daily (*evening*)	do	1870	6 00
	News	Sunday	do		1 50
MONROE CO.—*Population:* 17,091.					
Monroeville	Monroe Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
MONTGOMERY CO.—*Population:* 52,356.					
Montgomery	Advertiser and Mail	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1828	10 00
	Advertiser and Mail	Weekly	do	1828	2 00
	Dixie Farmer	do	Agricultural	1872	1 50
	Advance	do	News and politics	1877	2 00
	Alabama Farm Journal	Monthly	Agricultural	1878	1 50
	Southern Law Journal and Reporter	do	Law	1879	5 00
	Workingmen's Advocate (*e*)	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
	Evening News Item (*f*)	Daily (*evening*)	do	1880	
MORGAN CO.—*Population:* 16,428.					
Decatur	Decatur News	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
Somerville	Somerville Critic	do	do	1878	1 00
PERRY CO.—*Population:* 30,741.					
Marion	Commonwealth	Weekly	News and politics	1848	2 00
	Howard Collegian	Monthly	Collegiate	1872	1 00
	Normal Reporter	do	Educational	1879	75
	Southern Standard	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
Uniontown	Uniontown Press	do	do	1879	1 50

a Suspended May, 1880.
b Removed to Fulton, Miss., spring of 1881.
c Suspended June, 1880.
d Suspended.
e Suspended June, 1879.
f Suspended August, 1880.

ALABAMA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
PICKENS CO.—*Population:* 21,479.					
Carrollton	West Alabamian	Weekly	News and politics	1849	$2 00
PIKE CO.—*Population:* 20,640.					
Troy	Troy Messenger	Weekly	News and politics	1867	2 00
	Troy Enquirer	do	do	1875	2 00
	Primitive Pathway	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1876	1 50
RANDOLPH CO.—*Population:* 16,575.					
Roanoke	Randolph County News	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 00
Wedowee	Wedowee Journal (*a*)	do	do	1879	1 00
RUSSELL CO.—*Population:* 24,837.					
Seale	Russell Register	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 00
SAINT CLAIR CO.—*Population:* 14,462.					
Ashville	Southern Ægis	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
SHELBY CO.—*Population:* 17,236.					
Columbiana	Shelby Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 50
Montevallo	Montevallo Guide (*a*)	do	do	1878	1 50
SUMTER CO.—*Population:* 28,728.					
Gainesville	Gainesville Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00
Livingston	Livingston Journal	do	do	1865	3 00
TALLADEGA CO.—*Population:* 23,360.					
Talladega	Reporter and Watchtower	Weekly	News and politics	1842	2 00
	Our Mountain Home	do	do	1868	1 50
	Talladega Messenger	do	do	1879	1 00
TALLAPOOSA CO.—*Population:* 23,401.					
Dadeville	Tallapoosa Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1862	1 00
	Tallapoosa Democrat	do	do	1878	1 00
TUSCALOOSA CO.—*Population:* 24,957.					
Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa Times	Weekly	News and politics	1837	2 00
	Tuscaloosa Gazette	do	do	1871	2 00
	Alabama University Monthly	Monthly	Collegiate	1873	2 00
	Old Church Path	do	Religious (*Protestant Episcopal*)	1878	50
	Clarion	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
North Port	North Port New Era (*b*)	do	do	1878	1 50
WALKER CO.—*Population:* 9,479.					
Jasper	Mountain Eagle	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 50
	Walker County Times (*c*)	do	do	1871	.....
	Baptist Monthly (*a*)	Monthly	Religious (*Baptist*)	.....	.....
WILCOX CO.—*Population:* 31,828.					
Camden	Wilcox News and Pacificator	Weekly	News and politics	1865	2 50
	Wilcox Monitor	do	do	1880	2 00
WINSTON CO.—*Population:* 4,253.					
Houston	Times (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	.....	.....
	Herald	do	do	1880	1 50

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

MARICOPA CO.—*Population:* 5,689.					
Phœnix	Herald	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1880	$10 00
	Herald	Weekly	do	1878	5 00
	Territorial Expositor	do	do	1879	5 00
PIMA CO.—*Population:* 17,006.					
Tombstone	Nugget	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1879	10 00
	Nugget	Weekly	do	1879	5 00
	Epitaph	Daily (*morning*)	do	1880	10 00
	Epitaph	Weekly	do	1880	5 00
Tucson	Arizona Star	Daily (*morning*)	do	1879	8 00
	Arizona Star	Weekly	do	1877	3 00
	El Fronterizo	Sunday	News and politics (*Spanish*)	1878	4 00
	Arizona Citizen	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1879	10 00
	Arizona Citizen	Weekly	do	1870	5 00
	Pima County Record (*d*)	do	do	.....	.....
PINAL CO.—*Population:* 3,044.					
Globe	Arizona Silver Belt	Weekly	News and politics	1877	4 00
YAVAPAI CO.—*Population:* 5,013.					
Prescott	Arizona Miner	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1874	5 00
	Arizona Democrat	Weekly	do	1880	5 00
YUMA CO.—*Population:* 3,215.					
Yuma	Arizona Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1863	5 00

ARKANSAS.

ARKANSAS CO.—*Population:* 8,038.					
De Witt	De Witt Indicator (*e*)	Weekly	News and politics	1875	$2 00
	Arkansas County Democrat	do	do	1879	1 50
ASHLEY CO.—*Population:* 10,156.					
Hamburg	Ashley County Times	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 00

a Suspended.
b Suspended January, 1880.
c Consolidated with "Mountain Eagle".
d Suspended, 1880.
e Suspended June, 1880.

ARKANSAS—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
BAXTER CO.—*Population:* 6,004.					
Mountain Home	Mountain Home Quid Nunc	Weekly	News and politics	1877	$1 00
BENTON CO.—*Population:* 20,328.					
Bentonville	Bentonville Advance	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
BOONE CO.—*Population:* 12,146.					
Harrison	Harrison Times	Weekly	News and politics	1875	2 00
BRADLEY CO.—*Population:* 6,825.					
Warren	Warren Whetstone (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
CARROLL CO.—*Population:* 13,337.					
Berryville	Berryville Eagle	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Eureka Springs	Eureka Herald	do	do	1879	1 50
	Eureka Springs Echo	Semi-weekly	do	1880	3 00
CHICOT CO.—*Population:* 10,117.					
Arkansas City	Arkansas City Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 50
CLARK CO.—*Population:* 15,771.					
Arkadelphia	Southern Standard	Weekly	News and politics	1868	2 00
CLAY CO.—*Population:* 7,213.					
Corning	Corning Advocate	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
	Corning Courier (*b*)	do	do	1879	.....
COLUMBIA CO.—*Population:* 14,090.					
Magnolia	Columbia Banner	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
	Protestant Recorder	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Methodist*)	1880	1 00
CONWAY CO.—*Population:* 12,755.					
Morrillton	Morrillton State	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 00
CRAIGHEAD CO.—*Population:* 7,037.					
Jonesboro'	Jonesborough Times	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
CRAWFORD CO.—*Population:* 14,740.					
Alma	Alma Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
Van Buren	Van Buren Press	do	do	1859	2 00
	Van Buren Argus	do	do	1875	1 50
CROSS CO.—*Population:* 5,050.					
Wittsburg	Wittsburg Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
DORSEY CO.—*Population:* 8,370.					
Toledo	Toledo Blade	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
DREW CO.—*Population:* 12,231.					
Monticello	Monticellonian	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
FAULKNER CO.—*Population:* 12,786.					
Conway	Arkansaw Traveller	Weekly	News and politics	1875	2 00
	Log Cabin	do	do	1879	1 50
	Faulkner County Democrat	do	do	1879	1 50
	Conway Organ	Semi-monthly	Religious	1880	1 00
	Conway Currency (*c*)	Weekly	News and politics	1880	.....
FRANKLIN CO.—*Population:* 14,951.					
Altus	Rural Recorder (*d*)	Semi-monthly	Agricultural	1877	1 00
Ozark	Ozark Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
FULTON CO.—*Population:* 6,720.					
Salem	Salem Informer	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
GARLAND CO.—*Population:* 9,023.					
Hot Springs	Illustrated Monthly (*b*)	Monthly	Literary	.....	.....
	Telegraph	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1873	10 00
	Sentinel	do (*evening*)	do	1877	10 00
	Sentinel	Weekly	do	1877	2 00
GREENE CO.—*Population:* 7,480.					
Gainesville	Gainesville Press	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 25
HEMPSTEAD CO.—*Population:* 19,015.					
Hope	Star of Hope (*e*)	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 00
	Hempstead County Record	do	do	1879	2 00
	Hope City Times (*f*)	do	do	1880	.....
Washington	South Western Press	do	do	1876	2 00
HOT SPRING CO.—*Population:* 7,775.					
Malvern	Malvern Meteor	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
HOWARD CO.—*Population:* 9,917.					
Centre Point	Centre Point News	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Mineral Springs	Howard County Telephone	do	do	1878	1 50
INDEPENDENCE CO.—*Population:* 18,086.					
Batesville	Batesville Guard	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
	North Arkansas Pilot	do	do	1879	2 00
IZARD CO.—*Population:* 10,857.					
Melbourne	Melbourne Clipper	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 00
JACKSON CO.—*Population:* 10,877.					
Jacksonport	Jacksonport Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1860	1 50
Newport	Newport News	do	do	1874	1 50
	Newport Journal (*b*)	do	do	1878	1 50

a Suspended February, 1881.
b Suspended.
c Suspended April, 1880.
d Merged into "Ozark Democrat".
e Suspended August, 1879.
f Suspended; succeeded by "Record".

ARKANSAS—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
JEFFERSON CO.—*Population:* 22,386.					
Pine Bluff	Pine Bluff Press	Weekly	News and politics	1868	$1 50
	Pine Bluff Eagle	do	do	1880	2 00
JOHNSON CO.—*Population:* 11,565.					
Clarksville	Clarksville Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
LAWRENCE CO.—*Population:* 8,782.					
Powhatan	Lawrence County Times	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 25
LEE CO.—*Population:* 13,288.					
Marianna	Marianna Index	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 00
LINCOLN CO.—*Population:* 9,255.					
Star City	Lincoln Lance	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
LITTLE RIVER CO.—*Population:* 6,404.					
Richmond	Little River Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00
LOGAN CO.—*Population:* 14,885.					
Paris	Paris Express	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 00
LONOKE CO.—*Population:* 12,146.					
Austin	Austin Triumph	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
Lonoke	Lonoke Valley Democrat	do	do	1872	2 00
	Arkansas Home (*a*)	do	do	1879	1 00
MADISON CO.—*Population:* 11,455.					
Huntsville	Madison County Record	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
MILLER CO.—*Population:* 9,919.					
Texarkana	Texarkana Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1875	2 00
MISSISSIPPI CO.—*Population:* 7,332.					
Osceola	Osceola Times	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 00
MONROE CO.—*Population:* 9,574.					
Brinkley	Brinkley Item (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 00
	Brinkley Times (*a*)	do	do	1880	.....
Clarendon	Monroe County Sun	do	do	1877	1 50
	Cotton Plant Field (*b*)	do	do	1880	.....
MONTGOMERY CO.—*Population:* 5,729.					
Black Springs	Black Springs Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
Silver City	Arkansas Mining Journal	do	Mining	1880	3 00
NEVADA CO.—*Population:* 12,959.					
Prescott	Prescott Dispatch	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 00
	Nevada Picayune	do	do	1878	1 50
OUACHITA CO.—*Population:* 11,758.					
Camden	Camden Beacon	Weekly	News and politics	1867	2 00
PERRY CO.—*Population:* 3,872.					
Perryville	Fourche Valley Times	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
PHILLIPS CO.—*Population:* 21,262.					
Helena	Helena World	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1871	10 00
	Helena World	Weekly	do	1871	2 00
	Arkansas Yeoman	Daily (*morning*)	do	1879	12 00
	Arkansas Yeoman	Weekly	do	1879	2 00
POINSETT CO.—*Population:* 2,192.					
Harrisburg	Arkansas Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
POPE CO.—*Population:* 14,322.					
Atkins	Atkins News	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
Russellville	Russellville Democrat	do	do	1874	1 50
PRAIRIE CO.—*Population:* 8,435.					
Carlisle	New Departure	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 00
Des Arc	Des Arc Citizen	do	do	1854	1 50
	Prairie County Appeal	do	do	1879	1 00
PULASKI CO.—*Population:* 32,616.					
Little Rock	Arkansas Gazette	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1819	10 00
	Arkansas Gazette	Weekly	do	1819	1 50
	Western Methodist	do	Religious (*Methodist Episcopal*)	1850	2 00
	Spirit of Arkansas	Semi-monthly	Agricultural	1871	1 50
	Arkansas Democrat	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1876	7 50
	Arkansas Democrat	Weekly	do	1876	1 50
	Arkansas Staats-Zeitung	do	News and politics (*German*)	1877	3 00
	Sunday Visitor (*c*)	Sunday	News and politics	1879	2 00
	Arkansas Medical Journal	Monthly	Medicine	1880	3 00
	Arkansas Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00
RANDOLPH CO.—*Population:* 11,724.					
Pocahontas	Randolph Scalpel	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
SAINT FRANCIS CO.—*Population:* 8,389.					
Forest City	Forest City Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
SALINE CO.—*Population:* 8,953.					
Benton	Saline County Digest	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
SCOTT CO.—*Population:* 9,174.					
Waldron	Waldron Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00

a Suspended. *b* Edition of "Monroe County Sun". *c* Suspended January, 1880.

ARKANSAS—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
SEBASTIAN CO.—*Population:* 19,560.					
Fort Smith	Fort Smith Herald (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	1847	$1 50
	New Era	do	do	1863	1 25
	Wheeler's Independent	do	do	1872	1 25
	Fort Smith Elevator	do	do	1878	1 00
SHARP CO.—*Population:* 9,047.					
Evening Shade	Sharp County Record	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
UNION CO.—*Population:* 13,419.					
El Dorado	El Dorado Eagle	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
	Union County Times	do	do	1880	1 50
VAN BUREN CO.—*Population:* 9,565.					
Clinton	Clinton Banner	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
WASHINGTON CO.—*Population:* 23,844.					
Fayetteville	Fayetteville Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 50
	Arkansas Sentinel	do	do	1875	2 00
	Faithful Witness	do	Religious (*Disciples*)	1879	2 00
WHITE CO.—*Population:* 17,794.					
Beebe	Arkansas Watchman	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
Judsonia	Judsonia Advance	do	do	1877	1 50
Searcy	Searcy Record	do	do	1866	1 50
	Arkansas Beacon	do	do	1878	1 50
WOODRUFF CO.—*Population:* 8,646.					
Augusta	Woodruff County Vidette	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
YELL CO.—*Population:* 13,852.					
Dardanelle	Independent Arkansian	Weekly	News and politics	1875	2 00
	Western Immigrant	do	Miscellaneous	1877	1 50
	Western Methodist (*b*)	do	Religious (*Methodist*)		

CALIFORNIA.

ALAMEDA CO.—*Population:* 62,976.					
Alameda	Alameda Encinal	Weekly	News and politics	1869	$3 00
	Alameda Argus	do	do	1877	3 00
Berkeley	Berkeleyan	Semi-monthly	Collegiate	1875	1 50
	Berkeley Advocate	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
	Oestrus (*c*)	do	Collegiate	1877	1 75
	Berkeley Quarterly	Quarterly	Society	1879	2 00
Brooklyn	Brooklyn Vidette	Weekly	News and politics	1876	3 50
Hayward's	Hayward's Journal	do	do	1877	2 50
Livermore	Livermore Herald	do	do	1877	3 00
Newark	Newark Enterprise	do	do	1880	3 00
Oakland	Oakland Daily Times	Daily (*morning*)	do	1866	6 00
	Oakland Weekly Times	Weekly	do	1866	2 00
	Evening Tribune	Daily (*evening*)	do	1870	6 00
	Oakland Tribune	Weekly	do	1870	2 50
	Signs of the Times	do	Religious (*Adventist*)	1874	2 00
	Oakland and San Francisco Illustrated Mirror	do	Literary	1875	3 00
	Ladies' Home Journal	Monthly	Society	1877	1 00
	Herald of Truth	do	Religious (*Baptist*)	1880	50
	Dominion Press (*d*)	Weekly	News and politics		
Washington Corners	Alameda County Reporter	do	do	1875	3 00
West Oakland	West Oakland Press	do	do	1874	3 00
ALPINE CO.—*Population:* 539.					
Monitor	Monitor Argus	Weekly	News and politics	1879	4 00
AMADOR CO.—*Population:* 11,384.					
Ione City	Amador Times (*e*)	Weekly	News and politics	1877	3 00
Jackson	Amador Ledger	do	do	1854	3 00
	Amador Dispatch	do	do	1859	4 00
	Amador Sentinel	do	do	1879	3 00
BUTTE CO.—*Population:* 18,721.					
Bigg's	Bigg's Recorder	Weekly	News and politics	1874	4 00
Chico	Butte Record	do	do	1853	3 00
	Semi-Weekly Enterprise	Semi-weekly	do	1869	4 00
Oroville	Oroville Mercury	Weekly	do	1874	4 00
	Butte County Register	do	do	1877	4 00
CALAVERAS CO.—*Population:* 9,094.					
Angel's Camp	Mountain Echo	Weekly	News and politics	1879	3 50
Mokelumne Hill	Calaveras Chronicle	do	do	1851	3 00
San Andreas	Calaveras Citizen	do	do	1871	5 00
	Calaveras Advertiser	do	do	1879	3 50
COLUSA CO.—*Population:* 13,118.					
Colusa	Colusa Sun	Weekly	News and politics	1862	4 00
Willow	Willow Journal	do	do	1877	4 00
CONTRA COSTA CO.—*Population:* 12,525.					
Antioch	Antioch Ledger	Weekly	News and politics	1870	4 00
Martinez	Contra Costa Gazette	do	do	1858	3 00
	Contra Costa News	do	do	1874	3 00
DEL NORTE CO.—*Population:* 2,584.					
Crescent City	Courier (*f*)	Weekly	News and politics	1873	3 00
	Del Norte Record	do	do	1879	2 00
EL DORADO CO.—*Population:* 10,683.					
Georgetown	Georgetown Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 50
Placerville	Mountain Democrat	do	do	1853	2 50
	El Dorado County Republican	do	do	1871	2 50

a Suspended January, 1880.
b Suspended November, 1879.
c Suspended October 27, 1879.
d Suspended, 1880.
e Suspended May 15, 1880.
f Merged into "Record" February, 1881.

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
Fresno co.—*Population:* 9,478.					
Fresno	Fresno Expositor	Weekly	News and politics	1870	$3 00
	Fresno Republican	do	do	1876	2 50
Humboldt co.—*Population:* 15,512.					
Arcata	Arcata Leader	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
Eureka	Humboldt Times	Daily (*morning*)	do	1874	12 00
	Humboldt Times	Weekly	do	1854	3 50
	Evening Signal	Daily (*evening*)	do	1876	10 00
	West Coast Signal	Weekly	do	1871	3 00
	Democratic Standard	do	do	1875	2 50
	Evening Herald (*a*)	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	8 00
Ferndale	Ferndale Enterprise	Weekly	do	1877	3 00
Rohnerville	Eel River Echo	do	do	1878	1 00
Inyo co.—*Population:* 2,928.					
Independence	Inyo Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1870	5 00
Kern co.—*Population:* 5,601.					
Bakersfield	Courier and South Californian (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1866	3 00
	Kern County Gazette	do	do	1875	3 00
	Kern County Californian	do	do	1879	3 00
Lake co.—*Population:* 6,596.					
Lakeport	Lake County Bee	Weekly	News and politics	1872	3 00
	Lake Democrat	do	do	1875	3 00
Lower Lake	Lower Lake Bulletin	do	do	1869	3 50
Lassen co.—*Population:* 3,340.					
Susanville	Lassen Advocate	Weekly	News and politics	1865	3 50
	Mountain Review	do	do	1879	2 50
Los Angeles co.—*Population:* 33,381.					
Anaheim	Anaheim Gazette	Weekly	News and family reading	1870	2 50
Downey City	Downey Courier (*c*)	do	do	1875	3 00
	Downey Outlook (*d*)	do	do		
Los Angeles	Los Angeles Rescue	do	Temperance	1863	2 50
	Evening Express	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1870	10 00
	Weekly Express	Weekly	do	1870	3 00
	La Cronica	do	News and politics (*Spanish*)	1872	4 00
	Herald	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1873	10 00
	Herald	Weekly	do	1873	3 00
	Los Angeles Weekly Mirror	do	Temperance	1873	1 00
	Suedliche Californische Post	do	News and politics (*German*)	1874	5 00
	Los Angeles L'Union (*d*)	Semi-weekly	News and politics (*French*)	1876	5 00
	Daily Commercial	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1879	6 00
	Morning Journal (*a*)	do (*morning*)	do	1879	10 00
	Semi-Tropic California	Monthly	Agricultural	1879	1 50
	Los Angeles Outlook (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
	Los Angeles Southern Tidings (*e*)	do	do	1879	1 00
Santa Aña	Santa Aña Herald	do	do	1877	2 00
	Santa Aña Times (*f*)	do	do	1877	3 00
Marin co.—*Population:* 11,324.					
San Rafael	Marin County Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1861	3 00
	Marin County Tocsin	do	do	1879	3 00
Mariposa co.—*Population:* 4,339.					
Mariposa	Mariposa Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1854	4 00
Mendocino co.—*Population:* 12,800.					
Mendocino	Mendocino Beacon	Weekly	News and politics	1877	3 00
Ukiah	Ukiah Mendocino Democrat	do	do	1864	4 00
	Ukiah Democratic Dispatch	do	do	1869	3 00
	Ukiah City Press	do	do	1877	3 00
Merced co.—*Population:* 5,656.					
Merced	San Joaquin Valley Argus	Weekly	News and politics	1862	3 00
	Merced Express	do	do	1875	3 00
Modoc co.—*Population:* 4,399.					
Adin	Adin Hawkeye (*g*)	Weekly	News and politics	1878	4 00
Alturas	Modoc Independent	do	do	1874	4 00
Mono co.—*Population:* 7,499.					
Bodie	Bodie Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1863	5 00
	Standard-News (*h*)	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	10 00
	Standard-News	Weekly	do	1879	5 00
	Free Press	Daily (*morning*)	do	1879	10 00
Bridgeport	Bridgeport Union (*i*)	Weekly	do	1880	5 00
Monterey co.—*Population:* 11,302.					
Castroville	Castroville Argus	Weekly	News and politics	1869	3 00
Monterey	Monterey Californian	do	do	1872	2 50
Salinas	Monterey Democrat	do	do	1867	4 00
	Salinas City Index	do	do	1872	2 50
Napa co.—*Population:* 13,235.					
Calistoga	Independent Calistogian	Weekly	News and politics	1877	3 00
Napa City	Napa Reporter	do	do	1856	3 00
	Register	Daily (*evening*)	do	1872	6 00
	Register	Weekly	do	1863	3 00
	Napa Classic	Monthly	Collegiate	1874	1 00
	Gold Dollar (*j*)	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1879	3 00
	Gold Dollar	Weekly	do	1879	1 00
Saint Helena	Saint Helena Star	do	do	1874	3 00
Nevada co.—*Population:* 20,823.					
Grass Valley	Daily Union	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1864	10 00
	Foot Hill Tidings	Weekly	do	1874	3 00
Nevada City	Transcript	Daily (*morning*)	do	1860	6 00
North San Juan	North San Juan Times	Weekly	do	1873	4 00
	Independent (*e*)	do	do	1878	4 00
Truckee	Truckee Republican	Semi-weekly	do	1871	6 00

a Suspended.
b Suspended May, 1880.
c Suspended January, 1881.
d Suspended, 1880.
e Suspended April, 1880.
f Consolidated with "Santa Aña Herald" September, 1880.
g Removed to Alturas, Modoc county, November 28, 1880; suspended spring of 1881.
h "Standard" and "News" consolidated during census year.
i Edition of Bodie "Chronicle".
j Suspended June, 1880.

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
PLACER CO.—*Population:* 14,232.					
Auburn	Placer Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1852	$4 00
	Placer Argus	do	do	1872	3 00
Dutch Flat	Dutch Flat Forum	do	do	1875	4 00
Rocklin	Mountain Echo (*a*)	do	do		
PLUMAS CO.—*Population:* 6,180.					
Quincy	Plumas National	Weekly	News and politics	1866	4 00
SACRAMENTO CO.—*Population:* 34,390.					
Folsom	Folsom Telegraph	Weekly	News and politics	1856	2 00
Sacramento	Bee	Daily (*evening*)	do	1837	6 00
	Bee	Weekly	do	1837	2 00
	Record-Union	Daily (*morning*)	do	1851	10 00
	Record-Union	Semi-weekly	do	1869	2 00
	Sacramento Journal	do	News and politics (*German*)	1868	5 00
	Sacramento Valley Agriculturist (*a*)	Weekly	Agricultural	1873	2 50
	Sacramento Leader	Sunday	News and politics	1879	3 00
	Sacramento Sunday Times (*b*)	do	do		
	Sacramento Capitol Gazette (*b*)	Weekly	do		
	Advertiser	Daily (*evening*)	do	1880	3 65
	Advertiser	Sunday	do	1880	1 00
	Advertiser	Semi-weekly	do	1880	2 00
	Advertiser	Monthly	do	1880	1 50
	Democrat (*c*)	Daily (*morning*)	do		
	New Era (*d*)	Weekly	do		
SAN BENITO CO.—*Population:* 5,584.					
Hollister	San Benito Advance	Weekly	News and politics	1872	3 00
	Hollister Enterprise (*e*)	do	do	1873	3 00
	Pacific Coast	do	do	1874	3 00
	Hollister Telegraph (*f*)	do	do	1876	3 00
SAN BERNARDINO CO.—*Population:* 7,786.					
Colton	Colton Semi-Tropic	Weekly	News and politics	1876	3 00
Riverside	Press and Horticulturist	do	Agricultural	1878	2 50
San Bernardino	San Bernardino Valley Index	do	News and politics	1873	3 00
	San Bernardino Times	Daily (*evening*)	do	1875	10 00
	San Bernardino Times	Weekly	do	1875	3 00
SAN DIEGO CO.—*Population:* 8,618.					
San Diego	Union	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1868	10 00
	Union	Weekly	do	1868	3 00
	News	Daily (*morning*)	do	1870	10 00
	News	Weekly	do	1870	3 00
SAN FRANCISCO CO.—*Population:* 233,959.					
San Francisco	Alta California	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1849	8 00
	Alta California	Sunday	do	1849	2 75
	California Christian Advocate	Weekly	Religious (*Methodist*)	1851	2 70
	Pacific	do	Religious (*Congregational*)	1851	2 50
	California Demokrat	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1852	10 00
	California Demokrat	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1852	2 50
	Courrier de San Francisco	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*French*)	1852	24 00
	Courrier de San Francisco	Weekly	News and politics (*French*)	1852	10 00
	Courrier de San Francisco	Semi-monthly	News and politics (*French*)	1852	6 00
	Golden Era	Weekly	Literary	1852	3 00
	California Spirit of the Times	do	Sporting	1854	5 00
	Evening Bulletin	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1855	12 00
	Weekly Bulletin	Weekly	do	1855	2 50
	California Farmer	do	Agricultural	1855	4 00
	Morning Call	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1856	6 00
	Morning Call	Sunday	do	1856	1 25
	Pacific Methodist	Weekly	Religious (*Methodist*)	1856	3 00
	San Francisco News-Letter	do	News and politics	1856	5 00
	Monitor	do	Religious (*Catholic*)	1857	4 00
	Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal	Monthly	Medicine and surgery	1858	3 00
	Hebrew Observer	Weekly	Religious (*Jewish; Eng. and Germ.*)	1859	6 00
	La Voce del Popolo	do	News and politics (*Italian*)	1859	5 50
	Abend-Post	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1860	10 00
	Abend-Post	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1860	3 00
	Mining and Scientific Press	do	Science and mechanics	1860	4 00
	Pacific Appeal (*a*)	do	News and politics	1862	4 00
	Stock Report	Daily (*evening*)	Financial	1863	10 00
	Stock Report	Weekly	do	1863	5 00
	Hebrew	do	Religious (*Jewish; Eng. and Germ.*)	1863	5 00
	Elevator	do	News and politics	1864	4 00
	Chronicle	Daily (*morning*)	do	1865	6 70
	Chronicle	Sunday	do	1865	2 00
	Chronicle	Weekly	do	1865	2 00
	Examiner	Daily (*morning*)	do	1865	7 50
	Examiner	Sunday	do	1865	3 00
	San Francisco Guide	Tri-weekly	Commercial	1865	6 00
	New Age	Weekly	Secret society	1865	3 50
	Pacific Churchman	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Protestant Episcopal*)	1865	1 50
	La Voz del Nuevo Mundo	Semi-weekly	News and politics (*Spanish*)	1866	10 00
	Evangel	Weekly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1866	3 00
	Commercial Herald	do	Commerce	1867	9 00
	San Francisco Market Review (*g*)	do	do	1867	5 00
	Real Estate Circular	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1867	1 00
	Occident	Weekly	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1868	2 50
	La Sociedad	Semi-weekly	News and politics (*Spanish*)	1869	10 00
	Heald's College Journal	Monthly	Collegiate	1867	1 00
	Railroad Gazetteer	do	Railroads	1869	1 00
	California Journal	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1870	3 00
	Humorist	Sunday	Humor (*German*)	1870	5 00
	Pacific Rural Press (*h*)	Weekly	Agricultural	1870	3 00
	Thistleton's Illustrated Jolly Giant	do	Miscellaneous	1870	4 00
	Resources of California	Monthly	do	1870	2 00
	Evening Post	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1871	6 70
	San Francisco Post	Weekly	do	1871	2 00

a Suspended, 1880.
b Suspended.
c A campaign paper.
d Established and suspended in census year.
e Consolidated with "Telegraph", and both called "South Coast", January, 1881.
f Consolidated with "Pacific Coast".
g Printed at office of "Commercial Herald".
h Printed at office of "Mining and Scientific Press".

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
San Francisco co.—Continued.					
San Francisco—Continued	Coast Review	Monthly	Insurance	1871	$2 50
	San Francisco Western Lancet	do	Medicine and surgery	1871	2 00
	Wine Dealers' Gazette	do	Trade	1871	2 00
	Le Petit Journal	Weekly	News and politics (*French*)	1872	5 00
	San Francisco Tribune	do	News and politics	1872	1 50
	San Francisco Star	Monthly	General literature	1873	25
	Grocer and Country Merchant	Weekly	Trade	1874	2 50
	Jewish Progress	do	News and politics	1874	5 00
	Pacific Life	do	Sporting	1874	5 00
	El Tecolote	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*Spanish*)	1875	11 00
	Exchange	do (*noon*)	Finance and local news	1875	9 00
	Exchange	do (*evening*)	do	1875	9 00
	Exchange	Weekly	do	1875	4 00
	Pacific Board List	Daily (*noon*)	Lists of price of stocks	1875	30 00
	Pacific Board List	do (*evening*)	do	1875	30 00
	Commercial News and Shipping List	do (*morning*)	Commercial	1875	6 00
	Commercial News and Shipping List	Weekly	do	1875	3 00
	Breviate of Records	Daily (*morning*)	Law	1875	12 00
	California Patron	Weekly	Agricultural	1875	1 00
	Pacific Price Current	do	Commercial	1875	*a*2 00
	Freight Circular (*b*)	Monthly	do	1875	2 50
	Pacific Coast Wine and Liquor Herald (*b*)	do	Trade	1875	4 00
	Hotel Gazette	Daily (*evening*)	Miscellaneous	1876	5 00
	Chinese Newspaper	Weekly	Miscellaneous (*Chinese*)	1876	5 50
	Commercial Advocate	do	Commerce	1876	3 00
	La Scintilla Italiana	do	News and politics (*Italian*)	1876	4 00
	San Francisco Wasp	do	Humorous	1876	4 50
	California Horticultural and Floral Magazine (*b*).	Monthly	Agricultural	1876	2 50
	Law Journal	Daily (*morning*)	Law	1877	12 00
	Argonaut	Weekly	News and politics	1877	4 00
	Mission Mirror	do	do	1877	1 50
	Pacific Coast Law Journal	do	Law	1877	6 50
	Saturday Local	do	News and politics	1877	2 00
	Engineer of the Pacific	Monthly	Science and mechanics	1877	1 50
	Pacific School and Home Journal	do	Educational	1877	2 00
	San Francisco Footlight (*c*)	Weekly	Dramatic	1877	2 00
	City Argus	do	News and politics	1878	4 00
	Golden Gate	do	Miscellaneous	1878	1 00
	Hayes Valley Advertiser	do	News and politics	1878	1 00
	Oriental	do	Miscellaneous (*Chinese*)	1878	5 00
	Valkyrien	do	News and politics (*Danish*)	1878	2 25
	Pacific State Watchman	Semi-monthly	Secret society	1878	2 00
	Masonic Monthly	Monthly	do	1878	2 50
	Medico-Literary Journal	do	Medical	1878	3 00
	Pacific Coast Postal Index (*d*)	Quarterly	Miscellaneous	1878	1 00
	Pacific Land Journal	Monthly	do	1878	1 00
	Reporter	do	Temperance	1878	1 00
	Bond and Stock Herald	Weekly	Financial	1879	6 00
	California Freie Presse	do	News and politics (*German*)	1879	2 50
	California Independent (*e*)	do	News and politics	1879	3 00
	L'Elvezia	do	News and politics (*Italian*)	1879	5 50
	San Francisco Merchant	do	Commercial	1879	3 00
	Standard (*f*)	do	Society	1879	2 50
	Stilla-Hafs-Posten	do	News and politics (*Swedish*)	1879	2 00
	American Druid's Journal (*e*)	Monthly	Secret society	1879	1 50
	Avalanche (*e*)	do	Commercial	1879	3 00
	La Revista del Comercio (*e*)	do	Commercial (*Spanish*)	1879	2 50
	Olympian	do	Miscellaneous	1879	2 00
	Weekly Gossip and Matrimonial Advocate	do	do	1879	1 25
	San Francisco Public School Record	do	Educational	1879	1 00
	San Francisco Journal of Commerce (*g*)	Weekly	Commercial	1872	5 00
	Globe (*h*)	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1879	7 20
	San Francisco Traders' Directory	Tri-weekly	Commercial	1880	3 00
	Jewish Times	Weekly	News and family	1880	3 00
	Pacific Pilot	do	News and politics (*German*)	1880	2 50
	Alaska Appeal (*e*)	Semi-monthly	News and politics	1880	1 00
	Anglo-Spanish Merchant (*e*)	do	Commercial (*Spanish and English*)	1880	3 00
	California Architects' and Builders' Review	Monthly	Scientific and mechanics	1880	1 50
	Californian	do	General literature	1880	3 00
	Light for All	do	Religious (*Spiritualist*)	1880	1 00
	Morning Herald (*i*)	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics		
San Joaquin co.—*Population*: 24,349.					
Lodi	Lodi Valley Review	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 50
Stockton	Independent	Daily (*morning*)	do	1861	10 00
	Independent	Weekly	do	1856	3 00
	Evening Herald	Daily (*evening*)	do	1865	10 00
	Herald	Weekly	do	1865	3 00
	Stockton Banner	do	News and politics (*Germ. and Eng.*)	1877	3 00
	People's Advocate (*j*)	do	News and politics		
San Luis Obispo co.—*Population*: 9,142.					
San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1869	3 00
	Southern California Advocate (*k*)	do	do	1879	2 00
San Mateo co.—*Population*: 8,669.					
Redwood City	Times and Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1859	4 00
	San Mateo County Journal	do	do	1879	2 50
Santa Barbara co.—*Population*: 9,513.					
Guadalupe	Guadalupe Telegraph	Weekly	News and politics	1875	3 00
Lompoc	Lompoc Record	do	do	1875	3 00
Santa Barbara	Press	Daily (*evening*)	do	1868	8 00
	Press	Weekly	do	1868	3 00
	Santa Barbara Independent	Semi-weekly	do	1878	3 00
	Santa Barbara Advertiser (*l*)	Weekly	do		

a Per 100.
b Printed at office of "Commercial Herald".
c Issued daily as a programme, also monthly.
d Changed to monthly March, 1880.
e Suspended in 1880.
f Weekly from June 1, 1879, to October 31, 1879, and monthly from November 1, 1879, to April 30, 1880.
g Special edition of weekly published for Mexico, Central America, China, Japan, Australia, and Honolulu on steamer days.
h Suspended since census year.
i Suspended.
j Suspended September, 1879.
k Suspended June, 1880.
l Suspended June, 1879.

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
SANTA CLARA CO.—*Population:* 35,039.					
Gilroy	Gilroy Advocate	Weekly	News and politics	1868	$3 00
Santa Clara	Santa Clara Journal	do	do	1879	2 50
San José	Mercury	Daily (*morning*)	do	1871	6 00
	Mercury	Weekly	do	1854	2 50
	Herald	Daily (*evening*)	do	1866	6 00
	Herald	Weekly	do	1866	2 50
	San José Courier	do	News and politics (*German*)	1876	3 00
	San José Pioneer	do	News and politics	1877	2 50
	Morning Times	Daily (*morning*)	do	1879	6 00
	New Era (*a*)	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	5 00
SANTA CRUZ CO.—*Population:* 12,802.					
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1855	3 00
	Santa Cruz Courier and Local Item	do	do	1875	3 00
Watsonville	Watsonville Pajaronian	do	do	1868	3 00
	Watsonville Transcript	Semi-weekly	do	1876	3 00
	California Transcript	Weekly	do	1879	1 00
	Pajaro Valley Sun (*a*)	do	do	1879	2 50
SHASTA CO.—*Population:* 9,492.					
Millville	Shasta County Democrat (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1878	3 00
Redding	Redding Independent	do	do	1877	4 00
Shasta	Shasta Courier	do	do	1857	5 00
SIERRA CO.—*Population:* 6,623.					
Downieville	Mountain Messenger	Weekly	News and politics	1853	5 00
SISKIYOU CO.—*Population:* 8,610.					
Fort Jones	Scott Valley News	Weekly	News and politics	1878	3 00
Yreka	Yreka Union (*c*)	do	do	1852	5 00
	Semi-weekly Journal	Semi-weekly	do	1856	4 00
SOLANO CO.—*Population:* 18,475.					
Benicia	Benicia New Era	Weekly	News and politics	1877	3 50
Dixon	Dixon Tribune	do	do	1874	3 00
Suisun	Solano Republican	do	do	1854	3 00
Vallejo	Evening Chronicle	Daily (*evening*)	do	1867	6 00
	Vallejo Chronicle	Weekly	do	1867	2 50
	Solano Times	Daily (*morning*)	do	1875	6 00
	Solano Times (*d*)	Weekly	do	1875	2 00
	Evening News	Daily (*evening*)	do	1880	.....
SONOMA CO.—*Population:* 25,926.					
Cloverdale	Cloverdale Reveille	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
Healdsburg	Healdsburg River Flag	do	do	1868	3 00
	Healdsburg Enterprise	do	do	1876	3 00
Petaluma	Petaluma Argus	do	do	1855	3 00
	Petaluma Courier	do	do	1876	3 00
	Sonoma County Presse (*e*)	do	News and politics (*German*)	1878	3 00
Santa Rosa	Sonoma County Democrat	do	News and politics	1857	3 00
	Santa Rosa Republican	Daily (*evening*)	do	1880	6 00
	Santa Rosa Republican	Weekly	do	1880	3 00
	Santa Rosa Times (*f*)	do	do	.....	.....
	Santa Rosa News (*f*)	do	do	.....	.....
Sonoma	Sonoma Index	do	do	1879	3 00
STANISLAUS CO.—*Population:* 8,751.					
Modesto	Stanislaus County News	Weekly	News and politics	1868	4 00
	Modesto Herald	do	do	1874	4 00
SUTTER CO.—*Population:* 5,159.					
Yuba City	Sutter Banner	Weekly	News and politics	1867	3 00
	Yuba City Journal	do	do	1880	3 00
TEHAMA CO.—*Population:* 9,301.					
Red Bluff	People's Cause	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1860	5 00
	People's Cause	Weekly	do	1860	2 50
	Daily Evening Sentinel	Daily (*evening*)	do	1867	5 00
	Red Bluff Sentinel	Weekly	do	1867	4 00
Tehama	Tehama Tocsin	do	do	1875	4 00
TRINITY CO.—*Population:* 4,999.					
Weaverville	Trinity Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1856	5 00
TULARE CO.—*Population:* 11,281.					
Visalia	Visalia Delta	Weekly	News and politics	1859	2 00
	Tulare Times	do	do	1865	2 00
TUOLUMNE CO.—*Population:* 7,848.					
Sonora	Union Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1854	3 00
	Tuolumne Independent	do	do	1872	3 50
VENTURA CO.—*Population:* 5,073.					
San Buena Ventura	Ventura Signal	Weekly	News and politics	1871	3 00
	Ventura Free Press	do	do	1875	3 00
YOLO CO.—*Population:* 11,772.					
Woodland	Daily Democrat	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1877	6 00
	Yolo Democrat	Weekly	do	1867	3 00
	Yolo Mail	do	do	1868	3 00
	Woodland Standard (*g*)	do	do	1879	.....
	Woodland Republican	do	do	1880	2 00
YUBA CO.—*Population:* 11,284.					
Marysville	Daily Appeal	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1859	10 00
	Marysville Appeal	Weekly	do	1862	2 50
Wheatland	Bear River News	do	do	.....	2 00

a Suspended October, 1879.
b Removed to Redding in April, 1881.
c Suspended April, 1880.
d Suspended September 30, 1880.
e Suspended November 30, 1880.
f Suspended 1880.
g Merged into "The Mail", 1880.

COLORADO.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
ARAPAHOE CO.—*Population:* 38,644.					
Denver	Rocky Mountain News	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1859	$10 00
	Rocky Mountain News	Weekly	do	1859	2 00
	Rocky Mountain Herald	do	do	1860	3 00
	Tribune	Daily (*morning*)	do	1866	12 00
	Tribune	Weekly	do	1866	2 00
	Times	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1871	6 00
	Times	Weekly	do	1871	1 25
	Colorado Journal	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1872	8 00
	Colorado Journal	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1872	3 25
	Rocky Mountain Presbyterian	Monthly	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1872	1 00
	Colorado Farmer	Weekly	Agricultural	1873	2 00
	Colorado Bulletin (*a*)	Monthly	Advertising	1878	50
	Daily Mining Hotel Reporter	Daily (*evening*)	Mining and hotel news	1879	5 00
	Republican	do (*morning*)	News and politics	1879	8 00
	Republican	Weekly	do	1879	2 00
	Rocky Mountain Mining Review	do	Mining news	1879	3 00
	Colorado Post (*b*)	Semi-weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1879	2 00
	Gazette Advocate (*c*)	Weekly	Temperance	1879	.....
	Argus (*d*)	do	News and politics	1880	2 00
	Journal of Commerce (*d*)	do	Commercial	1879	.....
BENT CO.—*Population:* 1,654.					
West Las Animas	Las Animas Leader	Weekly	News and politics	1873	2 00
BOULDER CO.—*Population:* 9,723.					
Boulder	Boulder News and Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1869	2 00
	Colorado Banner	do	do	1875	2 00
	Boulder County Herald	do	do	1880	2 00
Longmont	Longmont Press	do	do	1871	2 00
	Longmont Ledger	do	do	1879	1 50
CHAFFEE CO.—*Population:* 6,512.					
Buena Vista	Chaffee County Times	Weekly	News and politics	1880	3 00
CLEAR CREEK CO.—*Population:* 7,823.					
Georgetown	Colorado Miner	Weekly	News and politics	1867	2 50
	Courier	do	do	1877	2 50
Idaho Springs	Iris	do	do	1879	2 00
CONEJOS CO.—*Population:* 5,605.					
Alamosa	Colorado Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1875	2 50
CUSTER CO.—*Population:* 8,080.					
Rosita	Sierra Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 50
Silver Cliff	Miner	Daily (*morning*)	do	1878	6 00
	Miner	Weekly	do	1878	2 00
	Prospector	Daily (*morning*)	do	1879	10 00
	Prospector	Weekly	do	1880	2 50
DOUGLAS CO.—*Population:* 2,486.					
Castle Rock	Castle Rock Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00
	Castle Rock Journal	do	do	1880	1 50
EL PASO CO.—*Population:* 7,949.					
Colorado Springs	Daily Gazette	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1878	10 00
	Weekly Gazette	Weekly	do	1872	2 00
	Colorado Mountaineer	Sunday	do	1872	1 50
	Congregational News	Monthly	Religious (*Congregational*)	1879	25
	Occident	do	Collegiate	1880	75
	Monument Journal (*e*)	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
	Mentor	do	do	1878	1 50
FREMONT CO.—*Population:* 4,735.					
Cañon City	Fremont County Record	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
GILPIN CO.—*Population:* 6,489.					
Black Hawk	Post	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 50
Central City	Register-Call	Daily (*evening*)	do	1862	9 00
	Register-Call	Weekly	do	1862	3 00
GUNNISON CO.—*Population:* 8,235.					
Gunnison	News	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
HINSDALE CO.—*Population:* 1,487.					
Lake City	Silver World	Weekly	News and politics	1875	3 00
JEFFERSON CO.—*Population:* 6,804.					
Golden	Colorado Transcript	Weekly	News and politics	1866	2 50
	Golden Globe	do	do	1873	2 00
LAKE CO.—*Population:* 23,563.					
Leadville	Chronicle	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1879	12 00
	Chronicle	Weekly	do	1879	3 00
	Herald	Daily (*morning*)	do	1879	12 00
	Herald	Weekly	do	1879	4 00
	Reveille (*f*)	Daily (*morning*)	do	1879	10 00
	Reveille	Weekly	do	1879	3 00
	Eclipse (*g*)	Daily (*morning*)	do	1879	10 00
	Eclipse	Weekly	do	1879	3 00
	Evening Times (*h*)	Daily (*evening*)	do	.....	.....
	Democrat	do (*morning*)	do	1880	12 00
	Democrat	Weekly	do	1880	4 00
LA PLATA CO.—*Population:* 1,110.					
Durango	South West	Weekly	News and politics	1879	3 00
LARIMER CO.—*Population:* 4,892.					
Fort Collins	Express	Weekly	News and politics	1873	2 00
	Courier	do	do	1878	2 00
	Temperance Gazette (*i*)	do	do	.....	.....

a Suspended about April, 1880.
b Suspended November, 1880.
c Suspended.
d Suspended November, 1880.
e Suspended June 24, 1880.
f Merged into "Herald".
g Suspended in September or October, 1879.
h Succeeded "Eclipse", and suspended shortly after.
i Consolidated with "Denver Advocate".

COLORADO—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
LAS ANIMAS CO.—*Population:* 8,903.					
Trinidad	Trinidad News	Weekly	News and politics	1878	$2 50
	Republican (*a*)	Daily (*morning*)	do	1880	12 00
	Republican	Weekly	do	1880	1 00
OURAY CO.—*Population:* 2,669.					
Ouray	Ouray Times	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
	Solid Muldoon	do	do	1879	2 50
Rico	Dolores News	do	do	1879	3 00
PARK CO.—*Population:* 3,970.					
Fairplay	Fairplay Flume	Weekly	News and politics	1879	3 00
PUEBLO CO.—*Population:* 7,617.					
Pueblo	Colorado Chieftain	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1868	10 00
	Colorado Chieftain	Weekly	do	1868	3 00
	Democrat	Daily (*evening*)	do	1877	10 00
	Democrat	Weekly	do	1877	2 50
	South Pueblo Banner	do	do	1879	2 50
RIO GRANDE CO.—*Population:* 1,944.					
Del Norte	San Juan Prospector	Weekly	News and politics	1874	3 00
SAGUACHE CO.—*Population:* 1,973.					
Saguache	Saguache Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1874	3 00
SAN JUAN CO.—*Population:* 1,087.					
Silverton	La Plata Miner	Weekly	News and politics	1875	3 00
SUMMIT CO.—*Population:* 5,459.					
Kokomo	Summit County Times	Weekly	News and politics	1879	3 00
WELD CO.—*Population:* 5,646.					
Evans	Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1871	2 00
Greeley	Greeley Tribune	do	do	1870	2 00
	Colorado Sun	do	do	1872	2 00

CONNECTICUT.

FAIRFIELD CO.—*Population:* 112,042.					
Bethel	Ledger	Weekly	News and politics	1874	$1 50
Bridgeport	Evening Farmer	Daily (*evening*)	do	1854	7 00
	Republican Farmer	Weekly	do	1790	2 00
	Standard	Daily (*evening*)	do	1854	7 00
	Republican Standard	Weekly	do	1840	2 00
	Leader	Semi-weekly	do	1872	2 00
	Zeitung (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1873	2 00
	Morning News	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1879	5 00
	Journal (*c*)	Weekly	do		
Danbury	News	do	do	1835	2 00
	Globe	do	do	1872	2 00
	Democrat	do	do	1877	2 00
	Republican	do	do	1879	1 50
Georgetown	Star (*c*)	do	do		
Greenwich	Observer	do	do	1877	1 50
New Canaan	Messenger	do	do	1876	1 50
Newtown	Bee	do	do	1877	1 50
	Chronicle	do	do	1880	1 50
Norwalk	Gazette	do	do	1800	2 00
	Hour	do	do	1871	1 00
	Democrat	do	do	1877	1 00
	Eagle (*d*)	do	do		
Ridgefield	Press	do	do	1873	1 25
South Norwalk	Sentinel	do	do	1870	2 00
	Citizen Leader (*e*)	do	do	1880	
	Old Well Local (*c*)	do	do		
Southport	Times	do	do	1878	1 00
Stamford	Advocate	do	do	1829	2 00
	Herald	do	do	1875	2 00
Westport	Advertiser (*f*)	do	do	1871	
	Westporter	do	do	1876	1 00
Wilton	Reporter (*g*)	do	do	1873	1 00
HARTFORD CO.—*Population:* 125,382.					
Bristol	Weekly Press	Weekly	News and politics	1871	2 00
Hartford	Courant	Daily (*morning*)	do	1764	8 00
	Courant	Weekly	do	1764	2 00
	Times	Daily (*evening*)	do	1841	8 00
	Times	Weekly	do	1817	1 50
	Christian Secretary	do	Religious (*Baptist*)	1822	2 00
	Religious Herald	do	Religious (*Congregational*)	1843	2 10
	American Journal of Education	Quarterly	Educational	1855	4 00
	Evening Post	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1858	8 00
	Connecticut Post	Weekly	do	1858	1 50
	Sunday Journal	Sunday	do	1867	2 50
	Trinity Tablet	Every three weeks	Collegiate	1869	2 00
	Poultry World	Monthly	Poultry	1872	1 25
	Globe	Sunday	News and politics	1876	2 00
	Connecticut Catholic	Weekly	Religious (*Catholic*)	1876	2 00
	Quarterly Journal of Inebriety	Quarterly	Medical and scientific	1876	2 00
	American Poultry Yard	Weekly	Poultry	1878	1 50
	Connecticut Farmer	do	Agricultural	1879	2 00
	New England Review	Monthly	Literary	1880	50
	Sunday Argus (*c*)	Sunday	News and politics	1879	
	Fanciers' Journal (*h*)	Monthly	Poultry	1873	1 50

a "Republican" succeeded the "News" May, 1880.
b Suspended January, 1881.
c Suspended.
d Suspended February, 1880.
e Suspended May 21, 1880.
f An edition of the "Norwalk Hour".
g An edition of the "Ridgefield Press".
h Suspended September, 1880.

CONNECTICUT—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
HARTFORD CO.—Continued.					
New Britain	Record	Weekly	News and politics	1865	$2 00
	Observer	do	do	1876	2 00
	Herald	do	do	1880	2 00
	Times	do	do	1880	2 00
Plainville	News (a)	do	do	1874	2 00
Southington	Weekly Phœnix	do	do	1873	2 00
Thompsonville	Press	do	do	1880	1 50
Windsor Locks	Journal	do	do	1880	1 50
LITCHFIELD CO.—*Population:* 52,044.					
Litchfield	Enquirer	Weekly	News and politics	1826	2 00
New Milford	Housatonic Ray	do	do	1872	2 00
	Gazette	do	do	1877	1 50
North Canaan	Connecticut Western News	do	do	1871	1 50
West Winsted	Winsted Herald	do	do	1853	2 00
Winsted	Winsted Press	do	do	1873	2 00
	Times and News	do	do	1875	1 50
Woodbury	Reporter	do	do	1877	1 00
Wolcottville	Register	do	do	1873	1 50
MIDDLESEX CO.—*Population:* 35,589.					
Essex	Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 25
Middletown	Sentinel and Witness	do	do	1823	1 50
	Constitution	do	do	1837	1 50
	State Temperance Journal	Monthly	Temperance	1866	35
	College Argus	Tri-monthly	Collegiate	1867	1 50
Moodus	Connecticut Valley Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 50
Saybrook (Deep River post-office)	New Era	do	do	1874	1 25
NEW HAVEN CO.—*Population:* 156,523.					
Ansonia	Naugatuck Valley Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1871	2 00
Birmingham	Derby Transcript	do	do	1867	2 00
Cheshire	Oracle	Monthly	Collegiate	1877	1 00
Meriden	Meriden Recorder	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1863	8 00
	Riggs' Meriden Literary Recorder	Weekly	do	1863	2 50
	Meriden Recorder	Semi-weekly	do	1863	3 00
New Haven	Republican	Daily (*evening*)	do	1868	8 00
	Republican	Weekly	do	1868	2 00
	Journal and Courier	Daily (*morning*)	do	1732	8 00
	Journal and Courier	Weekly	do	1766	2 00
	Register	Daily (*evening*)	do	1812	8 00
	Register	Sunday	do	1812	2 00
	Register	Weekly	do	1812	1 50
	American Journal of Science	Monthly	Scientific	1818	6 00
	Palladium	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1829	8 00
	Palladium	Weekly	do	1829	2 00
	Yale Literary Magazine	Monthly	Collegiate	1836	3 00
	New Englander	Every two months	Literary	1843	4 00
	Yale Courant	Semi-monthly	Collegiate	1864	1 50
	Reveille	Monthly	do	1865	75
	Connecticut Republikaner	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1879	6 50
	Connecticut Republikaner	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1867	2 00
	Loomis' Musical and Masonic Journal	Monthly	Music and secret society	1867	1 00
	Union	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1871	8 00
	Union	Sunday	do	1871	2 00
	Union	Weekly	do	1871	1 00
	Critic	Monthly	Collegiate	1872	75
	Yale Record	Semi-monthly	do	1872	1 50
	Hubbard's Printer-Advertiser	Monthly	Typographical	1875	50
	Connecticut Botschafter	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1876	1 60
	Yale News	Daily (*morning*)	Collegiate	1877	4 00
	New England Anzeiger	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1877	2 00
	Shore Line Times	do	News and politics	1877	1 00
	Hibernian Record	Monthly	Secret society	1878	60
	Sea World Fishing Gazette	Weekly	Fishery	1879	2 00
	Tablet (b)	Monthly	Collegiate	.....	.....
Naugatuck	Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 00
Seymour	Record	do	do	1871	1 00
Wallingford	Windermere Forum	do	do	1877	1 50
Waterbury	American	Daily (*evening*)	do	1866	6 00
	American	Weekly	do	1844	2 00
	Monitor	do	do	1869	1 50
NEW LONDON CO.—*Population:* 73,152.					
Mystic River	Mystic Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1859	2 00
	Mystic Press	do	do	1873	2 00
New London	Telegram	Daily (*evening*)	do	1873	8 00
	Connecticut Gazette	Weekly	do	1873	1 50
Norwich	Morning Bulletin	Daily (*morning*)	do	1757	8 00
	Weekly Bulletin	Weekly	do	1796	50
	Cooley's Weekly	do	do	1876	50
	Weekly Observer (c)	do	do	1879	50
	American Conflict (d)	do	Temperance	1879	.....
Stonington	Mirror	do	News and politics	1869	2 00
TOLLAND CO.—*Population:* 24,112.					
Rockville	Tolland County Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1867	1 50
	Tolland County Leader	do	do	1879	1 00
South Coventry	Coventry Local Register (e)	do	do	1868	1 50
Stafford Springs	Tolland County Press	do	do	1858	1 50
WINDHAM CO.—*Population:* 43,856.					
Danielsonville	Windham County Transcript	Weekly	News and politics	1854	2 00
	Sentinel	do	do	1870	1 50
	Eastern Knight (f)	Monthly	Secret society	1878	75
Putnam	Patriot	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
Willimantic	Journal	do	do	1848	1 50
	Chronicle	do	do	1879	1 50

a An edition of the "Bristol Press".
b Suspended.
c Suspended May 22, 1880.
d Suspended spring of 1880.
e An edition of "Stafford Springs Press".
f Suspended August 1, 1880.

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
Barnes co.—*Population:* 1,585.					
Valley City	Northern Pacific Times	Weekly	News and politics	1879	$2 00
Beadle co.—*Population:* 1,290.					
Huron	Beadle County Settler	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00
	Dakota Central	do	do	1880	2 00
Bonhomme co.—*Population:* 5,468.					
Scotland	Dakota Citizen	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
Springfield	Springfield Times	do	do	1871	2 00
Brookings co.—*Population:* 4,965.					
Brookings	Brookings County Press	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
	Sioux Valley Journal	do	do	1880	1 50
Burleigh co.—*Population:* 3,246.					
Bismarck	Bismarck Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 50
	Champion (*a*)	Daily (*morning*)	do		
	Bismarck Sun	Weekly	do	1880	2 50
Mandan	Criterion	do	do	1879	2 00
Cass co.—*Population:* 8,998.					
Fargo	Fargo Times	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 00
	Fargo Republican	do	do	1878	2 00
	Fargo Republican	Semi-weekly	do	1878	3 00
	Daily Argus	Daily (*morning*)	do	1879	10 00
	Argus	Weekly	do	1879	1 00
	Red River Posten	do	News and politics (*Norwegian*)	1879	2 00
Clay co.—*Population:* 5,001.					
Vermillion	Dakota Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1860	2 00
	Vermillion Standard	do	do	1876	2 00
Codington co.—*Population:* 2,156.					
Watertown	Dakota News	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
	Codington County Courier	do	do	1879	2 00
Deuel co.—*Population:* 2,302.					
Gary	Inter-State	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
Grand Forks co.—*Population:* 6,248.					
Grand Forks	Plaindealer	Weekly	News and politics	1875	2 00
	Grand Forks Herald	do	do	1879	2 00
Grant co.—*Population:* 3,010.					
Big Stone City	Grant County Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
Hanson co.—*Population:* 1,301.					
Alexandria	Alexandria Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00
Hutchinson co.—*Population:* 5,573.					
Meno	Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
Kingsbury co.—*Population:* 1,102.					
De Smet	Kingsbury County News	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
Lake co.—*Population:* 2,657.					
Herman	Lake County Leader	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
Madison	Sentinel	do	do	1879	2 00
Lawrence co.—*Population:* 13,248.					
Central City	Black Hills Herald	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1876	10 00
Deadwood	Daily Pioneer	Daily (*morning*)	do	1876	12 00
	Pioneer	Weekly	do	1876	5 00
	Black Hills Daily Times	Daily (*morning*)	do	1877	18 00
	Black Hills Times	Weekly	do	1877	4 00
	Evening Press	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	10 00
	Evening News (*b*)	do (*evening*)	do	1880	
Lead City	Western Enterprise	do (*evening*)	do	1879	12 00
Lincoln co.—*Population:* 5,896.					
Canton	Sioux Valley News	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
	Canton Advocate	do	do	1876	2 00
Eden	Eden Sun	do	do	1880	1 50
McCook co.—*Population:* 1,283.					
Bridgewater	Bridgewater Echo	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
Cameron	Cameron Pioneer (*c*)	do	do	1879	2 00
Salem	Salem Register	do	do	1879	1 50
	Pioneer	do	do	1879	1 50
Minnehaha co.—*Population:* 8,251.					
Dell Rapids	Dell Rapids Exponent	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
Sioux Falls	Dakota Pantagraph	do	do	1872	2 00
	Sioux Falls Independent	do	do	1873	2 00
	Sioux Falls Times	do	do	1878	2 00
	Scandinavian (*d*)	do	do	1880	
Moody co.—*Population:* 3,915.					
Egan	Egan Express	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00
Flandreau	Moody County Enterprise	do	do	1878	2 00
Pembina co.—*Population:* 4,862.					
Pembina	Pembina Pioneer	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
Pennington co.—*Population:* 2,244.					
Rapid City	Black Hills Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1878	4 00
Rochford	Rochford Central (*e*)	do	do	1878	4 00
	Black Hills Miner	do	do	1880	4 00
Richland co.—*Population:* 3,597.					
Wahpeton	Richland County Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
Stutsman co.—*Population:* 1,007.					
Jamestown	Jamestown Alert	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00

a Suspended in January, 1880. *b* Suspended November, 1880. *c* Suspended August, 1880; removed to Salem. *d* Suspended August, 1880. *e* Suspended.

DAKOTA TERRITORY—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
TRAILL CO.—*Population:* 4,123.					
Caledonia	Traill County Argus (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	$2 00
TURNER CO.—*Population:* 5,320.					
Marion	Marion Gazette (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Parker	New Era	do	do	1878	1 50
UNION CO.—*Population:* 6,813.					
Elk Point	Union County Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1871	2 00
	Elk Point Tribune	do	do	1880	1 50
YANKTON CO.—*Population:* 8,390.					
Yankton	Daily Press and Dakotian	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1875	10 00
	Press and Dakotian	Weekly	do	1861	2 00
	Dakota Herald	do	do	1872	2 00
	Dakota Freie Presse	do	News and politics (*German*)	1874	2 00

DELAWARE.

KENT CO.—*Population:* 32,874.					
Dover	Delawarean	Weekly	News and politics	1859	$2 00
	State Sentinel	do	do	1874	2 00
Milford	News and Advertiser	do	do	1857	1 00
	Chronicle	do	do	1878	1 00
Smyrna	Times	do	do	1854	2 00
NEW CASTLE CO.—*Population:* 77,716.					
Middletown	Transcript	Weekly	News and politics	1868	2 00
Newark	Ledger	do	do	1877	1 50
New Castle	Enquirer (*c*)	do	do	1879	1 50
Wilmington	Gazette	Daily (*evening*)	do	1872	3 00
	Gazette	Weekly	do	1784	2 00
	Every Evening	Daily (*evening*)	do	1871	5 00
	Delaware State Journal	Weekly	do	1831	1 00
	Republican	Daily (*evening*)	do	1836	3 00
	Republican	Weekly	do	1836	2 00
	Daily Herald (*d*)	Daily (*morning*)	do		
	Delaware Pionier	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1869	2 50
	Rugby Monthly	Monthly	Collegiate	1874	25
	Conference Worker	Weekly	Religious (*Methodist*)	1875	1 00
	Argus	do	News and politics	1878	1 50
	Sunday Dispatch (*e*)	Sunday	do	1879	1 50
	Advertiser (*f*)	Weekly	do	1879	50
	News	Daily (*morning*)	do	1880	3 00
SUSSEX CO.—*Population:* 36,018.					
Georgetown	Sussex Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1867	2 00
	Delaware Inquirer	do	do	1879	1 00
Lewes	Breakwater Light	do	do	1871	1 00
Seaford	Sussex County Index	do	do	1877	1 50

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA.—*Population:* 177,624.					
Georgetown	College Journal	Monthly	Collegiate	1872	$1 00
Washington	African Repository	do	Interests of the colored man	1825	1 00
	American Annals of Deaf and Dumb	Quarterly	Educational	1847	2 00
	Evening Star	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1852	6 00
	Star	Weekly	do	1852	2 00
	National Republican	Daily (*morning*)	do	1860	6 00
	Forney's Sunday Chronicle	Sunday	do	1861	2 50
	Sunday Herald	do	do	1865	2 50
	Gazette	do	do	1865	2 00
	Evening Critic	Daily (*evening*)	do	1868	3 00
	Post-Office Gazette	Monthly	Post-Office Department	1870	1 00
	Capital	Sunday	News and literature	1871	2 00
	Official Gazette	Weekly	Patent Office	1872	5 00
	Washington Sentinel	do	News and politics	1873	3 00
	Washington Journal	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1873	7 00
	Washington Journal	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1873	2 00
	United States Record and Gazette	Monthly	Law	1873	85
	Washington Law Reporter	Weekly	do	1874	3 00
	Sovereign Bulletin	Monthly	Industry	1874	50
	Copp's Landowner	do	Real estate	1874	2 00
	Alpha	do	Medical science	1875	1 00
	Der Volks-Tribun	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1875	2 00
	People's Advocate	do	News and politics	1876	1 50
	National Weekly	do	Literary	1876	1 50
	Washington World and Citizen Soldier	do	Interests of soldiers and sailors	1876	1 00
	Washington Post	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1877	8 00
	Washington Post	Sunday	do	1877	2 00
	Washington Commercial	Weekly	do	1877	2 00
	Republic	do	do	1877	2 50
	Boyce's Saturday Anvil	do	Temperance	1877	1 00
	National Tribune	Monthly	Soldiers' and sailors' interests	1877	50
	Council Fire	do	Indian interests	1878	1 00
	National View	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
	Departmental Review	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1879	1 00
	Knights of Pythias Magazine	do	Secret society	1879	1 00
	Soldier's True Friend	do	Soldiers' interests	1879	50
	Scientific Record	do	Science	1879	25
	Vedette	do	Political and historical	1879	1 00
	Truth	Weekly	Literary	1879	1 75
	Army and Navy Register	do	Army and navy	1879	3 00
	Mechanics' Advocate	Monthly	Secret society	1880	70
	National Free Press (*g*)	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00
	East Washington Press	do	do	1880	1 00
	Market Gazette (*h*)	do	Trade		

a Removed to Comstock and called "Northern Signal".
b Suspended October, 1880.
c Suspended February 1, 1881.
d Suspended February 23, 1880.
e Suspended in November, 1880.
f Suspended March 9, 1880.
g Suspended July, 1880.
h Suspended January, 1880.

FLORIDA.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
ALACHUA CO.—*Population:* 16,462.					
Gainesville	Gainesville Sun and Bee	Weekly	News and politics	1870	$2 00
	Gainesville Times (*a*)	do	do		
BRADFORD CO.—*Population:* 6,112.					
Starke	Florida Telegraph	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
COLUMBIA CO.—*Population:* 9,589.					
Lake City	Lake City Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1875	2 00
	Savannah Florida Drummer	do	Commercial	1879	50
DUVAL CO.—*Population:* 19,431.					
Jacksonville	Florida Union	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1870	10 00
	Florida Union	Weekly	do	1865	2 00
	Sun and Press (*b*)	Daily (*morning*)	do	1876	8 00
	Sun and Press	Weekly	do	1876	2 00
	Florida Dispatch	do	Agriculture, etc	1876	50
	Telephone (*c*)	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1878	4 00
	Telephone	Weekly	do	1878	1 00
ESCAMBIA CO.—*Population:* 12,156.					
Pensacola	Pensacola Gazette	Semi-weekly	News and politics	1874	4 00
	Pensacola Advance	do	do	1878	4 00
GADSDEN CO.—*Population:* 12,169.					
Quincy	Quincy Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
	Quincy Star	do	do	1879	1 50
HAMILTON CO.—*Population:* 6,790.					
Jasper	Hamilton County Times	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
HILLSBOROUGH CO.—*Population:* 5,814.					
Tampa	Tampa Guardian	Weekly	News and politics	1875	2 00
	Sunland Tribune	do	do	1878	2 00
JACKSON CO.—*Population:* 14,372.					
Marianna	Marianna Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1865	2 00
JEFFERSON CO.—*Population:* 16,065.					
Monticello	Weekly Constitution	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 00
LEON CO.—*Population:* 19,662.					
Tallahassee	Weekly Floridian	Weekly	News and politics	1828	2 00
	Florida Patriot	do	do	1876	2 00
	Florida Immigrant (*d*)	do	do		
LEVY CO.—*Population:* 5,767.					
Cedar Keys	Florida State Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1875	2 00
MADISON CO.—*Population:* 14,798.					
Madison	Madison Recorder	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
	Sun (*d*)	do	do		
MARION CO.—*Population:* 13,046.					
Ocala	East Florida Banner	Weekly	News and politics	1866	2 00
	Republican	do	do	1880	1 50
MONROE CO.—*Population:* 10,940.					
Key West	Key West Dispatch (*e*)	Weekly	News and politics	1867	3 00
	Key of the Gulf	do	do	1874	3 00
NASSAU CO.—*Population:* 6,635.					
Fernandina	Fernandina Express	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
	Florida Mirror	do	do	1878	2 00
ORANGE CO.—*Population:* 6,618.					
Apopka	South Florida Citizen	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
	Florida Pioneer (*d*)	do	do		
Hawkinsville	Pen and Press (*f*)	do	Literary	1880	
Orlando	Orange County Reporter	do	News and politics	1878	2 00
Sandford	South Florida Journal	do	do	1874	2 00
PUTNAM CO.—*Population:* 6,261.					
Palatka	Eastern Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1869	2 50
SAINT JOHN'S CO.—*Population:* 4,535.					
Saint Augustine	Florida Press	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
SANTA ROSA CO.—*Population:* 6,645.					
Milton	Milton Standard	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
SUMTER CO.—*Population:* 4,686.					
Leesburg	Sumter County Advance	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
SUWANNEE CO.—*Population:* 7,161.					
Live Oak	Florida Bulletin	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
VOLUSIA CO.—*Population:* 3,294.					
De Land	Florida Agriculturist	Weekly	Agricultural	1874	2 00
Orange	Volusia County News	do	News and politics	1879	1 00

GEORGIA.

APPLING CO.—*Population:* 5,276.					
Baxley	Gazette (*g*)	Weekly	News and politics	1878	$1 25
BALDWIN CO.—*Population:* 13,806.					
Milledgeville	Union and Recorder	Weekly	News and politics	1819	2 00

a Consolidated with "Sun and Bee".
b Suspended January 4, 1881, and merged into "Florida Union".
c Suspended December 9, 1880; merged into the "Florida Union".
d Suspended.
e Suspended May, 1880.
f Suspended; succeeded by the "Waverly", a quarterly literary journal.
g Suspended September, 1880.

GEORGIA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
Bartow co.—*Population:* 18,690.					
Cartersville	Express	Weekly	News and politics	1857	$1 50
	Free Press	do	do	1878	2 00
Berrien co.—*Population:* 6,619.					
Allapaha	Berrien County News	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 50
Bibb co.—*Population:* 27,147.					
Macon	Telegraph and Messenger	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1826	10 00
	Telegraph and Messenger	Weekly	do	1826	2 00
	Wesleyan Christian Advocate	do	Religious (*M. E. Church South*)	1837	2 50
	Kind Words	do	Religious (*Baptist Sunday School*)	1863	1 00
	Kind Words	Monthly	do	1863	50
	Kind Words	Semi-monthly	do	1863	75
	Herald	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1880	6 00
	Herald	Weekly	do	1872	2 00
	Baptist Gem	do	Religious (*Baptist Sunday School*)	1879	50
Brooks co.—*Population:* 11,727.					
Quitman	Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1873	2 00
	Free Press	do	do	1877	1 00
	Star (*a*)	do	do	1879	1 50
Burke co.—*Population:* 27,128.					
Waynesboro'	Expositor (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
	Burke County Herald	do	do	1878	2 00
Butts co.—*Population:* 8,311.					
Indian Springs	Middle Georgia Argus	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
Calhoun co.—*Population:* 7,024.					
Arlington	Advance	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
Campbell co.—*Population:* 9,970.					
Fairburn	Star (*c*)	Weekly	News and politics		
Carroll co.—*Population:* 16,901.					
Carrollton	Carroll County Times	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 50
Catoosa co.—*Population:* 4,739.					
Ringgold	Catoosa Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
Chatham co.—*Population:* 45,023.					
Savannah	Savannah News	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1850	10 00
	Savannah News	do (*evening*)	do	1850	10 00
	Savannah News	Weekly	do	1850	2 00
	Savannah News	Tri-weekly	do	1850	6 00
	Abend-Zeitung	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1871	3 50
	Southern Musical Journal	Monthly	Musical	1871	1 25
	Sunday Morning Telegram	Sunday	News and politics	1875	2 00
	Daily Recorder	Daily (*evening*)	do	1877	5 00
	Penny Local	Weekly	do	1877	60
	Southern Farmers' Monthly	Monthly	Agricultural	1878	2 00
Chattooga co.—*Population:* 10,021.					
Summerville	Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 75
Cherokee co.—*Population:* 14,325.					
Canton	Georgia Advocate (*d*)	Weekly	News and politics	1875	
	Cherokee Advance	do	do	1880	1 00
Clarke co.—*Population:* 11,702.					
Athens	Daily Banner	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1879	6 00
	Southern Banner	Weekly	do	1815	1 50
	Southern Watchman	do	do	1854	2 00
	Weekly Chronicle	do	do	1878	1 00
Clay co.—*Population:* 6,650.					
Fort Gaines	Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Clayton co.—*Population:* 8,027.					
Jonesboro'	News	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
Clinch co.—*Population:* 4,138.					
Du Pont	Okefenokean (*e*)	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
Cobb co.—*Population:* 20,748.					
Marietta	Marietta Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1866	1 50
Coffee co.—*Population:* 5,070.					
Pierson	Coffee County Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 25
Columbia co.—*Population:* 10,465.					
Harlem	Columbian (*f*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
Coweta co.—*Population:* 21,109.					
Newnan	Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1865	2 00
	Farm and Home	do	do	1877	2 00
	Leader (*g*)	do	do	1879	1 50
Dade co.—*Population:* 4,702.					
Rising Fawn	Dade County Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
Dawson co.—*Population:* 5,837.					
Dawsonville	Mountain Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
Decatur co.—*Population:* 19,072.					
Bainbridge	Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1871	2 00
De Kalb co.—*Population:* 14,497.					
Decatur	De Kalb News	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50

a Suspended June, 1879.
b Consolidated with "Herald" in 1880.
c Suspended November, 1879.
d Removed to Atlanta, January, 1880; there suspended in October, 1880.
e Suspended since census year.
f Suspended February, 1880.
g Suspended September. 1880.

GEORGIA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
Dodge co.—*Population:* 5,358.					
Eastman	Eastman Times	Weekly	News and politics	1872	$2 00
Dougherty co.—*Population:* 12,622.					
Albany	News and Advertiser	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1880	5 00
	News and Advertiser	Weekly	do	1835	2 00
	Albany News (*a*)	do	do	1845	2 00
Douglas co.—*Population:* 6,934.					
Douglasville	Weekly Star	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 25
Early co.—*Population:* 7,611.					
Blakely	Early County News	Weekly	News and politics	1859	2 00
Elbert co.—*Population:* 12,957.					
Elberton	Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1859	2 00
	Elberton News	do	do	1880	2 00
Emanuel co.—*Population:* 9,759.					
Swainsboro'	Swainsboro' Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
Floyd co.—*Population:* 24,418.					
Cave Spring	Congregational Methodist	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Congregational Methodist*)	1877	2 00
Rome	Rome Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1843	1 50
	Rome Courier	Tri-weekly	do	1843	4 00
	Daily Bulletin	Daily (*morning*)	do	1870	6 00
	Daily Bulletin	Weekly	do	1870	2 00
	Tribune	Daily (*morning*)	do	1876	6 00
	Tribune	Weekly	do	1876	1 50
	Sunday Visitor (*b*)	Sunday	do		
Forsyth co.—*Population:* 10,559.					
Cumming	Clarion	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 00
	Baptist Banner (*c*)	do	Religious (*Baptist*)	1878	
Franklin co.—*Population:* 11,453.					
Carnesville	Franklin County Register	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 50
Fulton co.—*Population:* 49,137.					
Atlanta	Christian Index and Southern Baptist	Weekly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1819	2 60
	Southern Cultivator	Monthly	Agricultural	1842	1 50
	Constitution	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1868	10 00
	Constitution	Weekly	do	1868	1 50
	Methodist Advocate	do	Religious (*Methodist Episcopal*)	1869	2 00
	Southern Medical Record	Monthly	Medical	1870	2 00
	Dixie Farmer (*d*)	Weekly	Agricultural	1872	1 50
	Sunny South	do	Literary	1874	2 50
	Atlanta Republican	do	News and politics	1874	2 00
	Post-Appeal	Daily (*evening*), except Saturday, and Sunday a. m.	do	1876	6 00
	Post-Appeal	Semi-weekly	do	1876	1 50
	Southern Enterprise	Monthly	Agricultural	1876	1 50
	Sunday Gazette	Sunday	News and politics	1877	2 00
	Boys and Girls of the South	Semi-monthly	Literary	1877	1 00
	Acanthus	Monthly	Juvenile	1877	75
	Georgia Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1877	50
	Southern Templar	Monthly	Temperance	1877	50
	New Medicines (*e*)	do	Medical	1878	1 00
	Georgia Eclectic Medical Journal	do	do	1879	2 00
	Atlanta Globe	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
	Sunday Phonograph	Sunday	do	1879	2 00
	Atlanta Universalist	Weekly	Religious (*Universalist*)	1879	2 00
Gilmer co.—*Population:* 8,386.					
Ellijay	Ellijay Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 50
Glynn co.—*Population:* 6,497.					
Brunswick	Brunswick Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1875	2 00
	Brunswick Seaport Appeal	do	do	1879	2 00
Gordon co.—*Population:* 11,171.					
Calhoun	Calhoun Times	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
Greene co.—*Population:* 17,547.					
Greensboro'	Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1866	2 00
	Georgia Home Journal	do	do	1872	2 00
Gwinnett co.—*Population:* 19,531.					
Lawrenceville	Gwinnett Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 50
Habersham co.—*Population:* 8,718.					
Toccoa City	Toccoa News	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
Hall co.—*Population:* 15,298.					
Belton	North Georgian	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 00
Gainesville	Eagle	do	do	1867	2 00
	The Southron	do	do	1875	2 00
	North Georgia Argus (*f*)	do	do		
Hancock co.—*Population:* 16,989.					
Sparta	Times and Planter	Weekly	News and politics	1864	1 50
	The Ishmaelite	do	do	1879	2 00
Harris co.—*Population:* 15,758.					
Hamilton	Hamilton Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 00
Hart co.—*Population:* 9,094.					
Hartwell	Sun	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
Heard co.—*Population:* 8,769.					
Franklin	Franklin News	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 00

a Consolidated with "Advertiser" during census year.
b Suspended March, 1880.
c Suspended November, 1880.
d Printed also at Montgomery, Ala., and Nashville, Tenn.
e Suspended.
f Suspended February, 1880.

GEORGIA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
HENRY CO.—*Population:* 14,193.					
Hampton	Henry County Weekly	Weekly	News and politics	1876	$1 50
HOUSTON CO.—*Population:* 22,414.					
Fort Valley	Fort Valley Mirror	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
	Sunday Advertiser (*a*)	Sunday	do	1879	1 50
Perry	Home Journal	Weekly	do	1870	2 00
JACKSON CO.—*Population:* 16,297.					
Harmony Grove	Northeastern Progress (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics		
Jefferson	Forest News	do	do	1875	1 50
JEFFERSON CO.—*Population:* 15,671.					
Louisville	News and Farmer	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
	Louisville Courier	do	do	1877	1 50
Stellaville	Medium (*c*)	do	do		
LAURENS CO.—*Population:* 10,053.					
Dublin	Dublin Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
	Dublin Post	do	do	1878	1 50
LIBERTY CO.—*Population:* 10,649.					
Hinesville	Hinesville Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 10
LOWNDES CO.—*Population:* 11,049.					
Valdosta	Times	Weekly	News and politics	1867	2 00
LUMPKIN CO.—*Population:* 6,526.					
Dahlonega	Mountain Signal	Weekly	News and politics	1845	1 50
MCDUFFIE CO.—*Population:* 9,449.					
Thomson	McDuffie Weekly Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 00
MCINTOSH CO.—*Population:* 6,241.					
Darien	Timber Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 50
MACON CO.—*Population:* 11,675.					
Montezuma	Weekly	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
MADISON CO.—*Population:* 7,978.					
Danielsville	Madison Yeoman	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
MARION CO.—*Population:* 8,598.					
Buena Vista	Buena Vista Argus	Weekly	News and politics	1875	2 00
MERIWETHER CO.—*Population:* 17,651.					
Greenville	Meriwether County Vindicator	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
MITCHELL CO.—*Population:* 9,392.					
Camilla	Dispatch	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00
MONROE CO.—*Population:* 18,808.					
Forsyth	Monroe Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1855	2 00
MORGAN CO.—*Population:* 14,032.					
Madison	Madisonian	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
MURRAY CO.—*Population:* 8,269.					
Spring Place	North Georgia Times	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 00
MUSCOGEE CO.—*Population:* 19,322.					
Columbus	Enquirer-Sun	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1828	7 00
	Enquirer-Sun	Sunday	do	1828	1 00
	Enquirer-Sun	Weekly	do	1828	1 10
	Times	Daily (*morning*)	do	1875	7 00
	Times	Weekly	do	1875	1 10
	Times	Semi-weekly	do	1875	1 50
NEWTON CO.—*Population:* 13,623.					
Covington	Georgia Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1865	2 00
	Covington Star	do	do	1874	1 50
OCONEE CO.—*Population:* 6,351.					
Watkinsville	Watkinsville Advance	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 00
OGLETHORPE CO.—*Population:* 15,400.					
Lexington	Oglethorpe Echo	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 00
PIERCE CO.—*Population:* 4,538.					
Blackshear	Blackshear News	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
PIKE CO.—*Population:* 15,849.					
Barnesville	Barnesville Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1868	2 00
POLK CO.—*Population:* 11,952.					
Cedartown	Cedartown Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
PULASKI CO.—*Population:* 14,058.					
Cochran	Cochran Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
Hawkinsville	Hawkinsville Dispatch	do	do	1866	2 00
PUTNAM CO.—*Population:* 14,539.					
Eatonton	Eatonton Messenger	Weekly	News and politics	1867	1 50

a Merged into "Mirror" July, 1880. *b* Suspended January, 1880. *c* Suspended December, 1879.

GEORGIA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
RANDOLPH CO.—*Population:* 13,341.					
Cuthbert	Cuthbert Appeal	Weekly	News and politics	1866	$2 00
	Journal of Progress	do	do	1880	1 50
	True Southron (*a*)	do	do	1874	1 00
RICHMOND CO.—*Population:* 34,665.					
Augusta	Chronicle and Constitutionalist	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1785	10 00
	Chronicle and Constitutionalist	Weekly	do	1785	2 00
	Chronicle and Constitutionalist	Tri-weekly	do	1785	5 00
	Evening News	Daily (*evening*)	do	1877	5 00
	Weekly News	Weekly	do	1877	1 50
ROCKDALE CO.—*Population:* 6,838.					
Conyers	Conyers Examiner	Weekly	News and politics	1865	1 50
	Conyers Weekly	do	do	1878	1 25
Rockdale	Register (*b*)	do	do		
SCREVEN CO.—*Population:* 12,786.					
Sylvania	Sylvania Telephone	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
SPALDING CO.—*Population:* 12,585.					
Griffin	News	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1871	5 00
	News	Weekly	do	1871	1 50
	Griffin Sun	Sunday	do	1877	1 50
STEWART CO.—*Population:* 13,998.					
Lumpkin	Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 50
SUMTER CO.—*Population:* 18,239.					
Americus	Sumter Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1854	2 00
	Sumter Republican	Semi-weekly	do	1854	5 00
	Americus Recorder	Weekly	do	1879	2 00
	Americus Recorder	Tri-weekly	do	1879	4 00
TALBOT CO.—*Population:* 14,115.					
Talbotton	Talbotton Standard	Weekly	News and politics	1859	1 25
	Georgia Register	do	do	1877	1 00
TALIAFERRO CO.—*Population:* 7,034.					
Crawfordsville	Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
TATTNALL CO.—*Population:* 6,988.					
Reidsville	Reidsville Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 50
TAYLOR CO.—*Population:* 8,597.					
Butler	Butler Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
	Gospel Messenger	Monthly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1878	1 00
TELFAIR CO.—*Population:* 4,828.					
McVille	South Georgian	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
TERRELL CO.—*Population:* 10,451.					
Dawson	Dawson Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1866	2 00
THOMAS CO.—*Population:* 20,597.					
Thomasville	Southern Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1854	2 00
	Thomasville Times	do	do	1873	2 00
	Thomasville Post	do	do	1879	
TROUP CO.—*Population:* 20,565.					
La Grange	La Grange Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1844	2 00
West Point	State Line Press	do	do	1874	2 00
UPSON CO.—*Population:* 12,400.					
Thomaston	Middle Georgia Times	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
WALKER CO.—*Population:* 11,056.					
La Fayette	Walker County Messenger	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
WALTON CO.—*Population:* 15,622.					
Monroe	Walton County Vidette	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
WARREN CO.—*Population:* 10,885.					
Warrenton	Warrenton Clipper	Weekly	News and politics	1865	1 50
	Our Country	do	do	1879	1 00
WASHINGTON CO.—*Population:* 21,964.					
Sandersville	Herald and Georgian	Weekly	News and politics	1841	2 00
	Mercury	do	do	1880	1 50
WAYNE CO.—*Population:* 5,980.					
Jessup	Jessup Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
WHITE CO.—*Population:* 5,341.					
Cleveland	Cleveland Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 00
WHITFIELD CO.—*Population:* 11,900.					
Dalton	North Georgia Citizen	Weekly	News and politics	1850	2 00
	Independent Head Light	do	do	1878	1 00
	Enterprise (*c*)	do	do		
WILKES CO.—*Population:* 15,985.					
Washington	Washington Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1865	1 50
WILKINSON CO.—*Population:* 12,061.					
Irwinton	Southerner and Appeal	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 50

a Suspended. *b* Consolidated with "Conyers Weekly". *c* Merged in the "Head Light", 1880.

IDAHO TERRITORY.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
Ada co.—*Population:* 4,674.					
Boisé City	Boisé City Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1879	$5 00
	Idaho Statesman	do	do	1864	5 00
	Idaho Statesman	Tri-weekly	do	1864	10 00
	Idaho Democrat (*a*)	Semi-weekly	do	1877	5 00
Boisé co.—*Population:* 3,214.					
Idaho City	Idaho World	Semi-weekly	News and politics	1875	6 50
	Idaho World	Weekly	do	1863	4 00
Lemhi co.—*Population:* 2,230.					
Bonanza City	Yankee Fork Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1879	7 00
Nez Percé co.—*Population:* 3,965.					
Lewiston	Lewiston Teller	Weekly	News and politics	1876	3 00
Oneida co.—*Population:* 6,964.					
Oxford	Idaho Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1879	4 00
Owyhee co.—*Population:* 1,426.					
Silver City	Idaho Avalanche	Weekly	News and politics	1864	5 00

ILLINOIS.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
Adams co.—*Population:* 59,135.					
Camp Point	Camp Point Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1873	$1 50
Clayton	Clayton Enterprise	do	do	1879	1 25
Mendon	Mendon Dispatch	do	do	1878	1 25
Quincy	Herald	Daily (*morning*)	do	1834	8 00
	Herald	Weekly	do	1834	1 50
	Herald	Tri-weekly	do	1834	4 00
	Whig	Daily (*evening*)	do	1838	10 00
	Whig	Weekly	do	1838	1 25
	Germania	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1860	8 00
	Germania	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1860	2 50
	Erz-Druide	Monthly	Secret society (*German*)	1866	2 00
	Western Agriculturist	do	Agricultural	1868	1 10
	Commercial Review	Weekly	Commerce and trade	1872	1 00
	News	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1877	6 00
	Modern Argo	Weekly	do	1878	2 00
	Greenback Post	do	do	1879	1 00
	Quincy Enterprise	do	do	1879	1 00
	Manufacturers' Exchange	Monthly	Commerce and trade	1880	1 00
Alexander co.—*Population:* 14,808.					
Cairo	Bulletin	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1868	10 00
	Bulletin	Weekly	do	1868	2 00
	Daily Argus	Daily (*evening*)	do	1878	7 00
	Weekly Argus	Weekly	do	1878	1 50
	Radical Republican	do	do	1878	1 50
	News (*b*)	Daily (*evening*)	do	1880	6 00
	News	Weekly	do	1880	1 00
Bond co.—*Population:* 14,866.					
Greenville	Greenville Advocate	Weekly	News and politics	1857	1 50
	Greenville Sun	do	do	1876	1 50
Boone co.—*Population:* 11,508.					
Belvidere	Belvidere Standard	Weekly	News and politics	1851	2 00
	Belvidere Northwestern	do	do	1867	2 00
	Recorder	Semi-weekly	do	1878	1 50
Brown co.—*Population:* 13,041.					
Mount Sterling	Brown County Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1848	1 50
	Illinois Message	do	do	1872	1 50
Bureau co.—*Population:* 33,172.					
Buda	Home Guard	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 25
	Call (*c*)	do	do		
Princeton	Bureau County Republican	do	do	1858	2 00
	Bureau County Tribune	do	do	1872	2 00
Walnut	Motor	do	do	1876	2 00
Calhoun co.—*Population:* 7,467.					
Batchtown	Calhoun Pilot	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
Hardin	Calhoun Herald	do	do	1872	1 50
Carroll co.—*Population:* 16,976.					
Lanark	Lanark Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1863	1 50
	Brethren at Work	do	Religious (*Baptist*)	1876	1 50
Mount Carroll	Carroll County Mirror	do	News and politics	1859	1 50
	Oread	Quarterly	Collegiate	1859	50
	Carroll County Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
Savanna	Savanna Times	do	do	1875	1 50
Shannon	Shannon Express	do	do	1879	1 50
Cass co.—*Population:* 14,493.					
Ashland	Ashland News (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Beardstown	Central Illinoian	do	do	1847	2 00
	Cass County Messenger	do	do	1875	2 00
	Beardstown Wochenblatt	do	News and politics (*German*)	1878	2 00
Chandlerville	Chandlerville Independent	do	News and politics	1875	1 50
Virginia	Virginia Gazette	do	do	1872	2 00
	Enquirer	do	do	1875	2 00
Champaign co.—*Population:* 40,863.					
Champaign	Champaign Republican (*d*)	Weekly	News and politics	1851	1 50
	Champaign County Gazette	do	do	1856	2 00
	Illini	Monthly (9 mos.)	Collegiate	1871	1 00
	Champaign Times	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 50
	Bulletin of Y. M. C. A.	Monthly	Religious	1879	25
	Champaign Signal	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00

a Suspended. *b* Succeeded "Evening Sun". *c* Suspended October, 1879. *d* Merged in "Herald", Urbana.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Period of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
CHAMPAIGN CO.—Continued.					
Homer	Homer Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1877	$1 50
Mahomet	Sucker State	do	do	1878	1 50
Rantoul	Rantoul Press	do	do	1874	1 50
Tolono	Tolono Herald	do	do	1875	1 50
Urbana	Champaign County Herald	do	do	1877	2 00
	Urbana Bulletin (*a*)	do	do	1879	1 50
CHRISTIAN CO.—*Population:* 28,227.					
Morrisonville	Morrisonville Times	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 50
Pana	Pana Gazette	do	do	1865	1 50
	Pana Palladium	do	do	1868	1 50
	Pana Argus	do	do	1879	1 50
	Pana Democrat	do	do	1880	.....
Taylorville	Illinois Republican	Semi-weekly	do	1864	2 00
	Taylorville Democrat	Weekly	do	1868	1 50
	Farmers' Journal	do	do	1876	1 50
CLARK CO.—*Population:* 21,894.					
Casey	Casey Banner	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
Marshall	Marshall Messenger	do	do	1865	2 00
	Clark County Herald	do	do	1868	2 00
	Church Progress	Tri-monthly	Religious (*Catholic*)	1878	1 00
	Eastern Illinoisan	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
	Independent (*b*)	do	do	1879	1 50
Martinsville	Martinsville Express	do	do	1871	2 00
Westfield	Westfield Pantagraph	do	do	1879	1 50
CLAY CO.—*Population:* 16,192.					
Flora	Southern Illinois Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
	Clay County Gazette	do	do	1879	1 50
Louisville	Ledger-Democrat	do	do	1868	1 50
CLINTON CO.—*Population:* 18,714.					
Carlyle	Union Banner	Weekly	News and politics	1863	1 50
	Constitution and Union	do	do	1863	1 50
	Sued-Illinois Zeitung	do	News and politics (*German*)	1876	2 00
Clement	Clement Register (*c*)	do	News and politics	1863	1 50
COLES CO.—*Population:* 27,042.					
Charleston	Plaindealer	Weekly	News and politics	1840	1 50
	Courier	do	do	1840	1 50
Loxa	Youth's Home Journal	Monthly	Children's periodical	1880	1 00
Mattoon	Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1858	1 75
	Journal	Daily (*morning*)	do	1865	3 00
	Journal	Weekly	do	1865	2 00
	Mattoon Commercial	do	do	1871	2 00
Oakland	Oakland Herald	do	do	1875	1 50
	Oakland Ledger	do	do	1878	1 00
COOK CO.—*Population:* 607,524.					
Arlington Heights	Cook County Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 50
Barrington	Herald	do	do	1878	1 00
Chicago	Prairie Farmer	do	Agricultural	1841	2 00
	American Bee Journal	Monthly	do	1861	1 50
	Western Rural	Weekly	do	1863	1 65
	National Live Stock Journal	Monthly	do	1870	2 15
	American Poultry Journal	do	do	1874	1 25
	Farmers' Review	Weekly	do	1877	1 00
	Farm and Garden	Semi-monthly	do	1878	50
	Freedom and Right	Weekly	Trade (*German and English*)	1878	2 50
	Commercial Report	Daily (*evening*)	Commerce and trade	1859	3 00
	Journal of Commerce	Weekly	do	1862	3 00
	Merchants' Reporter	do	do	1871	1 00
	Furniture Trade Journal	do	do	1874	1 00
	Bankers' Directory of the United States and Canada.	Semi-annually	do	1876	3 00
	Western Shoe and Leather Review	Weekly	do	1876	3 00
	Western Brewers' Journal	Semi-monthly	do	1876	5 00
	Grocer and Mercantile Review	Weekly	do	1877	1 50
	Tobacco Leaf	do	do	1877	2 50
	Commercial Bulletin	do	do	1878	1 00
	North Western Commercial Traveler	Monthly	do	1878	1 00
	Commercial Graphic	Weekly	do	1879	3 00
	Wine and Spirit Review	do	do	.....	.....
	Volanti	Monthly	Collegiate	1871	1 50
	Educational News Gleaner	do	Educational	1875	50
	American Home	Weekly	do	1877	1 50
	Educational Weekly	do	do	1877	2 00
	Practical Teacher	Semi-monthly	do	1877	1 25
	Plattduetsche Zeitung	Weekly	Miscellaneous (*German*)	1878	2 00
	Tilskueren (*d*)	Monthly	Miscellaneous (*Scandinavian*)	1878	50
	Western Educational Journal	do	Educational	1880	50
	Chicago Letter	do	Miscellaneous	1880	1 00
	Chicago Ledger	Weekly	General literature	1872	1 00
	Western Magazine	Monthly	do	1876	1 00
	Sunset Chimes	do	do	1876	50
	Weekly Call	Weekly	do	1878	2 00
	Hours of Recreation	Monthly	do	1879	50
	Nickel Library	Weekly	do	.....	.....
	Rand-McNally Official Railway Guide and Hand-Book.	Monthly	Insurance, railroads, etc	1861	3 00
	Railway Age	Weekly	do	1866	4 00
	Railway Review	do	do	1868	3 00
	Western Postal Record	Monthly	do	1868	1 00
	Argus	do	do	1871	2 50
	Travelers', Shippers', and Mail Guide	Weekly	do	1872	6 00
	Investigator	Monthly	do	1874	2 50
	Railway Purchasing Agent	do	do	1878	1 50
	Railway Age and Railway Service	do	do	1880	2 00
	Insurance Herald (*e*)	Weekly	do	.....	.....

a Suspended April, 1880.
b Suspended February, 1881.
c Edition of "Union Banner", Carlyle.
d Suspended.
e Merged in "Western Shoe and Leather Review", July, 1880.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	Where established.	Price per year.
COOK CO.—Continued.					
Chicago—Continued	Law Bulletin	Daily (*evening*)	Law	1853	$12 00
	Legal Adviser	Monthly	do	1861	1 00
	Legal News	Weekly	do	1868	2 00
	Medical Journal and Examiner	Monthly	Medicine and surgery	1844	4 00
	Medical Times	do	do	1868	2 00
	United States Medical Investigator	Semi-monthly	do	1872	3 00
	Medical Counselor	Monthly	do	1879	2 00
	Medical Gazette	Semi-monthly	do	1880	2 00
	Medical Review	do	do	1880	-------
	Home Visitor	Monthly	General literature	1859	60
	Reporter	do	do	1868	1 50
	Sun	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 00
	West Chicago Banner	do	Miscellaneous	1869	1 00
	Crusader (*a*)	Monthly	Temperance	1869	50
	Young Folks' Rural	do	Agricultural	1870	1 00
	National Hotel Reporter	Daily (*morning*)	Hotel news	1871	9 60
	Eulenspiegel	Weekly	Miscellaneous (*German*)	1872	3 00
	Humane Journal	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1872	1 00
	Alliance	Weekly	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1872	2 00
	Gazeta Polska	do	Miscellaneous (*Polish*)	1873	2 00
	Carl Pretzel's National Illustrated Weekly	do	Miscellaneous (*German*)	1874	2 00
	Norden	do	Miscellaneous (*Danish and Norweg*)	1874	2 00
	Occident	do	Miscellaneous	1874	3 00
	Chicago Pilot	do	Religious (*Catholic*)	1874	1 50
	Irish Tribune	do	Miscellaneous	1876	2 00
	Journal of Science	Semi-monthly	Scientific	1876	1 25
	National Laundry Journal	do	Miscellaneous	1878	1 00
	Verdens Gang	Weekly	Miscellaneous (*Norwegian*)	1878	1 00
	Picture Gallery	Monthly	Juvenile	1878	75
	Folksbladet	Weekly	Miscellaneous (*Danish and Norweg*)	1878	1 50
	Chicago Witness	do	Miscellaneous	1878	1 00
	Farm, Field, and Fireside	Monthly	do	1878	1 00
	Western Fireman	do	do	1880	1 50
	Tablet	Weekly	do	1880	1 50
	American Mercantile Register	Monthly	Commerce and trade	1880	1 00
	Young Folks' Monthly (*b*)	do	Juvenile	-------	-------
	Jokinello	Weekly	Miscellaneous	-------	-------
	Our New Empire (*c*)	do	do	-------	-------
	Figaro (*c*)	Sunday	Miscellaneous (*German*)	1879	2 25
	Matrimonial News (*c*)	Weekly	Miscellaneous	-------	-------
	Lakeside Watch (*c*)	Monthly	Mechanics	1879	50
	Business Man's Magazine (*c*)	Weekly	Miscellaneous	-------	-------
	Chicago Field	do	Sporting	1874	4 00
	Dunton's Spirit of the Turf	do	do	1876	4 00
	American Chess Journal	Quarterly	Chess interests	1879	1 00
	Budget (*c*)	Monthly	Miscellaneous	-------	-------
	Arbeiter-Zeitung	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*Socialistic; Germ*)	1876	7 50
	Die Fackel	Sunday	News and politics (*Socialistic; Germ*)	1879	2 00
	Vorbote	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1874	2 00
	Chicagoer Volksfreund	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1878	10 00
	Chicagoer Volksfreund	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1878	2 00
	Chicagoer Volksfreund	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1878	2 00
	Voice of Masonry and Family Magazine	Monthly	Secret society	1862	3 00
	Svenska Amerikanaren	Weekly	News and family (*Swedish*)	1864	2 40
	Weekly Novelist	do	General literature	1874	3 00
	North Side Reporter	do	News and family	1878	1 00
	Monthly Visitor	Monthly	do	1879	30
	Chicago Express	Weekly	News and politics	1841	1 00
	Evening Journal	Daily (*evening*)	do	1843	10 00
	Chicago Journal	Weekly	do	1843	1 25
	Chicago Journal	Tri-weekly	do	1843	4 00
	Tribune	Daily (*morning*)	do	1847	12 00
	Tribune	Sunday	do	1847	2 00
	Tribune	Weekly	do	1847	1 50
	Illinois Staats-Zeitung	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1848	12 00
	Illinois Staats-Zeitung	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1848	2 00
	Der Westen	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1848	2 00
	Times	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1854	13 00
	Times	Sunday	do	1854	2 75
	Times	Weekly	do	1854	1 25
	Times	Tri-weekly	do	1854	6 50
	Gamla Och Nya Hemlandit	Weekly	News and politics (*Swedish*)	1854	2 50
	Skandinaven	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*Norw. and Dan.*)	1865	5 00
	Skandinaven	Weekly	News and politics (*Norw. and Dan.*)	1865	2 00
	Skandinaven	Bi-weekly	News and politics (*Norw. and Dan.*)	1865	2 00
	Demokrat	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1870	2 00
	Neue Freie Presse	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1871	7 80
	Neue Freie Presse	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1871	2 00
	Neue Freie Presse	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1871	2 00
	Chicago Democrat	do	News and politics	1871	2 00
	Inter-Ocean	Daily (*morning*)	do	1872	10 00
	Inter-Ocean	Weekly	do	1872	1 15
	Inter-Ocean	Semi-weekly	do	1872	2 50
	Chicagoer Handels-Zeitung (*d*)	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1873	2 00
	Chicagsky Vestnik (*e*)	do	News and politics (*Swedish*)	1873	2 00
	Gazeta Polska Katolicka	do	News and politics (*Polish*)	1874	2 00
	Watchman	Semi-monthly	News and politics	1874	1 00
	Svornost	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*Bohemian*)	1875	7 50
	Svornost	Sunday	News and politics (*Bohemian*)	1875	Free.
	Svornost	Weekly	News and politics (*Bohemian*)	1875	2 50
	Daily News	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1875	3 00
	Daily News	do (*evening*)	do	1875	3 00
	Chicago News	Weekly	do	1875	75
	Amerikan	do	News and politics (*Bohemian*)	1875	2 50
	Svenska Tribune	do	News and politics (*Swedish*)	1877	2 25
	Irish-American Freeman	do	News and politics	1877	2 00
	Telegraph	Daily (*morning*)	do	1878	6 00

a No copies published during the census year.
b Merged in the "Young Folks' Rural".
c Suspended.
d Merged into "Democrat" after census year.
e Suspended April, 1880.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
Cook co.—Continued.					
Chicago—Continued	Telegraph	Sunday	News and politics	1878	$0 75
	Deutsche Warte	Semi-weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1878	2 00
	Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
	Der Beobachter	do	News and politics (*German*)	1878	2 00
	Den Nye Tid	do	News and politics (*Norw. and Dan.*)	1878	2 00
	Leader (*a*)	do	News and politics	1879	
	Review (*b*)	do	do	1879	
	Cosmopolitan (*b*)	Monthly	do	1879	
	Westliche Schuetzen- und Jagd-Zeitung (*b*)	do	News and politics (*German*)	1879	
	Union Park Banner (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	
	Republican Advocate (*c*)	do	do	1880	2 00
	American Critic	Monthly	do	1880	1 50
	Commercial Chronicle	Weekly	Commerce and trade	1880	1 00
	Economist	do	News and politics		
	Standard	do	Religious (*Baptist*)	1853	2 50
	Katholisches Wochenblatt	do	Religious (*Catholic; German*)	1859	2 50
	Western Catholic	do	do	1868	2 50
	Katholischer Jugend-Freund	Bi-weekly	Religious (*Catholic; Germ. and Eng.*)	1877	1 00
	Advance	Weekly	Religious (*Congregational*)	1867	3 00
	Evangelist	do	Religious (*Disciples*)	1855	2 00
	Appeal	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Reformed Episcopal*)	1876	1 50
	Living Church	Weekly	Religious (*Protestant Episcopal*)	1878	2 00
	Jewish Advance	do	Religious (*Jewish; Germ. and Eng.*)	1878	3 00
	Der Lutherische Kirchenfreund	do	Religious (*Lutheran; German*)	1869	1 50
	Northwestern Christian Advocate	do	Religious (*Methodist*)	1852	2 00
	Sandebudet	do	Religious (*Methodist; Swedish*)	1862	2 00
	Free Methodist	do	Religious (*Methodist*)	1868	2 00
	Den Christelige Talsmand	do	Religious (*Methodist; Norwegian*)	1869	1 60
	Christian Instructor	do	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1832	2 00
	Interior	do	do	1871	2 50
	New Church Independent	Monthly	Religious (*Swedenborgian*)	1852	2 10
	Our Rest and Sign of the Times	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Second Advent*)	1874	1 50
	Religio-Philosophical Journal	Weekly	Religious (*Spiritualist*)	1865	2 50
	New Covenant	do	Religious (*Universalist*)	1847	2 00
	Manford Magazine	Monthly	do	1857	1 50
	Y. M. C. A. Watchman	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1874	1 00
	Chicago Bladet	Weekly	Religious (*Unsectarian; Swedish*)	1877	1 50
	Bundes-Banner	Monthly	Religious (*Unsectarian; German*)	1879	50
	Christian Monitor	do	Religious (*Unsectarian*)		
	Christian Voices	Weekly	do		
	Church and Home	do	do		
	Oriental and Biblical Journal (*d*)	Quarterly	do	1880	
	Church and School (*b*)	Monthly	do		
	Illustrated Bible Studies (*b*)	Weekly	do		
	Israelitische Presse (*e*)	do	Religious (*Unsectarian; German*)		
	Youth's Evangelist and Little Preacher	do	Sunday school	1858	80
	National Sunday School Teacher	Monthly	do	1866	1 25
	Christian Cynosure	Weekly	Miscellaneous	1868	2 00
	Pearl	Monthly	Sunday school	1870	25
	Words of Life	do	do	1874	30
	Barn Vannen	do	Sunday school (*Swedish*)	1874	50
	International Lesson (*f*)	do	Sunday school	1875	1 00
	Lily	do	do	1876	12
	Dayspring	do	do	1878	30
	Olive Plants	Weekly	do	1880	25
	Young Christian	Semi-monthly	do	1880	40
	Christian Sunday School Teacher	Monthly	do	1876	
	Little Christian	do	do		
	Duplicate Lesson Leaf	Weekly	do		
	Sunday School News and Bible Study	do	do		
	Advanced Scholar	Quarterly	do		
	Abridged Juvenile Scholar	do	do		
	Advanced Teacher	do	do		
	Bible Class Teacher	do	do	1879	
	Bible Class Scholar	do	do	1879	
	Conquerors' Herald	Monthly	do		
	Careful Builders	do	do		
	Carol	do	do		
	Dew Drops	do	do		
	Gracious Words	do	do		
	Giant Killer	do	do		
	His Jewels	do	do		
	Juvenile Teacher	Quarterly	do		
	Juvenile Scholars	do	do		
	Little Folks' Quarterly	do	do		
	Primary Teacher	do	do		
	Scholar's Quarterly	do	do		
	Scholar's Quarterly Abridged	do	do		
	Teacher's Quarterly	do	do	1876	
	Our Sabbath Home	Monthly	do		
	Royal Road	do	do		
	Sunday School Gem	do	do		
	Truth Seeker	do	do		
	Young Folks' Friend	do	do		
	Our Own Sabbath School Paper	do	do		
	Little Learners' Papers	Weekly	do		
	Weekly Magnet	do	do		
	Primary Class Illuminated Lessons	do	do		
	Sabbath Library	do	do		
	Drover's Journal	Daily (*evening*)	Commerce and trade	1865	4 00
	Drover's Journal	Weekly	do	1865	1 50
	Drover's Journal	Semi-weekly	do	1865	2 00
	Specimen	Quarterly	do	1868	50
	Chicago Dry Goods Price List	Weekly	do	1870	4 00
	Industrial World and Commercial Advertiser	do	do	1873	3 00

a Suspended June 30, 1880.
b Suspended.
c Prior to January, 1880, called the "Conservator".
d Merged in the "Antiquarian".
e Suspended August, 1879.
f Suspended December, 1880.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
Cook co.—Continued.					
Chicago—Continued	Electrotyper	Quarterly	Commerce and trade	1873	$0 25
	West End Advocate	Weekly	do	1873	50
	Northwest Lumberman	do	do	1873	3 00
	Agents' Guide	Monthly	do	1873	25
	American Miller	do	do	1873	1 00
	Grain and Provision Review	Weekly	do	1874	2 00
	Grocers' Criterion	do	do	1874	1 20
	National Weekly	do	do	1874	2 50
	Electrotype Journal	Quarterly	do	1874	1 00
	Furniture Trade Journal	Semi-monthly	do	1874	1 00
	Watch Maker and Metal Worker	Monthly	do	1874	1 00
	Hotel World	Weekly	Hotel news	1875	5 00
	Western Paper Trade	Monthly	Commerce and trade	1875	1 00
	Western Trade and Export Journal	do	do	1876	2 00
	Deutsch-Amerikanische Mueller	do	Commerce and trade (*German*)	1877	1 00
	Western Clothing, Furnishing and Hat Reporter.	do	Commerce and trade	1878	1 00
	American Stockman	Daily (*evening*)	do	1878	5 00
	American Stockman	Weekly	do	1878	2 00
	American Stockman	Semi-weekly	do	1878	3 00
	Confectioner and Baker	Monthly	do	1879	2 00
	Bookseller and Stationer	do	do	1879	1 50
	Stationer and Printer	Weekly	do	1880	2 00
	Western Carriage, Wagon and Harness Journal (*a*).	Monthly	do	1880	1 00
	Merchants' Bulletin (*a*)	Weekly	do		
	Real Estate and Building Journal (*b*)	do	do		
	Rounds' Printers' Cabinet	Quarterly	Typographic	1856	3 00
	The Pharmacist	Monthly	Commerce and trade	1868	1 50
	Western Manufacturer	do	Science and mechanics	1873	2 00
	American Horse-Shoer and Hardware Journal	do	Commerce and trade	1876	1 00
	Social Science Journal	do	Miscellaneous	1877	1 00
	Mining Investigator and Financier	do	Mining	1878	2 00
	American Antiquarian	Quarterly	Historical	1878	3 00
	Mining Review	Weekly	Mining	1879	3 00
	The Druggist	Monthly	Commerce and trade	1879	1 00
	Jeweler's Journal	do	do	1879	1 50
	Sewing-Machine Advance	do	do	1879	1 00
	American Engineer	do	Science and mechanics	1880	2 00
	American Economist	Weekly	Financial	1880	5 00
	Chicago World	do	Society, art, &c	1870	2 00
	Musical and Art Journal	do	do	1872	5 00
	Saturday Evening Herald	do	do	1875	2 00
	Musical and Literary Review (*c*)	Monthly	do		
	Editor's Eye	Weekly	do	1876	1 00
	Illusteret Familieblad	Monthly	Society, art, &c. (*Dan. and Norw.*)	1878	1 00
	Mentor of Fashion	Weekly (8 mos.)	Society, art, &c	1880	2 00
	Guardian	Monthly	Secret society	1875	1 00
	Washingtonian	do	Temperance	1875	50
	Frihetoch Fangenskap	do	Temperance (*Swedish*)	1878	60
	Illustrated Temperance Tales	do	Temperance	1879	30
	Signal	Weekly	do	1880	1 50
	Ancient Order of Hibernian Emerald	do	Secret society	1879	2 00
Des Plaines	Cook County Record	do	News and politics	1878	1 50
Englewood	Town of Lake Eye	do	do	1878	1 50
Evanston	Tripod	Bi-weekly	Collegiate	1871	1 50
	Evanston Index	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
	Vidette	Semi-monthly	Collegiate	1878	1 50
Lemont	Lemont Phœnix (*d*)	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 00
Mount Forest	New Era	do	do	1879	1 25
Palatine	Enterprise	do	do	1877	1 00
Crawford co.—*Population:* 16,197.					
Hutsonville	Hutsonville Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1880	
Robinson	Robinson Argus	do	do	1863	1 50
	Constitution	do	do	1864	1 50
	Crawford County Democrat (*b*)	do	do	1879	1 50
Cumberland co.—*Population:* 13,759.					
Majority Point	Cumberland Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1859	1 25
	Republican	do	do	1872	1 50
Neoga	Neoga News	do	do	1875	1 25
De Kalb co.—*Population:* 26,768.					
De Kalb	De Kalb County News	Weekly	News and politics	1867	1 50
	De Kalb County Chronicle	do	do	1878	2 00
Hinckley	Hinckley Review	do	do	1878	1 25
Malta	Malta Mail	do	do	1877	2 00
Sandwich	Sandwich Gazette	Semi-weekly	do	1862	2 00
	Free Press	Weekly	do	1873	1 50
Shabbona	Express	do	do	1876	1 00
Somonauk	Reveille	do	do	1875	1 50
Sycamore	True Republican	do	do	1858	2 00
	Sycamore City Weekly	do	do	1872	1 50
	Free Press	Daily (*evening*)	do	1878	3 60
Waterman	Waterman Leader	Weekly	do	1880	
De Witt co.—*Population:* 17,010.					
Clinton	Clinton Public	Weekly	News and politics	1856	1 50
	Clinton Register	do	do	1868	1 50
Farmer City	Farmer City Journal	do	do	1872	1 50
	Public Reaper	do	do	1879	1 50
Douglas co.—*Population:* 15,853.					
Arcola	Arcola Record	Weekly	News and politics	1866	1 50
	Douglas County Democrat	do	do	1870	2 00
Newman	Newman Independent	do	do	1875	2 00
Tuscola	Saturday Journal	do	do	1860	2 00
	Douglas County Review	do	do	1875	1 50

a Suspended in 1879. *b* Suspended. *c* Merged in "Musical Art Journal". *d* Edition of the "Commercial Advertiser", Lockport.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
Du Page co.—*Population:* 19,161.					
Naperville	Clarion	Weekly	News and politics	1862	$2 00
	Du Page County Volks-Zeitung (*a*)	do	News and politics (*German*)	1879	2 00
Turner Junction	Turner Junction News	do	News and politics	1871	2 00
Wheaton	Wheaton Illinoian	do	do	1861	2 00
	College Record	Monthly	Collegiate	1875	1 00
	Der Beobachter (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1878	2 00
Edgar co.—*Population:* 25,499.					
Chrisman	Chrisman Advance	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Kansas	Kansas Sun	do	do	1877	2 00
	Kansas News (*b*)	do	do		
Paris	Paris Beacon and Valley Blade	do	do	1842	1 50
	Paris Gazette	do	do	1873	2 00
	Paris Times	do	do	1874	2 00
	Paris Republican	do	do	1877	1 50
	Edgar County Reporter	Monthly	do	1877	3 00
Edwards co.—*Population:* 8,597.					
Albion	Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1863	1 25
	Albion Journal	do	do	1869	1 25
Effingham co.—*Population:* 18,920.					
Altamont	Telegram	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 25
Effingham	Effingham Democrat	do	do	1856	1 50
	Republican	do	do	1872	1 50
	Volksblatt	do	News and politics (*German*)	1878	2 00
	Southern Illinois Farmer	Monthly	Agricultural	1879	1 00
Fayette co.—*Population:* 23,241.					
Saint Elmo	Saint Elmo News	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 25
Vandalia	Fayette County Democrat	do	do	1859	1 50
	Vandalia Union	do	do	1864	1 50
	Fayette County News	do	do	1878	1 50
Ford co.—*Population:* 15,099.					
Gibson City	Gibson Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
	Ford County Democrat (*a*)	do	do		
Paxton	Paxton Record	do	do	1865	2 00
	Paxton Standard (*c*)	do	do		
	Paxton Appeal	do	do	1879	1 00
	Loda Times	do	do	1879	1 50
Piper City	Advertiser	do	do	1876	1 25
Sibley	Sibley Index	do	do	1879	1 50
Franklin co.—*Population:* 16,129.					
Benton	Benton Standard	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
	Baptist Banner	do	Religious (*Baptist*)	1874	1 50
	Franklin Chronicle	do	News and politics	1880	1 50
Fulton co.—*Population:* 41,240.					
Astoria	Astoria Patriot (*c*)	Weekly	News and politics		
Avon	Avon Sentinel	do	do	1879	1 50
Canton	Canton Register	do	do	1838	2 00
	Fulton County Ledger	do	do	1849	2 00
	Canton Times	do	do	1879	1 00
Farmington	Farmington People (*d*)	do	do	1879	1 50
Ipava	Stream of Light (*c*)	do	do		
Lewistown	Lewistown Democrat	do	do	1855	2 00
	Lewistown News	do	do	1875	1 50
Vermont	Vermont Chronicle (*c*)	do	do	1870	1 50
Gallatin co.—*Population:* 12,861.					
Omaha	Omaha Journal (*e*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Shawneetown	Shawnee News	do	do	1873	1 25
	Shawnee Herald	do	do	1876	1 25
	Local Record (*a*)	do	do		
Greene co.—*Population:* 23,010.					
Carrollton	Carrollton Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1846	2 00
	Carrollton Patriot	do	do	1863	2 00
Greenfield	Greenfield Argus	do	do	1878	1 50
Kane	Kane Times	do	do	1873	2 00
Roodhouse	Roodhouse Review	do	do	1877	1 50
	Roodhouse Journal (*a*)	do	do	1879	1 00
Whitehall	Whitehall Register	do	do	1869	2 00
	Whitehall Republican	do	do	1877	2 00
Grundy co.—*Population:* 16,732.					
Morris	Morris Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1855	2 00
	Independent	Semi-weekly	do	1878	2 00
	Morris Democrat	Weekly	do	1880	1 50
Hamilton co.—*Population:* 16,712.					
McLeansboro'	McLeansboro' Times	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 00
	Golden Era	do	do	1872	1 50
Hancock co.—*Population:* 35,337.					
Augusta	Augusta Mail (*f*)	Weekly	News and politics		
	Augusta Herald (*f*)	do	do		
Carthage	Carthage Republican	do	do	1853	2 00
	Carthage Gazette	do	do	1865	1 75
	Carthaginian	Monthly	Collegiate	1877	1 00
Dallas City	Dallas City News	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 60
La Harpe	La Harper	do	do	1875	2 00
Nauvoo	Nauvoo Independent	do	do	1873	2 00
Plymouth	Phonograph	do	do	1879	1 50
Warsaw	Warsaw Bulletin	do	do	1865	2 00
	Warsaw Independent (*g*)	Daily (*morning*)	do	1880	
Hardin co.—*Population:* 6,024.					
Elizabethtown	Hardin Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
Henderson co.—*Population:* 10,722.					
Biggsville	Biggsville Clipper	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 50
Oquawka	Oquawka Spectator	do	do	1848	2 00
	Henderson County Journal	do	do	1878	1 50
Raritan	Raritan Bulletin	do	do	1876	1 00

a Suspended.
b Suspended October, 1879.
c Suspended, 1879.
d Suspended December, 1880.
e Suspended since the census year.
f Suspended, 1880.
g Suspended May 23, 1880.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
HENRY CO.—*Population:* 36,597.					
Cambridge	Cambridge Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1858	$2 00
	Prairie Chief	do	do	1867	1 50
Galva	Galva Journal	do	do	1872	2 00
	Galva News	do	do	1879	2 00
Geneseo	Geneseo Republic	do	do	1856	2 00
	Henry County News	do	do	1874	1 50
	Geneseo Sun	do	do	1879	2 00
Kewanee	Kewanee Independent	do	do	1870	2 00
	Kewanee Courier	do	do	1876	2 00
Orion	Orion Times	do	do	1877	2 00
Woodhull	Woodhull Messenger	do	do	1877	1 50
IROQUOIS CO.—*Population:* 35,451.					
Buckley	Buckley Inquirer	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
Chebanse	Chebanse Herald	do	do	1869	1 50
Gilman	Gilman Star	do	do	1870	1 50
Loda Village	Loda Register	do	do	1875	1 50
	Loda Times	do	do	1879	1 50
Milford	Milford Herald	do	do	1876	1 50
Onarga	Central Illinois Review	do	do	1872	1 50
Sheldon	Sheldon Journal	do	do	1879	1 50
	Sheldon Enterprise (*a*)	do	do	1875	2 00
Watseka	Watseka Republican	do	do	1856	2 00
	Iroquois County Times	do	do	1870	2 00
JACKSON CO.—*Population:* 22,505.					
Ava	Ava News	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
	Ava Register	do	do	.....	.....
Carbondale	Carbondale Observer	do	do	1871	2 00
	Barton's Free Press (*b*)	do	do	1877	.....
Murphysboro'	Jackson County Era and Southern Illinoisan	do	do	1872	2 00
	Independent	do	do	1873	1 50
	Friend of Progress	do	Miscellaneous	1878	1 50
JASPER CO.—*Population:* 14,515.					
Newton	Newton Press	Weekly	News and politics	1864	1 50
	Jasper County Times	do	do	1874	1 50
JEFFERSON CO.—*Population:* 20,686.					
Mount Vernon	Mount Vernon News	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
	Weekly Exponent	do	do	1876	1 50
	Free Press (*c*)	do	do	1866	1 25
JERSEY CO.—*Population:* 15,542.					
Grafton	Grafton Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
Jerseyville	Jersey County Democrat	do	do	1838	2 00
	Jerseyville Examiner	do	do	1878	2 00
	Jerseyville Republican (*d*)	do	do	1865	.....
JO DAVIESS CO.—*Population:* 27,528.					
Galena	Gazette	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1834	8 00
	Gazette	Weekly	do	1834	1 50
	Gazette	Tri-weekly	do	1834	4 00
	The Industrial Press	Weekly	do	1868	1 50
	Galena Volksfreund	do	News and politics (*German*)	1868	2 00
Warren	Warren Sentinel	do	News and politics	1857	1 50
JOHNSON CO.—*Population:* 13,078.					
New Burnside	Journal (*e*)	Weekly	News and politics	.....	2 00
Vienna	Johnson County Journal	do	do	1874	1 50
	Vienna Times	do	do	1879	1 50
KANE CO.—*Population:* 44,939.					
Aurora	Aurora Beacon	Weekly	News and politics	1846	2 00
	Aurora Herald	do	do	1866	2 00
	Volksfreund	do	News and politics (*German*)	1868	2 00
	News	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1874	5 00
	News	Weekly	do	1874	1 50
	Evening Post	Daily (*evening*)	do	1878	3 00
Batavia	Batavia News	Weekly	do	1869	1 50
Blackberry	Blackberry Blade	do	do	1880	1 00
Elgin	Elgin Advocate	do	do	1855	1 50
	Leader	Daily (*evening*)	do	1869	5 00
	Leader	Weekly	do	1869	2 00
	Daily News	Daily (*evening*)	do	1874	5 00
	News	Weekly	do	1874	1 00
	Elgin Glocke (*f*)	do	News and politics (*German*)	1878	2 00
Geneva	Geneva Republican	do	News and politics	1851	1 50
Saint Charles	Saint Charles Review (*g*)	do	do	.....	.....
KANKAKEE CO.—*Population:* 25,047.					
Buckingham	Norton News	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
Kankakee	Kankakee Gazette	do	do	1853	2 00
	Courrier de l'Illinois	do	News and politics (*French*)	1868	2 00
	Kankakee Times	do	News and politics	1869	2 00
	Kankakee Herald	do	do	1872	1 50
Momence	Momence Reporter	do	do	1870	1 50
KENDALL CO.—*Population:* 13,083.					
Millington	Millington Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 50
Plano	Saints' Herald	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Mormon*)	1860	2 15
	Plano Mirror	Weekly	News and politics	1866	1 50
	Zion's Hope	Semi-monthly	Sunday school	1869	60
	Kendall County News	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 50
Yorkville	Kendall County Record	do	do	1864	1 50
KNOX CO.—*Population:* 38,344.					
Abingdon	Express	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
Altona	Altona Journal	do	do	1878	2 00
Galesburg	Press	Daily (*evening*)	do	1852	5 00
	Press	Weekly	do	1852	2 00
	Republican-Register	Daily (*evening*)	do	1865	6 00

a Removed to Kentland, Ind.
b Suspended.
c Merged in the "News" February, 1880.
d Merged in "Examiner".
e Edition of "Johnson County Journal", Vienna.
f Suspended December, 1880.
g Suspended January, 1880.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
Knox co.—Continued.					
Galesburg—Continued	Republican Register	Weekly	News and politics	1865	$2 00
	Plain Dealer	do	do	1873	2 00
	Knox Student	Monthly	Collegiate	1878	1 00
Knoxville	Knox County Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1856	1 50
	Zion Banner	do	Religious (*Lutheran; Swedish*)	1871	1 50
	Knox County Review	do	News and politics	1879	1 00
	Knoxville Palladium	Monthly	Collegiate	1880	.....
	Oneida News (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	.....
Oneida	Oneida Dispatch	do	do	1880	1 50
Yates City	Industrial Banner	do	do	1879	1 00
Lake co.—*Population:* 21,296.					
Waukegan	Waukegan Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1850	2 00
	Lake County Patriot	do	do	1860	1 50
	Lake County Republican	do	do	1880	1 00
La Salle co.—*Population:* 70,403.					
Earlville	Earlville Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1868	2 00
	Earlville Leader	do	do	1880	1 50
La Salle	La Salle County Press	do	do	1856	2 00
	La Salle Democrat	do	do	1876	2 00
Marseilles	Marseilles Register	do	do	1879	1 50
Mendota	Mendota Bulletin	do	do	1862	1 50
	Mendota Reporter	do	do	1877	1 50
	Mendota Woechentliche Post	do	News and politics (*German*)	1879	1 50
Ottawa	Ottawa Free Trader	do	News and politics	1840	1 50
	Ottawa Republican	do	do	1841	2 00
	Central Illinois Wochenblatt	do	News and politics (*German*)	1868	2 00
	Times	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1877	5 00
	Times	Weekly	do	1877	1 00
	Evening Journal (*b*)	Daily (*evening*)	do	1880	5 00
Peru	Peru Herald	Weekly	do	1858	2 00
	Twin City News	Semi-weekly	do	1879	2 00
Rutland	Rutland Home Journal	Weekly	do	1865	1 50
	Rutland Post	do	do	1874	1 50
Seneca	Seneca Record	do	do	1878	1 00
Sheridan	News Letter	do	do	1871	1 50
Streator	Streator Monitor	do	do	1869	2 00
	Streator Free Press	do	do	1873	1 50
Tonica	Tonica News	do	do	1873	1 00
Lawrence co.—*Population:* 13,663.					
Lawrenceville	Democratic Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 50
	Rural Republican	do	do	1873	1 50
Sumner	Lawrence County Press	do	do	1876	1 50
	Sumner Democrat (*c*)	do	do	1880	1 50
Lee co.—*Population:* 27,491.					
Amboy	Amboy Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1855	2 00
	Amboy News	do	do	1878	1 50
Ashton	Ashton Sentinel (*d*)	do	do	1877	1 50
Compton	Compton Record	do	do	1878	1 50
Dixon	Dixon Telegraph	do	do	1851	2 00
	Western Farmer	do	Agricultural	1865	1 10
	Dixon Sun	do	News and politics	1866	2 00
Franklin Grove	Franklin Reporter	do	do	1869	1 50
	Lee County Enterprise	do	do	1879	1 50
Lee	Lee Monitor	do	do	1878	1 50
Paw Paw	Paw Paw Herald	do	do	1877	1 50
	Lee County Times	do	do	1878	1 50
	News	do	do	1880	.....
Livingston co.—*Population:* 38,450.					
Chatsworth	Chatsworth Plaindealer	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
Dwight	Dwight Star	do	do	1868	1 50
	Western Postal Review	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1875	1 00
	Dwight Commercial	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
Fairbury	Independent Blade	do	do	1871	1 50
Odell	Atlas (*e*)	do	do	.....	.....
Pontiac	Pontiac Sentinel	do	do	1857	1 50
	Pontiac Free Trader	do	do	1870	1 50
Logan co.—*Population:* 25,037.					
Atlanta	Atlanta Argus	Weekly	News and politics	1860	1 50
Lincoln	Lincoln Herald	do	do	1856	2 00
	Logan County Volksblatt	do	News and politics (*German*)	1874	1 50
	Lincoln Times	do	News and politics	1874	1 50
	Sentinel	Daily (*evening*)	do	1878	4 50
	Sentinel	Weekly	do	1878	1 00
	Leader (*c*)	Daily (*morning*)	do	1879	.....
Mount Pulaski	Mount Pulaski Citizen	Weekly	do	1876	1 00
McDonough co.—*Population:* 27,970.					
Blandinsville	McDonough Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
Bushnell	Bushnell Record	do	do	1868	1 50
	Bushnell Gleaner	do	do	1876	1 50
Colchester	Colchester Independent	do	do	1873	2 00
Macomb	Macomb Journal	do	do	1855	2 00
	Macomb Eagle	do	do	1856	2 00
Prairie City	Prairie City Herald	do	do	1870	1 50
McHenry co.—*Population:* 24,908.					
Harvard	Harvard Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1865	1 50
Marengo	Marengo Republican	do	do	1868	1 50
McHenry	McHenry Plaindealer	do	do	1875	1 50
Richmond	Richmond Gazette	do	do	1876	1 50
Woodstock	Woodstock Sentinel	do	do	1856	1 50
	McHenry County Democrat	do	do	1877	1 50
	New Era	do	do	1878	1 50
McLean co.—*Population:* 60,100.					
Bloomington	Pantagraph	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1837	7 80
	Pantagraph	Weekly	do	1837	1 50

a Suspended during census year. *b* Changed to morning January, 1881. *c* Suspended. *d* Suspended November, 1880. *e* Suspended 1880.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
McLean co.—Continued.					
Bloomington—Continued	Leader	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1868	$7 50
	Leader	Weekly	do	1868	1 50
	Deutsche Presse	do	News and politics (*German*)	1871	2 00
	Banner of Holiness	do	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1872	1 50
	Bloomingtoner Journal	do	News and politics (*German*)	1878	2 00
	Sunday Eye	Sunday	News and politics	1878	2 00
	Weekly Courier	Weekly	do	1879	1 50
	Sunday Morning Star (*a*)	Sunday	do		
	Western Advance (*b*)	Weekly	do		
	Democratic News (*c*)	do	do		
	Bloomington Jurist	do	Law		
Chenoa	Chenoa Gazette	Semi-weekly	News and politics	1865	1 50
Danvers	Danvers Dispatch	Weekly	do	1880	1 50
	Danvers Independent (*a*)	do	do		
Gridley	Gridley Home Journal	do	do	1865	1 50
Le Roy	Le Roy Enterprise	do	do	1874	1 50
Lexington	Local Leader	do	do	1879	1 00
McLean	McLean Lens	do	do	1880	1 50
Saybrook	Saybrook Herald	do	do	1875	1 00
Stanford	Stanford Tribune (*d*)	do	do		
Macon co.—*Population:* 30,665.					
Decatur	Republican	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1867	8 00
	Republican	Weekly	do	1867	1 50
	Review	Daily (*morning*)	do	1870	7 80
	Review	Weekly	do	1870	1 50
	Herald	do	do	1879	1 50
Maroa	Maroa News	do	do	1871	1 50
Macoupin co.—*Population:* 37,692.					
Brighton	Brighton Advance (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	1871	2 00
Bunker Hill	Gazette	do	do	1866	2 00
Carlinville	Macoupin County Enquirer	do	do	1852	2 00
	Carlinville Democrat	do	do	1856	2 00
	Carlinville Democrat	Semi-weekly	do	1856	2 50
	Macoupin County Herald (*e*)	Weekly	do		
	Macoupin Anzeiger (*f*)	do	News and politics (*German*)	1879	2 00
Girard	Girard Gazette	do	News and politics	1879	1 50
Staunton	Staunton Times	do	do	1878	1 50
Virden	Virden Record	do	do	1866	1 50
	Virden Reporter	do	do	1879	1 50
Madison co.—*Population:* 50,126.					
Alton	Telegraph	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1836	9 00
	Telegraph	Weekly	do	1836	1 50
	Alton Banner	do	News and politics (*German*)	1866	2 00
	Democrat	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1874	6 00
	Democrat	Weekly	do	1874	1 50
	Madison County Sentinel	do	do	1879	1 50
Collinsville	Weekly Herald	do	do	1879	1 25
	Collinsville Argus (*f*)	do	do		
Edwardsville	Edwardsville Intelligencer	do	do	1862	1 50
	Republican	do	do	1869	1 50
	Our Times	do	do	1871	1 50
Highland	Highland Union	do	News and politics (*German*)	1863	2 00
Troy	Bulletin	do	News and politics	1873	1 25
Upper Alton	College Review	Monthly	Collegiate	1879	1 00
Marion co.—*Population:* 23,686.					
Centralia	Centralia Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1863	1 50
	Centralia Democrat	do	do	1868	2 00
Kinmundy	Independent	do	do	1867	1 50
	Reform Leader	do	do	1880	1 25
	Register (*g*)	do	do		
Salem	Salem Advocate (*h*)	do	do	1858	1 50
	Marion County Herald	do	do	1876	1 50
	Marion County Republican	do	do	1879	1 50
Marshall co.—*Population:* 15,055.					
Henry	Henry Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1852	2 00
Lacon	Lacon Home Journal	Semi-weekly	do	1837	2 00
	Marshall County Democrat	Weekly	do	1876	1 50
La Rose	La Rose Vidette	do	do	1869	1 50
Sparland	Sparland Chronicle	do	do	1868	2 00
Wenona	Wenona Index	do	do	1865	2 00
Mason co.—*Population:* 16,242.					
Havana	Mason County Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1849	2 00
	Mason County Republican	do	do	1873	2 00
Mason City	Mason City Independent	do	do	1867	1 50
	Mason City Journal	do	do	1870	1 50
Massac co.—*Population:* 10,443.					
Metropolis	Massac Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1865	2 00
	Metropolis Democrat	do	do	1880	1 50
Menard co.—*Population:* 13,024.					
Petersburg	Petersburg Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1859	2 00
	Petersburg Observer	do	do	1876	1 50
	Petersburg Republican	do	do	1879	1 50
	Church Visitor (*i*)	Monthly	Religious (*Methodist*)	1880	1 00
Mercer co.—*Population:* 19,502.					
Aledo	Aledo Record	Weekly	News and politics	1859	2 00
	Aledo Banner	do	do	1869	2 00
	Democratic Press (*j*)	do	do	1879	2 00
Keithsburg	Keithsburg News	do	do	1874	2 00

a Suspended February, 1880.
b Suspended November, 1879.
c Consolidated with "Courier" November, 1879.
d Suspended March, 1880.
e Consolidated with Carlinville "Enquirer".
f Suspended.
g Suspended October, 1879.
h Merged in the "Herald".
i Suspended December, 1880.
j Suspended June, 1880.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
MONROE CO.—*Population:* 13,682.					
Waterloo	Waterloo Dollar Advocate	Weekly	News and politics	1858	$1 00
	Waterloo Times	do	do	1872	1 25
MONTGOMERY CO.—*Population:* 28,078.					
Hillsboro'	Montgomery News	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 50
	Hillsborough Journal	do	do	1869	1 00
Litchfield	Litchfield Monitor	do	do	1863	1 50
	Montgomery County Democrat	do	do	1874	1 25
Nokomis	Free Press	do	do	1877	1 50
	Nokomis Gazette (*a*)	do	do	1871	1 50
MORGAN CO.—*Population:* 31,514.					
Jacksonville	Journal	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1865	10 00
	Journal	Weekly	do	1861	1 50
	Illinois Courier	do	do	1854	1 50
	Illinois Courier	Tri-weekly	do	1854	4 00
	Deaf Mute Advance	Weekly	Educational	1870	1 00
	College Rambler	Monthly	Collegiate	1878	1 00
	Illinois Legal Index	Quarterly	Law	1878	25
	Bugle Call	Monthly	Temperance	1880	1 00
	Morgan Monitor (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 00
Meredosia	Meredosia Enterprise	do	do	1879	1 50
Waverly	Waverly Journal	do	do	1876	1 50
	Prohibition Age (*c*)	do	Temperance		
MOULTRIE CO.—*Population:* 13,699.					
Lovington	Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Sullivan	Sullivan Progress	do	do	1857	2 00
	Sullivan Journal	do	do	1875	2 00
OGLE CO.—*Population:* 29,937.					
Byron	Byron Times	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
	Byron Express	do	do	1878	1 50
Creston	Creston Times	do	do	1872	2 00
Forreston	Forreston Herald	do	do	1875	2 00
Mount Morris	Ogle County Democrat	do	do	1876	1 50
Oregon	Ogle County Reporter	do	do	1851	2 00
	Oregon Courier	do	do	1866	2 00
Polo	Ogle County Press	do	do	1858	1 50
	Christian Radical	Semi-monthly	Religious (*United Brethren*)	1875	60
	Olive Branch	Monthly	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1877	25
Rochelle	Rochelle Register	Weekly	News and politics	1863	2 00
	Rochelle Telephone	do	do	1879	1 00
PEORIA CO.—*Population:* 55,355.					
Brimfield	Peoria County News	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Chillicothe	Chillicothe Independent	do	do	1867	1 50
	Chillicothe Reporter	do	do	1874	2 00
	Chillicothe Review (*d*)	do	do	1879	1 00
Elmwood	Messenger	do	do	1874	2 00
	Elmwood Gazette	Semi-weekly	do	1879	1 50
Peoria	Transcript	Daily (*morning*)	do	1855	9 00
	Transcript	Weekly	do	1855	1 50
	Transcript	Tri-weekly	do	1855	5 00
	Demokrat	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1860	10 00
	Demokrat	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1860	2 00
	National Democrat	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1865	5 00
	National Democrat	Weekly	do	1865	1 25
	Evening Review	Daily (*evening*)	do	1871	3 12
	Peoria Sun (*e*)	Weekly	do	1871	2 00
	Journal	Daily (*evening*)	do	1877	5 00
	Journal	Sunday	do	1877	1 00
	Saturday Evening Call	Weekly	do	1877	2 00
	Die Sonne	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1879	7 00
	Die Sonne	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1879	1 75
	Illinois Tradesman and Manufacturer	do	Trade	1879	2 00
	Bulletin of the Y. M. C. A	do	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1879	25
	National Statesman	do	News and politics	1880	1 50
	Peoria Freeman	do	do	1880	1 50
	Peoria Medical Monthly	Monthly	Medicine	1880	1 00
Princeville	Princeville Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
PERRY CO.—*Population:* 16,007.					
Du Quoin	Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1867	2 00
Pinckneyville	Democrat	do	do	1877	1 50
Tamaroa	Perry County Press	do	do	1878	1 00
PIATT CO.—*Population:* 15,583.					
Bement	Bement Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 00
Monticello	Monticello Bulletin	do	do	1862	2 00
	Piatt County Herald	do	do	1874	2 00
PIKE CO.—*Population:* 33,751.					
Barry	Barry Adage	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 00
	Unicorn Greenback	do	do	1876	1 50
Griggsville	Griggsville Reflector	do	do	1871	1 50
	Independent Press	do	do	1879	1 50
Milton	Milton Beacon	do	do	1875	1 50
Pittsfield	The Old Flag	do	do	1848	2 00
	Pike County Democrat	do	do	1858	2 00
Perry	Perry Paragraph (*c*)	do	do	1878	1 00
	Perry Transcript	do	do	1880	1 50
POPE CO.—*Population:* 13,256.					
Golconda	Golconda Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1857	1 50
	Pope County Democrat (*f*)	do	do	1878	1 50
PULASKI CO.—*Population:* 9,507.					
Mound City	Pulaski Patriot	Weekly	News and politics	1871	2 00
PUTNAM CO.—*Population:* 5,554.					
Granville	Granville Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
Hennepin	Putnam Record	do	do	1869	1 50

a Consolidated with "Free Press".
b Removed to Slater, Saline co., Mo.
c Suspended April, 1880.
d Removed to White Cloud, Kansas, October, 1880.
e Suspended December, 1879, and re-established January, 1880.
f Suspended October, 1880.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
Randolph co.—*Population:* 25,690.					
Chester	Valley Clarion	Weekly	News and politics	1867	$1 50
	Chester Tribune	Semi-weekly	do	1872	1 50
	Freie Blaetter	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1873	1 50
Coulterville	Coulterville Chronicle (*a*)	do	News and politics	1879	1 25
Red Bud	Red Bud Courier	do	do	1877	1 50
Sparta	Sparta Plaindealer	do	do	1864	1 50
Richland co.—*Population:* 15,545.					
Olney	Olney Times	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 50
	Richland County Republican	do	do	1872	1 50
	Olney News	do	do	1875	1 60
Rock Island co.—*Population:* 38,302.					
Moline	Augustana and Missionaren	Weekly	Religious (*Lutheran; Swedish*)	1856	1 60
	Moline Review	do	News and politics	1870	2 00
	Dispatch	Daily (*evening*)	do	1878	5 00
	Dispatch	Weekly	do	1878	2 00
	Grain Cleaner	Monthly	Trade	1878	1 00
Rock Island	Argus	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1851	6 00
	Argus	Weekly	do	1851	1 50
	Rock Islander	do	do	1854	2 00
	Daily Union	Daily (*morning*)	do	1859	10 00
	Rock Island Union	Weekly	do	1859	2 00
	Neue Volks Zeitung	Semi-weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1875	2 50
Saint Clair co.—*Population:* 61,806.					
Belleville	Advocate	Weekly	News and politics	1839	1 50
	Belleviller Zeitung	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1848	7 00
	Belleviller Zeitung	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1848	2 00
	Democrat	do	News and politics	1857	1 50
	Der Stern	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1878	7 00
	Der Stern	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1878	2 00
	Republican	do	News and politics	1879	1 25
	Das Journal	do	News and politics (*German*)	1879	2 00
	Morning Times (*b*)	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1880	.....
East Saint Louis	Gazette	Weekly	do	1866	1 50
	East Saint Louis Herald	do	do	1878	1 50
	Western Live-Stock Journal	do	Agricultural	1879	1 50
Lebanon	Lebanon Reveille	do	News and politics	1879	1 50
	Lebanon Journal	do	do	1879	1 50
Marissa	Marissa Monitor	do	do	1880	1 50
Mascoutah	Der Anzeiger	do	News and politics (*German*)	1876	2 00
Saline co.—*Population:* 15,940.					
Harrisburg	Harrisburg Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1859	1 50
	Saline County Sentinel	do	do	1878	1 50
Sangamon co.—*Population:* 52,894.					
Auburn	Auburn Citizen	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
Illiopolis	Illiopolis Citizen	do	do	1879	1 00
Springfield	State Journal	Daily (*morning*)	do	1831	8 00
	State Journal	Weekly	do	1831	1 50
	State Register	Daily (*morning*)	do	1835	8 00
	State Register	Weekly	do	1835	1 25
	Illinois Freie Presse	do	News and politics (*German*)	1872	2 00
	Sangamon Monitor	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1873	7 00
	Sangamon Monitor	Weekly	do	1873	2 00
	Stalwart (*e*)	do	do	1878	1 50
	Springfield Bourbon (*c*)	do	do	1878	1 50
	Staats-Wochenblatt	do	News and politics (*German*)	1878	1 50
	Odd Fellows' Herald	do	Secret society	1878	1 50
	A. O. H. Emerald	do	do	1879	2 00
	Springfield News (*b*)	do	News and politics	1879	1 50
	Sunday Mail (*d*)	Sunday	Miscellaneous	1879	2 00
	Catholic News (*e*)	Weekly	Religious (*Catholic*)	.....	.....
	Sledge Hammer	do	News and politics	.....	1 50
	Daily Post	Daily (*evening*)	do	1880	5 00
Schuyler co.—*Population:* 16,249.					
Rushville	Schuyler Citizen	Weekly	News and politics	1856	1 75
	Rushville Times	do	do	1857	1 50
Scott co.—*Population:* 10,741.					
Manchester	Scott County Arrow	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
Winchester	Winchester Times	do	do	1865	2 00
	Winchester Independent	do	do	1870	1 50
Shelby co.—*Population:* 30,270.					
Mowequa	Moweaqua Register	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
Shelbyville	Shelby County Leader	do	do	1850	1 50
	Shelbyville Union	do	do	1863	1 50
	Shelbyville Democrat	do	do	1874	1 00
	Illustrated Baptist	Monthly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1879	1 00
	Greenback Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
Stewardson	Enterprise	do	do	1877	1 00
Windsor	Windsor Gazette	do	do	1878	1 00
	Windsor Dollar Sentinel (*f*)	do	do	1876	1 00
Stark co.—*Population:* 11,207.					
Toulon	Stark County News	Weekly	News and politics	1860	1 00
	Toulon Herald	Semi-weekly	do	1878	2 00
Wyoming	Wyoming Post	Weekly	do	1872	2 00
Stephenson co.—*Population:* 31,963.					
Davis	Davis Review	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
Freeport	Bulletin	Daily (*evening*)	do	1847	5 20
	Bulletin	Weekly	do	1847	1 50
	Freeport Journal	do	do	1848	1 50
	Deutscher Anzeiger	do	News and politics (*German*)	1853	2 00
	Freeport News	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1864	50
	Freeport Budget	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
	Herald (*g*)	Daily (*evening*)	do	1877	5 20
	Freeport Banner	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1879	1 00
	Freeport True Mission (*h*)	do	Miscellaneous	.....	.....
Lena	Lena Star	do	News and politics	1866	1 50

a Suspended May, 1880.
b Suspended June, 1880.
c Suspended November, 1880.
d Suspended.
e Suspended July, 1879.
f Suspended October, 1879.
g Suspended January, 1881.
h Suspended January, 1880.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
TAZEWELL CO.—*Population:* 29,666.					
Delavan	Delavan Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1868	$1 50
	Delavan Times	do	do	1874	1 50
Minier	Minier News	do	do	1875	1 50
Pekin	Pekin Times	do	do	1840	2 00
	Pekiner Freie Presse	do	News and politics (*German*)	1876	2 00
	Tazewell County Republican	do	News and politics	1836	1 50
Washington	Washington Herald	do	do	1867	1 50
	Washington Republican	do	do	1876	1 50
UNION CO.—*Population:* 18,102.					
Anna	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Weekly	Agricultural	1877	1 25
	Southern Illinois Advocate	do	News and politics	1880	1 00
	Missionary Sentinel	Monthly	Religious (*Reformed Church*)	1880	50
	American Medical Review	do	Medicine and surgery	1880	.....
Jonesboro'	Jonesboro' Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1849	2 00
VERMILION CO.—*Population:* 41,588.					
Danville	Commercial	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1878	5 20
	Commercial	Weekly	do	1862	1 50
	Times (*a*)	Daily (*evening*)	do	1868	7 00
	News	do (*morning*)	do	1876	5 20
	News	Weekly	do	1876	1 50
	Danville Deutsche Zeitung	do	News and politics (*German*)	1877	2 00
	Danville Post	do	News and politics	1878	1 50
	Sunday Bourbon (*b*)	Sunday	do	1879	2 00
Hoopeston	Hoopeston Chronicle	Weekly	do	1872	2 00
Rossville	Rossville Press	do	do	1879	1 50
WABASH CO.—*Population:* 9,945.					
Mount Carmel	Register	Weekly	News and politics	1839	1 50
	Republican	do	do	1878	1 50
WARREN CO.—*Population:* 22,933.					
Alexis	Alexis Visitor	Weekly	News and family	1880	1 50
Kirkwood	Enterprise	do	do	1877	1 25
Monmouth	Monmouth Atlas	do	do	1846	2 00
	Monmouth Review	do	do	1856	2 00
	College Courier	Monthly	Collegiate	1869	1 00
	Gazette and Paper	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
Roseville	Roseville Times	do	do	1875	1 50
	Gazette and Paper (*c*)	do	do	1876	1 50
WASHINGTON CO.—*Population:* 21,112.					
Ashley	Ashley Gazette (*d*)	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
Nashville	Nashville Journal	do	do	1862	1 50
	Nashville Democrat	do	do	1865	1 50
	Washington County Zeitung	do	News and politics (*German*)	1874	2 00
	Illinois Volksblatt	do	News and politics (*German*)	1876	2 00
WAYNE CO.—*Population:* 21,291.					
Fairfield	Wayne County Press	Weekly	News and politics	1866	1 50
	Wayne County Record	do	do	1879	1 50
	Fairfield Democrat (*e*)	do	do	1868	1 50
Jeffersonville	Evangelist at Work	do	Religious (*Disciples*)	1879	1 00
WHITE CO.—*Population:* 23,087.					
Carmi	Carmi Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 50
	Carmi Times	do	do	1872	1 25
Grayville	Grayville Independent	do	do	1859	1 25
WHITESIDE CO.—*Population:* 30,885.					
Erie	Erie Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Fulton	Fulton Journal	do	do	1854	1 50
Morrison	Whitesides Sentinel	do	do	1857	2 00
	Whitesides Herald	do	do	1878	1 50
Prophetstown	Prophetstown Spike	do	do	1871	1 50
Sterling	Sterling Gazette	do	do	1854	2 00
	Sterling Standard	do	do	1868	1 50
	Sterling Observer	do	do	1878	2 00
	Sterling Beobachter	do	News and politics (*German*)	1878	2 00
	Poultry Banner	Monthly	Agricultural	1879	50
Tampico	Tampico Tornado	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
WILL CO.—*Population:* 53,422.					
Beecher	Breeders' Live-Stock Journal	Monthly	Agricultural	1880	1 00
	Osten Illinoian	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 00
Braidwood	Braidwood Republican	do	do	1874	1 00
	Braidwood Reporter	do	do	1879	1 00
Joliet	Joliet Signal	do	do	1839	2 00
	Republican	Daily (*morning*)	do	1847	5 00
	Republican	Weekly	do	1847	2 00
	Record	Daily (*morning*)	do	1871	4 00
	Record	Weekly	do	1871	1 50
	Sun	Daily (*evening*)	do	1872	5 00
	Sun	Weekly	do	1872	1 50
	News	Daily (*evening*)	do	1877	3 00
	News	Weekly	do	1877	1 00
	Wochenblatt	do	News and politics (*German*)	1877	2 00
	Joliet Phœnix (*f*)	do	News and politics	.....	.....
Lemont	Lemont Advertiser (*g*)	do	do	1878	.....
Lockport	Phœnix	do	do	1875	1 00
	Will County Commercial Advertiser	do	do	1878	75
Plainfield	Plainfield Advertiser (*g*)	do	do	1878	.....
	Plainfield Phœnix (*h*)	do	do	1876	.....
Wilmington	Wilmington Advocate	do	do	1870	2 00
	Wilmington Review	do	do	1876	1 50

a Suspended February 15, 1880.
b Suspended October, 1879.
c Merged in "Monmouth Gazette and Paper".
d Merged in Franklin Grove, Lee county, "Enterprise".
e Merged in Fairfield, Wayne county, "Record".
f Suspended July, 1879.
g Edition of Lockport "Commercial Advertiser".
h Edition of Lockport "Phœnix".

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
WILLIAMSON CO.—*Population:* 19,324.					
Marion	Marion Monitor	Weekly	News and politics	1874	$1 50
	Egyptian Press	do	do	1875	1 50
WINNEBAGO CO.—*Population:* 30,505.					
Durand	Durand Patriot (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics		
Pecatonica	Pecatonica News	do	do	1872	1 50
Rockford	Register	Daily (*evening*)	do	1877	4 00
	Register	Weekly	do	1840	1 00
	Gazette	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	4 00
	Gazette	Weekly	do	1866	1 00
	Gazette	Semi-weekly	do	1878	1 50
	Rockford Journal	Weekly	do	1866	1 50
	Western Banner (*b*)	do	do		
	Sunday Herald (*c*)	Sunday	do		
	News	Daily (*morning*)	do	1878	4 50
	News	Weekly	do	1878	50
Rockton	Rockton Herald	do	do	1875	1 50
WOODFORD CO.—*Population:* 21,620.					
Benson	Benson Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1865	1 50
El Paso	El Paso Journal	do	do	1864	1 50
Eureka	Eureka Journal	do	do	1868	1 50
Low Point	Low Point Journal	do	do	1880	1 50
Metamora	Woodford Sentinel	do	do	1854	1 50
Minonk	Minonk Home Journal	do	do	1865	1 50
	Minonk Blade	do	do	1874	1 50
Roanoke	Roanoke News (*d*)	do	do	1875	1 50
Secor	Secor Journal (*e*)	do	do	1865	1 50
Washburn	Washburn Reveille	do	do	1868	1 50
	Washburn Sentinel (*f*)	do	do	1876	2 00

INDIANA.

ADAMS CO.—*Population:* 15,385.					
Decatur	Decatur Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1857	$1 50
	Decatur Journal	do	do	1879	1 25
Geneva	Thompson's Geneva Triumph	do	do	1879	75
ALLEN CO.—*Population:* 54,763.					
Fort Wayne	Sentinel	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1834	4 80
	Sentinel	Weekly	do	1834	1 00
	Indiana Staats-Zeitung	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1877	4 00
	Indiana Staats-Zeitung	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1857	2 00
	Gazette	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1862	6 00
	Gazette	Weekly	do	1862	1 50
	Fort Wayne Journal	do	do	1867	50
	Daily News	Daily (*evening*)	do	1875	3 00
	Christian Age	Weekly	Religious (*Christian*)	1876	1 00
	Sunday Morning Mail	Sunday	News and politics	1879	1 75
	Dispatch-Enterprise	Weekly	do	1880	1 25
	Railway Employé and Mechanics' Journal	Monthly	Mechanics	1880	50
Monroeville	Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 25
BARTHOLOMEW CO.—*Population:* 22,777.					
Columbus	Democrat	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1850	5 00
	Democrat	Weekly	do	1850	1 50
	Republican	Daily (*evening*)	do	1872	5 00
	Republican	Weekly	do	1872	1 50
Hope	The Philomathean	do	do	1872	1 00
BENTON CO.—*Population:* 11,108.					
Boswell	Benton Telephone	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
Fowler	Fowler Era	do	do	1873	1 50
	Greenback Herald (*g*)	do	do	1873	1 50
	Fowler Review	do	do	1875	1 50
Oxford	Oxford Tribune	do	do	1853	1 50
BLACKFORD CO.—*Population:* 8,020.					
Hartford City	Hartford City News	Weekly	News and politics	1852	1 50
	Telegram	do	do	1877	1 50
Montpelier	Enterprise	do	do	1880	1 50
BOONE CO.—*Population:* 25,922.					
Lebanon	Lebanon Weekly Pioneer	Weekly	News and politics	1853	1 25
	Lebanon Patriot	do	do	1856	1 50
	National Greenbacker	do	do	1878	1 00
Louisville	Louisville Times	do	do	1870	1 00
Thorntown	Thorntown Argus	do	do	1878	1 25
BROWN CO.—*Population:* 10,264.					
Georgetown	Republican (*h*)	Weekly	News and politics		
Nashville	Nashville Jacksonian	do	do	1870	1 25
CARROLL CO.—*Population:* 18,345.					
Camden	Camden Expositor	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 25
Delphi	Delphi Weekly Times	do	do	1836	1 50
	Delphi Journal	do	do	1850	1 50
	Delphi Enterprise	do	do	1880	1 00
CASS CO.—*Population:* 27,611.					
Galveston	Galveston Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 25
Logansport	Journal	Daily (*morning*)	do	1841	6 00
	Journal	Weekly	do	1841	1 50

a Merged in "Exponent", Dell Rapids, Dakota.
b Suspended September, 1879.
c Suspended December, 1879.
d Edition of "Minonk Blade".
e Edition of "El Paso Journal".
f Edition of Metamora "Sentinel".
g Suspended in 1879.
h Suspended.

INDIANA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
Cass co.—Continued.					
Logansport—Continued	Pharos	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1874	$5 00
	Pharos	Weekly	do	1842	1 50
	Chronicle	do	News and politics (*Eng. and Germ.*)	1875	1 50
	Our Young Men's Monthly (*a*)	Monthly	Religious (*Evangelical*)	1879	50
	Real Estate Journal (*b*)	do	Real estate		
	Logansport Enterprise (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics		
Clark co.—*Population:* 28,610.					
Charlestown	Clark County Record	Weekly	News and politics	1869	2 00
Jeffersonville	Evening News	Daily (*evening*)	do	1872	5 00
	National Democrat	Weekly	do	1854	2 00
	Evening Times	Daily (*evening*)	do	1880	5 20
	Jeffersonville Times	Weekly	do	1880	1 25
Clay co.—*Population:* 25,854.					
Bowling Green	Clay County Review	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 00
Brazil	Brazil Miner	do	do	1867	1 50
	Clay County Enterprise	do	do	1872	1 50
	Brazil National Index (*c*)	do	do	1878	1 50
	Brazil Western Mirror (*d*)	do	do	1873	2 00
	Argus Magnet	do	do	1880	1 50
Clinton co.—*Population:* 23,472.					
Colfax	Colfax Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
Frankfort	Frankfort Crescent	do	do	1851	1 50
	Frankfort Banner	do	do	1864	2 00
Rossville	Rossville Examiner	do	do	1875	1 00
Crawford co.—*Population:* 12,356.					
Leavenworth	Crawford County Herald (*e*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 25
	Crawford County Democrat	do	do	1879	1 25
Daviess co.—*Population:* 21,552.					
Washington	Washington Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1865	1 25
	Daviess County Democrat	do	do	1867	1 25
	National Ventilator (*f*)	do	do	1879	75
Dearborn co.—*Population:* 26,671.					
Aurora	Dearborn Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1868	2 00
	Saturday News	do	do	1874	2 00
Lawrenceburg	Lawrenceburg Register	do	do	1836	1 50
	Lawrenceburg Press	do	do	1855	1 50
Decatur co.—*Population:* 19,779.					
Greensburg	Greensburg Standard	Weekly	News and politics	1835	2 00
	Decatur News	do	do	1868	1 50
	Saturday Review	do	do	1879	1 00
Saint Paul	Saint Paul Register	do	do	1879	1 25
De Kalb co.—*Population:* 20,225.					
Auburn	Auburn Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
	De Kalb County Republican	do	do	1874	1 50
Butler	Butler Record	do	do	1877	1 00
Garrett City	Garrett Herald	do	do	1877	1 50
Waterloo	Waterloo Press	do	do	1859	1 50
Delaware co.—*Population:* 22,926.					
Muncie	Muncie Times	Weekly	News and politics	1861	1 00
	Muncie Democrat	do	do	1870	1 50
	Daily News	Daily (*evening*)	do	1872	5 00
	Muncie News	Weekly	do	1872	1 00
Dubois co.—*Population:* 15,992.					
Huntingburg	Huntingburgh Signal	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1867	1 50
Ireland	Ireland Argus	do	News and politics	1879	1 00
Jasper	Jasper Courier	do	do	1858	1 50
	Jasper Times	do	do	1876	1 50
Elkhart co.—*Population:* 33,454.					
Bristol	Bristol Banner	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
Elkhart	Review	Daily (*evening*)	do	1872	5 00
	Review	Weekly	do	1872	1 50
	Herald of Truth	Monthly	Religious (*Mennonite*)	1864	1 00
	Herold de Wahrheit	do	Religious (*Mennonite; German*)	1864	1 00
	Words of Cheer	do	Religious	1876	25
	Christliche Jugendfreund	do	Religious (*Mennonite; German*)	1878	25
Goshen	Goshen Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1837	2 00
	Goshen Times	do	do	1856	2 00
	Goshen Independent	do	do	1876	1 50
	Gospel Banner	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Mennonite*)	1878	1 00
	Evangeliums Panier	do	Religious (*Mennonite; German*)	1878	1 00
Middlebury	Middlebury Record	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
Nappanee	Nappanee News	do	do	1879	1 50
Fayette co.—*Population:* 11,394.					
Connersville	Connersville Times	Weekly	News and politics	1850	2 00
	Connersville News	do	do	1866	1 50
	Connersville Examiner	do	do	1867	2 00
Floyd co.—*Population:* 24,590.					
New Albany	Ledger-Standard	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1849	7 50
	Ledger-Standard	Weekly	do	1849	1 50
	Deutsche Zeitung	do	News and politics (*German*)	1875	2 00
	Das Echo der Gegenwart und der Zeitgeist	Bi-weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1876	1 25
Fountain co.—*Population:* 20,228.					
Attica	Attica Ledger	Weekly	News and politics	1851	1 75
	Attica Journal (*b*)	do	do		
Covington	People's Friend	do	do	1842	2 00
	Spence's People's Paper	do	do	1873	1 50
	Covington Journal	do	do	1877	1 50
Veedersburg	Veedersburg Reporter	do	do	1876	1 50

a Suspended September, 1880.
b Suspended.
c Suspended July, 1879.
d Merged in "Brazil Miner".
e Suspended after census year.
f Suspended March, 1880.

INDIANA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
FRANKLIN CO.—*Population:* 20,092.					
Brookville	Franklin Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1839	$1 50
	Brookville American	do	do	1851	1 75
	Der Leucht-Thurm	do	News and politics (*German*)	1872	1 75
	Valley Sentinel	do	News and politics	1877	1 50
Laurel	Laurel Review (*a*)	do	do	1877	1 50
FULTON CO.—*Population:* 14,301.					
Kewanna	Kewanna Enterprise (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics		
Rochester	Rochester Sentinel	do	do	1857	2 00
	Rochester Republican	do	do	1868	1 50
GIBSON CO.—*Population:* 22,742.					
Oakland	Oakland City Times	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
Owensville	Weekly Echo	do	do	1879	1 25
Princeton	Princeton Clarion	do	do	1846	1 50
	Princeton Democrat	do	do	1861	1 50
GRANT CO.—*Population:* 23,618.					
Fairmount	Fairmount News	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 25
Marion	Marion Chronicle	do	do	1867	1 50
	Marion Democrat	do	do	1870	1 50
	Grant County Republican (*c*)	do	do	1880	1 25
GREENE CO.—*Population:* 22,996.					
Bloomfield	Bloomfield Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 50
	Bloomfield News	do	do	1875	1 00
Owensburgh	Owensburgh Gazette (*d*)	do	do	1877	1 00
Worthington	Worthington Times	do	do	1853	1 50
HAMILTON CO.—*Population:* 24,801.					
Noblesville	Republican Ledger	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 50
	Noblesville Independent	do	do	1874	1 50
HANCOCK CO.—*Population:* 17,123.					
Greenfield	Hancock Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1860	1 00
	Odd Fellows' Chronicle	Semi-monthly	Secret society	1872	1 50
	Hancock Jeffersonian	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
	Independent Medical Investigator	Monthly	Medicine and surgery	1879	50
HARRISON CO.—*Population:* 21,326.					
Corydon	Corydon Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1857	2 00
	Corydon Republican	do	do	1868	1 50
HENDRICKS CO.—*Population:* 22,981.					
Danville	Hendricks County Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
	Normal Teacher	Monthly	Educational	1878	1 00
	Hendricks County Union	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Plainfield	Hendricks County Citizen (*e*)	do	do	1879	1 25
HENRY CO.—*Population:* 24,016.					
Knightstown	Knightstown Banner	Weekly	News and politics	1867	1 25
	Dental News	Monthly	Medicine and surgery	1879	1 00
	Knightstown Shield	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
Lewisville	Lewisville Democrat	do	do	1877	1 25
New Castle	New Castle Courier	do	do	1841	1 50
	New Castle Mercury	do	do	1865	1 50
	New Castle Democrat	do	do	1878	1 50
Spiceland	Spiceland Reporter	do	do	1873	1 25
HOWARD CO.—*Population:* 19,584.					
Kokomo	Kokomo Saturday Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1851	1 75
	Kokomo Dispatch	do	do	1870	2 00
	Kokomo Gazette	do	do	1879	1 00
Russiaville	Russiaville Standard (*f*)	do	do	1878	1 00
HUNTINGTON CO.—*Population:* 21,805.					
Antioch	Antioch Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
Huntington	Indiana Herald	do	do	1848	2 00
	Huntington Democrat	do	do	1848	2 00
	Lime City News	do	do	1878	1 50
	Roanoke Journal (*g*)	do	do		
Warren	Warren News	do	do	1878	1 25
JACKSON CO.—*Population:* 23,050.					
Brownstown	Brownstown Banner	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 25
Seymour	Seymour Times	do	do	1855	2 00
	Seymour Democrat	do	do	1858	1 50
	Daily Lever	Daily (*evening*)	do	1876	5 00
	Monitor-Journal	Weekly	Temperance	1877	1 00
	Seymour Republican	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1879	5 20
	Seymour Republican	Weekly	do	1879	1 50
JASPER CO.—*Population:* 9,464.					
Remington	Remington Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Rensselaer	Democratic Sentinel	do	do	1877	1 50
	Rensselaer Republican	do	do	1878	1 50
JAY CO.—*Population:* 19,282.					
Dunkirk	Dunkirk Banner	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 25
Portland	Portland Commercial	do	do	1865	1 25
	Portland Sun	do	do	1871	1 25
JEFFERSON CO.—*Population:* 25,977.					
Madison	Courier	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1849	7 50
	Courier	Weekly	do	1837	1 50
	Madison Herald	do	do	1870	1 50
	Evening Star	Daily (*evening*)	do	1876	5 00
	Dollar Star	Weekly	do	1876	1 00
JENNINGS CO.—*Population:* 16,453.					
North Vernon	North Vernon Plain Dealer	Weekly	News and politics	1864	1 50
	North Vernon Sun	do	do	1872	1 50
Vernon	Vernon Banner	do	do	1850	1 50

a Suspended June, 1880.
b Suspended May, 1880.
c Removed to Marion December, 1880.
d Suspended June, 1879.
e Changed name to "Progress", November, 1880.
f Suspended November, 1880.
g Suspended November, 1879.

INDIANA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
JOHNSON CO.—*Population:* 19,537.					
Edinburg	Edinburg Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1875	$1 50
Franklin	Franklin Jeffersonian	do	do	1845	1 50
	Franklin Democrat	do	do	1859	1 50
	Daily Herald	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	4 00
KNOX CO.—*Population:* 26,324.					
Vincennes	Western Sun	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1804	7 50
	Western Sun	Weekly	do	1804	2 00
	Vincennes Commercial	do	do	1878	1 25
	Vincennes News	do	do	1879	1 50
	Vincennes Times (*a*)	do	do	1865	1 50
KOSCIUSKO CO.—*Population:* 26,494.					
Pierceton	Pierceton Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Syracuse	Syracuse Reflector (*b*)	do	do	1879	1 50
Warsaw	Northern Indianian	do	do	1856	2 00
	Warsaw National Union	do	do	1861	2 00
	Warsaw Republican	do	do	1877	1 50
LA GRANGE CO.—*Population:* 15,630.					
La Grange	La Grange Standard	Weekly	News and politics	1856	2 00
	La Grange Register	do	do	1874	2 00
	La Grange Democrat	do	do	1879	1 50
	Island Park Assembly	Monthly	Educational	1879	50
LAKE CO.—*Population:* 15,091.					
Crown Point	Crown Point Register	Weekly	News and politics	1857	2 00
	Lake County Star	do	do	1870	1 50
	Freie Presse	do	News and politics (*German*)	1875	2 00
	Crown Point Cosmos (*c*)	do	News and politics	1877	1 50
Hobart	Hobart Journal	do	do	1878	2 00
Lowell	Lowell Local News	do	do	1878	2 00
LA PORTE CO.—*Population:* 30,985.					
La Porte	Herald-Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1856	2 00
	La Porte Argus	do	do	1869	2 00
	La Porte Journal	do	News and politics (*German*)	1877	2 00
Michigan City	Michigan City Enterprise	do	News and politics	1857	2 00
	Michigan City Dispatch	do	do	1879	2 00
	Freie Presse (*d*)	do	News and politics (*German*)		
LAWRENCE CO.—*Population:* 18,543.					
Bedford	Bedford Banner	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 50
	Bedford Star	do	do	1875	75
	Common School Teacher	Monthly	Educational	1875	1 00
	Bedford Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 25
	True Republican (*d*)	do	do		
Mitchell	Mitchell Commercial	do	do	1866	1 50
	Mitchell Times	do	do	1877	1 00
MADISON CO.—*Population:* 27,527.					
Alexandria	Alexandria Bee (*d*)	Weekly	News and politics		
Anderson	Anderson Democrat	do	do	1858	1 50
	Anderson Herald	do	do	1868	2 00
Elwood	Review	do	do	1877	1 50
Pendleton	Pendleton Republican	do	do	1878	1 25
MARION CO.—*Population:* 102,782.					
Indianapolis	Journal	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1823	12 00
	Journal	Sunday	do	1823	2 00
	Journal	Weekly	do	1823	1 00
	Sentinel	Daily (*morning*)	do	1824	10 00
	Sentinel	Weekly	do	1824	1 50
	Indiana School Journal	Monthly	Educational	1856	1 50
	Taeglicher Telegraph	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1864	12 00
	Indiana Volksblatt und Telegraph	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1864	2 00
	Indiana Farmer	do	Agricultural	1865	2 00
	Spottvogel	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1865	2 00
	Die Zukunft	Weekly	Educational (*German*)	1867	2 50
	Masonic Advocate	Monthly	Secret society	1867	1 10
	Morning Watch (*d*)	do	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1867	
	Odd Fellows' Talisman and Literary Journal	do	Secret society	1868	2 00
	News	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1869	6 00
	News	Weekly	do	1869	90
	The People	do	do	1870	2 00
	Saturday Herald	do	do	1873	2 00
	Indianapolis Sun	do	do	1873	1 00
	Pythian Journal	Monthly	Secret society	1874	1 00
	Mechanical Journal	do	Mechanics	1875	50
	The Millstone	do	Trade	1875	1 00
	Indiana Official Railroad Guide	do	Insurance, railroads, etc	1875	50
	Western Citizen	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
	Indiana Tribuene	do	News and politics (*German*)	1878	2 00
	Western Sportsman and Live-Stock News	do	Live-stock, etc	1878	2 00
	Indianapolis Republican	do	News and politics	1879	1 50
	Indianapolis Leader	do	do	1879	2 00
	Drainage Farm Journal	Monthly	Agricultural	1879	1 00
	Live-Stock Review	Tri-weekly	do	1879	2 00
	Central Catholic (*e*)	Weekly	Religious (*Catholic*)		
MARSHALL CO.—*Population:* 23,414.					
Bourbon	Bourbon Mirror	Weekly	News and politics	1871	2 00
Plymouth	Plymouth Democrat	do	do	1854	2 00
	Plymouth Republican	do	do	1856	2 00
	Restitution	do	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1869	2 00
	Indiana Greenbacker (*f*)	do	News and politics	1878	1 50
MARTIN CO.—*Population:* 13,475.					
Loogootee	Loogootee Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 00
	Loogootee Sun	do	do	1880	1 00
Shoals	Martin County Herald	do	do	1868	1 50

a Suspended November, 1879.
b Suspended June, 1880.
c Merged in "Register" September, 1880.
d Suspended.
e Merged in "Central Catholic Advocate", Louisville, Ky., during census year.
f Suspended October, 1880.

INDIANA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
MIAMI CO.—*Population:* 24,083.					
Bunker Hill	Bunker Hill Press	Weekly	News and politics	1878	$1 00
Peru	Miami County Sentinel	do	do	1848	1 50
	Peru Republican	do	do	1856	1 50
	Wabash Valley Blade (*a*)	do	do		
	Saturday Herald (*b*)	do	do	1879	
Xenia	Xenia Times	do	do	1880	1 00
MONROE CO.—*Population:* 15,875.					
Bloomington	Republican Progress	Weekly	News and politics	1835	2 00
	Bloomington Courier	do	do	1875	1 50
	Bloomington Blade (*c*)	do	do	1880	1 50
MONTGOMERY CO.—*Population:* 27,316.					
Crawfordsville	Crawfordsville Review	Weekly	News and politics	1840	1 50
	Saturday Evening Journal	do	do	1847	1 50
	The Wabash	Monthly	Collegiate	1858	1 00
	Crawfordsville Star	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 50
	Botanical Gazette	Monthly	Horticultural	1875	1 00
	Daily News	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1879	5 20
Ladoga	Leader (*d*)	Weekly	do	1876	1 00
Waynetown	Waynetown Banner	do	do	1874	1 25
MORGAN CO.—*Population:* 18,900.					
Martinsville	Martinsville Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1848	1 25
	Martinsville Republican	do	do	1870	1 50
Mooresville	Mooresville Herald (*e*)	do	do	1875	1 25
NEWTON CO.—*Population:* 8,167.					
Goodland	Goodland Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
	Goodland Register (*f*)	do	do	1877	1 50
Kentland	Kentland Gazette	do	do	1864	1 50
	People's Press	do	do	1874	1 50
Morocco	Morocco Courier	do	do	1877	1 50
NOBLE CO.—*Population:* 22,956.					
Albion	Albion New Era	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
Avilla	Avilla Register (*g*)	do	do		
Kendallville	Kendallville Standard	do	do	1863	2 00
	Weekly News	do	do	1877	1 50
	Bee-Keeper's Guide	Monthly	Agricultural	1877	50
Ligonier	Ligonier Banner	Weekly	News and politics	1866	2 00
Rome City	Herald of Gospel Freedom	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Church of God*)	1878	75
	Rome City Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 00
	Rome City Times (*f*)	do	do		
OHIO CO.—*Population:* 5,563.					
Rising Sun	Rising Sun Recorder	Weekly	News and politics	1833	2 00
	Rising Sun Local	do	do	1879	1 50
ORANGE CO.—*Population:* 14,363.					
Paoli	Paoli Weekly News	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 50
	Paoli Republican	do	do	1876	1 50
	Greenback Advocate	do	do	1879	1 00
OWEN CO.—*Population:* 15,901.					
Spencer	Owen County Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1858	2 00
	Owen County People	do	do	1879	1 00
	Spencer Free Press (*a*)	do	do		
PARKE CO.—*Population:* 19,460.					
Montezuma	Montezuma New Era	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 00
Rockville	Rockville Tribune	do	do	1870	1 50
	Parke County Leader	do	do	1879	1 50
PERRY CO.—*Population:* 16,997.					
Cannelton	Enquirer and Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1852	1 50
	Cannelton Advance (*h*)	do	do	1879	1 00
Tell City	Tell City Anzeiger	do	News and politics (*German*)	1866	2 00
PIKE CO.—*Population:* 16,383.					
Petersburg	Pike County Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 50
	Petersburg Press	do	do	1869	1 25
	National Ventilator (*b*)	do	do		
PORTER CO.—*Population:* 17,227.					
Hebron	Hebron News (*f*)	Weekly	News and politics		
Valparaiso	Porter County Vidette	do	do	1857	2 00
	Valparaiso Messenger	do	do	1871	2 00
POSEY CO.—*Population:* 20,857.					
Cynthiana	Cynthiana Investigator (*f*)	Weekly	News and politics		
Mount Vernon	Mount Vernon Democrat	do	do	1867	1 00
	Wochenblatt	do	News and politics (*German*)	1875	1 50
	Western Star	do	News and politics	1877	1 00
	Weekly Sun	do	do	1879	1 00
New Harmony	New Harmony Register	do	do	1867	1 00
PULASKI CO.—*Population:* 9,851.					
Winamac	Winamac Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1856	1 50
	Winamac Republican	do	do	1861	1 50
	Winamac Journal	do	do	1878	1 50
PUTNAM CO.—*Population:* 22,501.					
Bainbridge	Bainbridge News (*f*)	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
Cloverdale	Cloverdale Courier	do	do	1878	1 00
Greencastle	Greencastle Banner	do	do	1849	1 50
	Dollar Press	do	do	1858	1 00
	Greencastle Star	do	do	1874	1 00
	Asbury Monthly	Monthly	Collegiate	1879	1 00

a Suspended during census year.
b Suspended November, 1879.
c Suspended February, 1881.
d Established 1876 as the "Journal".
e Removed to Cloverdale January, 1881.
f Suspended.
g Suspended September, 1879.
h Suspended February, 1880.

INDIANA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
RANDOLPH CO.—*Population:* 26,435.					
Union City	Union City Eagle	Weekly	News and politics	1863	$1 50
	Union City Times	do	do	1872	1 50
	Plaindealer	do	do	1877	1 50
	Free Press	do	do	1880	60
Winchester	Winchester Journal	do	do	1842	1 00
	Winchester Herald	do	do	1875	1 00
RIPLEY CO.—*Population:* 21,627.					
Osgood	Ripley County Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1866	1 50
Versailles	Versailles Index	do	do	1857	1 25
RUSH CO.—*Population:* 19,238.					
Rushville	Rushville Jacksonian	Weekly	News and politics	1840	1 50
	Rushville Republican	do	do	1852	1 50
SAINT JOSEPH CO.—*Population:* 33,178.					
Mishawaka	Mishawaka Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1855	1 50
New Carlisle	New Carlisle Gazette	do	do	1880	1 00
Notre Dame	Ave Maria	do	Religious (*Catholic*)	1865	2 50
	Notre Dame Scholastic	do	Collegiate	1867	1 50
South Bend	South Bend Register	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1845	6 00
	South Bend Register	Sunday	do	1845	50
	South Bend Register	Weekly	do	1845	1 50
	South Bend Herald	do	do	1865	1 50
	South Bend Tribune	Daily (*evening*)	do	1872	6 00
	South Bend Tribune	Sunday	do	1872	1 50
	South Bend Tribune	Weekly	do	1872	1 00
	South Bend Courier	do	News and politics (*German*)	1873	2 00
	South Bend Era	do	News and politics	1880	1 00
Walkerton	Walkerton Visitor	do	do	1875	1 50
	Saint Joseph County Republican	do	do	1879	1 00
SCOTT CO.—*Population:* 8,343.					
Scottsburgh	Scott County Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1865	1 00
SHELBY CO.—*Population:* 25,257.					
Shelbyville	Shelbyville Republican	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1866	6 00
	Shelbyville Republican	Weekly	do	1866	2 00
	Shelby Democrat	do	do	1878	1 50
	Shelby Volunteer	do	do	1880	1 50
SPENCER CO.—*Population:* 22,122.					
Grandview	Grandview Monitor	Weekly	News and politics	1867	1 50
Rockport	Rockport Democrat	do	do	1855	1 50
	Rockport Banner	do	News and politics (*German*)	1877	1 50
	Rockport Journal	do	News and politics	1877	1 50
	Rockport Gazette	do	do	1877	1 50
STARKE CO.—*Population:* 5,105.					
Knox	Starke County Ledger	Weekly	News and politics	1860	2 00
	Starke County Enterprise	do	do	1876	1 50
STEUBEN CO.—*Population:* 14,645.					
Argola	Steuben Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1856	2 00
	Angola Herald	do	do	1876	1 50
Fremont	Poultry Gazette (*a*)	do	Agricultural	.....	.....
SULLIVAN CO.—*Population:* 20,336.					
Sullivan	Sullivan Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1854	1 50
	Sullivan Union	do	do	1866	1 50
	True Democracy	do	do	1878	1 50
SWITZERLAND CO.—*Population:* 13,336.					
Vevay	Vevay Reveille	Weekly	News and politics	1817	2 00
	Vevay Democrat	do	do	1868	1 50
TIPPECANOE CO.—*Population:* 35,966.					
La Fayette	La Fayette Journal	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1829	10 00
	La Fayette Journal	Sunday	do	1829	2 00
	La Fayette Journal	Weekly	do	1829	1 00
	La Fayette Courier	Daily (*evening*)	do	1848	10 00
	La Fayette Courier	Weekly	do	1831	2 00
	La Fayette Dispatch	Daily (*evening*)	do	1869	5 00
	La Fayette Dispatch	Weekly	do	1869	2 00
	Der Deutsche Amerikaner	do	News and politics (*German*)	1869	2 00
	Sunday Leader	Sunday	News and politics	1874	2 00
	La Fayette Home Journal	Weekly	Miscellaneous	1874	1 50
	Trade Journal	Semi-monthly	Commerce and trade	1878	1 50
	Sunday Times	Sunday	News and politics	1879	1 50
	Temperance Herald	Weekly	Temperance	1879	1 00
	Saturday Evening News (*b*)	do	News and politics	1879	50
TIPTON CO.—*Population:* 14,407.					
Tipton	Tipton Times	Weekly	News and politics	1855	1 50
	Tipton Advocate	do	do	1878	1 50
Windfall	Windfall News	do	do	1876	1 00
UNION CO.—*Population:* 7,673.					
Liberty	Liberty Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1851	1 50
	Liberty Mail	do	do	1878	1 50
VANDERBURGH CO.—*Population:* 42,193.					
Evansville	Journal	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1831	10 00
	Journal	Weekly	do	1831	1 00
	Journal	Tri-weekly	do	1831	7 00
	Union	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1849	7 00
	Union	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1849	2 00
	Demokrat	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1864	6 00
	Demokrat	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1864	2 00
	Demokrat	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1864	2 00
	Courier	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1866	8 00
	Courier	Sunday	do	1866	2 00
	Courier	Weekly	do	1866	1 00
	Evening Tribune	Daily (*evening*)	do	1877	7 00
	Evansville Tribune	Weekly	do	1877	1 00
	Die Indiana Post	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1879	2 00

a Suspended January, 1880. *b* Suspended.

INDIANA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
VERMILLION CO.—*Population:* 12,025.					
Clinton	Clinton Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1877	$1 50
	Western Indianian (*a*)	do	do		
Newport	Hoosier State	do	do	1855	1 50
VIGO CO.—*Population:* 45,658.					
Terre Haute	Express	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1851	10 00
	Express	Sunday	do	1878	2 00
	Express	Weekly	do	1878	1 50
	Evening Gazette	Daily (*evening*)	do	1868	7 50
	Terre Haute Gazette	Weekly	do	1868	1 50
	Terre Haute Banner	Tri-weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1870	5 00
	Terre Haute Banner	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1870	2 00
	Saturday Evening Mail	do	News and politics	1870	2 00
	Saturday Evening Ledger	Semi-weekly	do	1877	1 50
	Terre Haute Courier	Weekly	do	1877	1 00
	National Weekly (*b*)	do	do	1879	1 00
	Evening News	Daily (*evening*)	do	1880	5 20
WABASH CO.—*Population:* 25,241.					
North Manchester	North Manchester Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 50
	Moral Reflector	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1880	50
Roann	Roann Clarion	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
Wabash	Wabash Plain Dealer	do	do	1856	1 50
	Wabash Weekly Courier	do	do	1871	2 00
WARREN CO.—*Population:* 11,497.					
Williamsport	Warren Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1854	1 50
West Lebanon	Indiana Statesman (*c*)	do	do	1877	2 00
WARRICK CO.—*Population:* 20,162.					
Boonville	Boonville Enquirer	Weekly	News and politics	1852	1 25
	Boonville Standard	do	do	1875	1 25
WASHINGTON CO.—*Population:* 18,955.					
Fredericksburg	Fredericksburg News	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
Salem	Salem Democrat	do	do	1845	1 50
	Salem Sentinel (*d*)	do	do	1878	1 00
WAYNE CO.—*Population:* 38,613.					
Cambridge	Cambridge City Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1865	1 00
	Wayne Citizen	do	do	1878	1 00
Dublin	Wayne Register	do	do	1875	1 00
Hagerstown	Hagerstown Exponent	do	do	1875	1 00
Richmond	Palladium	Daily (*evening*)	do	1876	7 50
	Palladium	Weekly	do	1831	1 00
	Richmond Telegram	do	do	1861	1 00
	Independent	Daily (*morning*)	do	1873	5 20
	Independent Press	Weekly	do	1866	1 00
	Die Volkszeitung	do	News and politics (*German*)	1872	2 00
	Earlhamite	Monthly	Collegiate	1874	1 00
	Richmond Free Press	Weekly	News and politics	1874	50
WELLS CO.—*Population:* 18,442.					
Bluffton	Bluffton Banner	Weekly	News and politics	1849	2 00
	Bluffton Chronicle	do	do	1868	2 00
	Wells County Times	do	do	1878	1 00
WHITE CO.—*Population:* 13,795.					
Brookston	Brookston Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
Monticello	Monticello Herald	do	do	1862	1 50
	Monticello Democrat	do	do	1865	2 00
	Monticello National	do	do	1878	1 50
WHITLEY CO.—*Population:* 16,941.					
Churubusco	Churubusco Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
Columbia City	Columbia City Post	do	do	1864	2 00
	Columbia City Commercial	do	do	1869	2 00
Larwill	Larwill Blade (*e*)	do	do	1879	1 25
South Whitley	South Whitley News (*d*)	do	do		

INDIAN TERRITORY.

CHEROKEE NATION.—					
Tahlequah	Cherokee Advocate	Weekly	News and politics (*English and Cherokee*).	1842	$1 00
CHOCTAW NATION.—					
Caddo	Caddo Free Press (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
CREEK NATION.—					
Muscogee	Indian Journal	Weekly	News and family (*English, and Creek occasionally*).	1875	1 50

IOWA.

ADAIR CO.—*Population:* 11,667.					
Fontanelle	Fontanelle Observer	Weekly	News and politics	1879	$1 50
Greenfield	Adair County Reporter	do	do	1872	1 50
	Greenfield Transcript	do	do	1875	1 50
	Adair County Patriot (*f*)	do	do	1878	1 50
ADAMS CO.—*Population:* 11,888.					
Corning	Adams County Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1867	2 00
	Adams County Union	do	do	1874	2 00

a Consolidated with "Clinton Herald".
b Suspended April, 1880.
c Suspended October, 1880.
d Suspended.
e Suspended December, 1880.
f Suspended August, 1879.

IOWA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
ALLAMAKEE CO.—*Population:* 19,791.					
Lansing	Lansing Mirror	Weekly	News and politics	1852	$1 50
	Lansing Journal	do	do	1880	1 50
New Albin	Spectator (*a*)	do	do	1879	2 00
	Postville Review	do	do	1873	1 50
Postville	Waukon Standard	do	do	1868	1 50
Waukon	Waukon Democrat	do	do	1877	1 50
APPANOOSE CO.—*Population:* 16,636.					
Centerville	Centerville Citizen	Weekly	News and politics	1864	1 50
	Centerville Journal	do	do	1872	1 25
	Appanoose Times	do	do	1877	1 00
	Tribune (*b*)	do	do	1878	1 25
Moulton	Inter-State Normal Monthly	Monthly	Educational	1877	75
	Moulton Weekly Ensign	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 25
AUDUBON CO.—*Population:* 7,448.					
Audubon	Audubon County Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 50
	Audubon County Times	do	do	1879	1 50
	Audubon Advocate	do	do	1879	1 50
Exira	Audubon County Defender	do	do	1872	2 00
BENTON CO.—*Population:* 24,888.					
Belle Plaine	Belle Plaine Union	Weekly	News and politics	1867	1 50
	Belle Plaine Review	do	do	1874	1 50
Blairstown	Blairstown Independent	do	do	1876	1 50
Shellsburg	Shellsburg Record	do	do	1873	1 50
Vinton	Vinton Eagle	do	do	1855	1 75
	People's Journal	do	do	1868	1 75
	Mistletoe	Monthly	Collegiate	1878	50
	Benton County Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
	Echo (*c*)	do	do	1879	.....
	Freie Presse	do	News and politics (*German*)	1879	1 50
BLACK HAWK CO.—*Population:* 23,913.					
Cedar Falls	Cedar Falls Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1860	2 00
La Porte City	La Porte City Progress	do	do	1870	1 50
	La Porte City Local Review	do	do	1879	1 50
Waterloo	The Waterloo Courier	do	do	1858	2 00
	Iowa State Reporter	do	do	1868	2 00
	Der Deutsch Amerikaner	do	News and politics (*German*)	1872	2 00
	Burroughs' Journal	do	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1873	1 00
	Waterloo Tribune	do	News and politics	1879	2 00
BOONE CO.—*Population:* 20,838.					
Boone	Boone Standard	Weekly	News and politics	1865	2 00
	Boone County Republican	do	do	1865	2 00
	Boone County Democrat	do	do	1868	2 00
Ogden	Ogden Reporter	do	do	1874	2 00
BREMER CO.—*Population:* 14,081.					
Waverly	Waverly Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1856	2 00
	Bremer County Independent	do	do	1866	1 50
	Volks-Zeitung	do	News and politics (*German*)	1877	2 00
	Waverly Democrat	do	News and politics	1880	2 00
BUCHANAN CO.—*Population:* 18,546.					
Independence	Independence Conservative	Weekly	News and politics	1855	1 75
	Buchanan County Bulletin	do	do	1865	1 50
	National Advocate	do	do	1878	1 50
	Buchanan County Messenger (*d*)	do	do	1874	2 00
	Christian Advocate (*e*)	Monthly	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1879	50
Jesup	Buchanan County Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
BUENA VISTA CO.—*Population:* 7,537.					
Alta	Alta Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 00
Newell	Newell Mirror	do	do	1874	1 50
Storm Lake	Storm Lake Pilot	do	do	1870	2 00
	Buena Vista Sentinel (*f*)	do	do	1878	2 00
	Storm Lake Tribune	do	do	1880	1 50
BUTLER CO.—*Population:* 14,293.					
Bristow	Bristow Dial (*g*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Clarksville	Clarksville Star	do	do	1867	1 50
	Butler County Standard (*g*)	do	do	1877	1 50
Greene	Butler County Press	do	do	1873	2 00
Parkersburg	Parkersburg Eclipse	do	do	1872	1 50
Shell Rock	Shell Rock News	do	do	1872	1 50
CALHOUN CO.—*Population:* 5,595.					
Lake City	Dollar Weekly Blade	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 00
Manson	Calhoun County Journal	do	do	1874	2 00
Pomeroy	Pomeroy News	do	do	1880	1 50
Rockwell City	Calhoun County Republican	do	do	1879	1 50
CARROLL CO.—*Population:* 12,351.					
Carroll	Carroll Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1868	2 00
	Der Carroll Demokrat	do	News and politics (*German*)	1874	2 00
Glidden	Glidden Sentinel	do	News and politics	1876	2 00
CASS CO.—*Population:* 16,943.					
Anita	Anita Times (*h*)	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
Atlantic	Atlantic Messenger	do	do	1865	2 00
	Daily Telegraph	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	9 00
	Telegraph	Weekly	do	1871	1 50
Griswold	Griswold Advocate	do	do	1880	1 50
Lewis	Lewis Independent	do	do	1880	1 50
CEDAR CO.—*Population:* 18,936.					
Clarence	Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
Mechanicsville	Mechanicsville Press	do	do	1866	1 50

a Suspended March, 1880.
b Suspended July, 1879.
c Suspended July, 1880.
d Suspended October, 1879.
e Suspended June, 1880.
f Suspended December, 1879.
g Suspended December, 1880.
h Suspended July, 1880; re-established January, 1881.

IOWA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
CEDAR CO.—Continued.					
Tipton	Tipton Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1853	$1 50
	Tipton Conservative	do	do	1875	1 50
West Branch	Local Record	do	do	1878	1 50
CERRO GORDO CO.—*Population:* 11,461.					
Clear Lake	Clear Lake Mirror	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
Mason	Cerro Gordo Republican	do	do	1861	2 00
	North Iowa Journal	do	do	1867	2 00
	Mason City Express	do	do	1870	2 00
Rockwell	Rockwell Phonograph	do	do	1879	1 50
CHEROKEE CO.—*Population:* 8,240.					
Cherokee	Cherokee Times	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
	Iowa Free Press	do	do	1877	2 00
CHICKASAW CO.—*Population:* 14,534.					
Lawler	Lawler Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
Nashua	Weekly Post	do	do	1867	1 50
New Hampton	New Hampton Courier	do	do	1860	1 50
	New Hampton Tribune	do	do	1876	1 00
	Freie Presse	do	News and politics (*German*)	1879	1 50
	Greenbacker (*a*)	do	News and politics	.....	.....
	Iowa Volksfreund	do	News and politics (*German*)	1879	1 50
	People's Advocate (*a*)	do	News and politics	1879	1 50
CLARKE CO.—*Population:* 11,513.					
Murray	Murray News	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
Osceola	Osceola Sentinel	do	do	1859	1 50
	Osceola Democrat	do	do	1877	2 00
CLAY CO.—*Population:* 4,248.					
Spencer	Clay County News	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
	Spencer Reporter	do	do	1878	1 50
	The Owl	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1880	50
CLAYTON CO.—*Population:* 28,829.					
Elkader	Clayton County Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1851	2 00
	Nord Iowa Herold	do	News and politics (*German*)	1868	2 00
	Elkader Register	do	News and politics	1878	1 50
McGregor	North Iowa Times	do	do	1856	1 50
	The McGregor News	do	do	1858	1 50
Strawberry Point	Strawberry Point Press	do	do	1874	1 50
Volga City	Volga City Times (*b*)	do	do	1879	1 00
CLINTON CO.—*Population:* 36,763.					
Clinton	Daily Herald	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1870	10 00
	Weekly Herald	Weekly	do	1856	2 00
	Iowa Volks-Zeitung	do	News and politics (*German*)	1867	2 00
	Clinton Age	do	News and politics	1868	2 00
	Clinton Journal (*c*)	do	do	1878	.....
Delmar	Delmar Independent	do	do	1877	1 50
	Delmar Review	do	do	1878	1 50
De Witt	De Witt Observer	do	do	1864	1 50
Lyons	Lyons Mirror	do	do	1854	2 00
	Clinton County Advertiser	do	do	1873	2 00
Wheatland	Wheatland News (*d*)	do	do	1877	.....
	Wheatland Union (*b*)	do	do	1879	.....
CRAWFORD CO.—*Population:* 12,413.					
Denison	Denison Review	Weekly	News and politics	1867	2 00
	Crawford County Bulletin	do	do	1873	2 00
Vail	Crawford County Observer	do	do	1878	2 00
West Side	West Side Enterprise	do	do	1880	1 50
DALLAS CO.—*Population:* 18,746.					
Adel	Dallas County Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1866	1 50
	Dallas County News	do	do	1872	1 50
	Adel New Era	do	do	1878	1 25
Dallas Center	Dallas Globe	do	do	1875	2 00
Dexter	Dexter Herald	do	do	1869	1 50
Perry	Perry Chief	do	do	1874	1 50
DAVIS CO.—*Population:* 16,468.					
Bloomfield	Davis County Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1863	1 50
	Bloomfield Democrat	do	do	1869	1 50
	People's Monthly Journal	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1878	25
	Legal Tender Greenback	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
	Bloomfield Mercury (*c*)	do	do	1879	.....
DECATUR CO.—*Population:* 15,336.					
Davis City	Davis City Commercial	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 25
Garden Grove	Iowa Express	do	do	1875	1 50
Leon	Decatur County Journal	do	do	1868	1 50
	Democratic Reporter	do	do	1879	1 50
	Decatur County Press	do	do	1880	1 50
DELAWARE CO.—*Population:* 17,950.					
Delhi	Delhi Monitor	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 75
Earlville	Earlville Record	do	do	1877	2 00
Manchester	Manchester Press	do	do	1871	1 50
	Manchester Democrat	do	do	1874	1 50
DES MOINES CO.—*Population:* 33,099.					
Burlington	Burlington Gazette	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1837	7 00
	Burlington Gazette	Weekly	do	1837	1 50
	Burlington Hawkeye	Daily (*morning*)	do	1839	10 00
	Burlington Hawkeye	Weekly	do	1839	2 00
	Iowa Tribune	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1861	8 00
	Iowa Tribune	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1861	2 00
	Burlington Courier (*e*)	do	News and politics (*German*)	1876	1 50
	Burlington Weekly Argus	do	News and politics	1879	1 50
Danville	Danville News	do	do	1880	1 00
Mediapolis	Mediapolis Enterprise	do	do	1874	1 25

a Suspended. *b* Suspended March, 1880. *c* Suspended October, 1879. *d* Suspended October, 1878. *e* Suspended December, 31, 1880.

IOWA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
DICKINSON CO.—*Population:* 1,901.					
Spirit Lake	Spirit Lake Beacon	Weekly	News and politics	1870	$1 50
	Dickinson County Journal	do	do	1880	1 50
DUBUQUE CO.—*Population:* 42,996.					
Cascade	Cascade Pioneer	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
Dubuque	Herald	Daily (*morning*)	do	1836	10 00
	Herald	Weekly	do	1836	1 25
	Times	Daily (*morning*)	do	1856	10 00
	Times	Weekly	do	1856	1 50
	Dubuque National Demokrat	do	News and politics (*German*)	1856	2 00
	Der Presbyterianer	Bi-weekly	Religious (*Presbyterian; German*)	1867	1 50
	Telegraph	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1870	6 00
	Telegraph	Weekly	do	1870	1 25
	Luxemburger Gazette	do	Religious (*Catholic; German*)	1871	2 50
	Die Nord Iowa Post (*a*)	do	News and politics (*German*)	1873	2 00
	Iowa	do	Religious (*Catholic; German*)	1875	2 50
	Iowa Normal Monthly	Monthly	Educational	1877	1 00
	Our Saturday Night	Weekly	Society, art, etc	1880	2 00
Dyerville	Dyerville Commercial	do	News and politics	1872	1 50
EMMET CO.—*Population:* 1,550.					
Estherville	Northern Vindicator	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 50
FAYETTE CO.—*Population:* 22,258.					
Brush Creek	Brush Creek News	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
Clermont	Clermont Independent	do	do	1879	1 50
Fayette	Fayette News (*b*)	do	do	1874	2 00
	Fayette County Clarion	do	do	1875	1 50
West Union	Fayette County Union	do	do	1866	2 00
	Republican Gazette	do	do	1867	1 50
	Hobson's Magazine (*c*)	Monthly	Literary	1879	2 50
FLOYD CO.—*Population:* 14,677.					
Charles	Charles City Intelligencer	Weekly	News and politics	1856	1 50
	Floyd County Advocate	do	do	1868	1 50
Marble Rock	Marble Rock Weekly	do	do	1875	1 50
Nora Springs	Floyd County Press	do	do	1872	1 00
	Nora Springs Telephone	do	do	1877	1 00
Rockford	Rockford Reveille	do	do	1874	1 50
FRANKLIN CO.—*Population:* 10,249.					
Hampton	Franklin County Recorder	Weekly	News and politics	1859	2 00
	Hampton Chronicle	do	do	1873	2 00
Sheffield	Sheffield Press	do	do	1880	1 50
FREMONT CO.—*Population:* 17,652.					
Farragut	Farragut News	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
Hamburg	Fremont Times	do	do	1866	1 50
	Hamburg Democrat	do	do	1870	1 50
	Iowa State News	do	do	1879	1 50
	Hamburg Republican	do	do	1879	1 50
Riverton	Riverton Enterprise (*d*)	do	do	1878	1 50
Sidney	Sidney Union Weekly	do	do	1864	1 50
	Fremont County Advocate	do	do	1870	1 25
	The Fremont Democrat	do	do	1879	1 50
Tabor	Non-Conformist	do	Miscellaneous	1879	1 00
GREENE CO.—*Population:* 12,727.					
Grand Junction	Grand Junction Head-Light	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
Jefferson	Jefferson Bee	do	do	1867	2 00
	Greene County Gazette	do	do	1874	1 50
Scranton	Scranton Journal	do	do	1879	1 50
	One Plan Herald	Monthly	Religious (*Church of God*)	1880	1 50
GRUNDY CO.—*Population:* 12,639.					
Grundy Center	Grundy County Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 50
	Grundy County Argus	do	do	1877	1 50
Holland	Holland Journal (*e*)	do	do	1878	1 00
Reinbeck	Reinbeck Times	do	do	1879	1 50
	Reinbeck Herald (*f*)	do	do	1879	.....
GUTHRIE CO.—*Population:* 14,394.					
Casey	Weekly Vindicator	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Guthrie Center	Guthrian	do	do	1872	1 50
	Guthrie County Journal	do	do	1879	1 50
Panora	Guthrie Vidette	do	do	1865	1 50
Stuart	Stuart Locomotive	do	do	1871	1 50
	Stuart Ledger	do	do	1877	1 50
HAMILTON CO.—*Population:* 11,252.					
Callanan	Callanan Register	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Webster	Hamilton Freeman	do	do	1857	2 00
	Webster City Argus	do	do	1875	1 50
	Webster City Advertiser	do	do	1877	1 50
HANCOCK CO.—*Population:* 3,453.					
Britt	Britt Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Garner	Hancock Signal	do	do	1871	2 00
	Hancock Independent	do	do	1877	1 50
HARDIN CO.—*Population:* 17,807.					
Ackley	Ackley Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1868	2 00
	Ackley Times (*g*)	do	do	1878	2 00
Alden	Alden Times	do	do	1877	2 00
Eldora	Eldora Ledger	do	do	1865	2 00
	Eldora Herald	do	do	1873	2 00
	Eldora Bee (*h*)	do	do	1878	.....
Iowa Falls	Iowa Falls Sentinel	do	do	1856	2 00
Union	Union Star	do	do	1875	1 50

a Suspended October, 1880.
b Merged with "Fayette Clarion" February, 1881.
c Suspended December, 1880.
d Suspended June, 1879.
e Suspended August, 1880.
f Merged in the "Grundy Centre Argus".
g Removed to Red Oak, Montgomery county, August, 1880.
h Suspended May, 1879.

IOWA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
HARRISON CO.—*Population:* 16,649.					
Dunlap	Dunlap Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1871	$2 00
	Dunlap Dispatch (*a*)	do	do	1879	.....
Logan	Harrison County Courier	do	do	1875	2 00
Missouri Valley	Missouri Valley Times	do	do	1868	2 00
	Valley Republican (*b*)	do	do	1879	1 50
Woodbine	Woodbine Twiner	do	do	1879	1 00
HENRY CO.—*Population:* 20,986.					
Mount Pleasant	Mount Pleasant Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1855	2 00
	Free Press	do	do	1866	2 00
	Mount Pleasant Reporter	Daily (*morning*)	do	1877	7 80
	Mount Pleasant Herald (*c*)	do (*evening*)	do	1879	7 80
	Golden Age (*c*)	Weekly	Temperance	1879	.....
HOWARD CO.—*Population:* 10,837.					
Cresco	Iowa Plain Dealer	Weekly	News and politics	1859	1 50
	Howard County Times	do	do	1867	1 50
Lime Springs	Lime Springs Tribune	do	do	1877	1 25
HUMBOLDT CO.—*Population:* 5,341.					
Dakota City	Humboldt County Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1860	2 00
Humboldt	Humboldt Kosmos	do	do	1866	2 00
IDA CO.—*Population:* 4,382.					
Battle Creek	Battle Creek Times	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
Ida Grove	Ida Grove Pioneer	do	do	1872	2 00
	Maple Valley Era	do	do	1877	2 00
IOWA CO.—*Population:* 19,221.					
Marengo	Marengo Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1856	1 75
	Marengo News-Letter	Monthly	Collegiate	1872	2 00
	Marengo Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 75
Victor	Index Weekly (*d*)	do	do	1873	2 00
	Victor Herald	do	do	1878	1 00
JACKSON CO.—*Population:* 23,771.					
Bellevue	Bellevue Leader	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 75
Maquoketa	Maquoketa Excelsior	do	do	1855	1 50
	Jackson Sentinel	do	do	1868	2 00
	Jackson County Record	do	do	1878	1 00
	Der Jackson Demokrat	do	News and politics (*German*)	1879	2 00
Monmouth	Monmouth Register (*e*)	do	News and politics	1879	1 50
Sabula	Sabula Gazette	do	do	1871	1 50
JASPER CO.—*Population:* 25,963.					
Colfax	Weekly Clipper	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Kellogg	Kellogg Post	do	do	1878	1 50
	Kellogg Enterprise	do	do	1880	1 50
Monroe	Monroe Mirror	do	do	1873	1 50
Newton	Newton Journal	do	do	1858	1 50
	Jasper County Independent	do	do	1868	1 50
	Iowa National	do	do	1878	1 00
Prairie City	Prairie City News	do	do	1874	1 25
JEFFERSON CO.—*Population:* 17,469.					
Fairfield	Ledger	Weekly	News and politics	1849	1 50
	Tribune	do	do	1878	1 50
Pleasant Plains	News	do	do	1879	1 00
JOHNSON CO.—*Population:* 25,429.					
Iowa	Republican	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1876	10 00
	Republican	Weekly	do	1848	1 50
	Iowa City Press (*f*)	Daily (*evening*)	do	1871	9 00
	Iowa State Press	Weekly	do	1841	2 00
	University Reporter	Monthly	Collegiate	1868	1 00
	Slovan Americky	Weekly	News and politics (*Bohemian*)	1869	3 20
	Western Stock Journal and Farmer	Monthly	Agricultural	1872	1 00
	Iowa City Volksfreund	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1874	2 00
	Vidette	do	Collegiate	1879	75
	Iowa City Journal (*g*)	do	News and politics	1879	1 00
Oxford	Oxford Journal	do	do	1877	1 00
JONES CO.—*Population:* 21,052.					
Anamosa	Anamosa Eureka	Weekly	News and politics	1856	1 75
	Anamosa Journal	do	do	1872	2 00
Garfield	Oxford Mirror	do	do	1879	1 25
Monticello	Monticello Express	do	do	1865	2 00
	Jones County Liberal	do	do	1872	2 00
	Die Freie Presse (*h*)	do	News and politics (*German*)	1879	1 50
Wyoming	Wyoming Journal	do	News and politics	1870	2 00
KEOKUK CO.—*Population:* 21,258.					
Delta	Delta Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Keota	Keota Eagle	do	do	1875	1 50
Sigourney	Sigourney News	do	do	1860	1 75
	Sigourney Review	do	do	1872	1 50
	Sigourney Courier	do	News and politics (*German*)	1877	2 00
South English	Western Herald	do	News and politics	1872	1 25
What Cheer	What Cheer Patriot	do	do	1880	1 50
KOSSUTH CO.—*Population:* 6,178.					
Algona	Upper Des Moines	Weekly	News and politics	1865	2 00
	Algona Republican	do	do	1871	2 00

a Suspended March, 1880.
b Suspended January, 1880.
c Suspended.
d Suspended February, 1880.
e Suspended September, 1880.
f Suspended April, 1880.
g Merged in Iowa City "Daily Republican".
h Suspended May, 1880.

IOWA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
LEE CO.—*Population:* 34,859.					
Fort Madison	Plain Dealer	Weekly	News and politics	1842	$1 50
	Fort Madison Democrat	do	do	1869	1 50
	The Knight's Sword and Helmet	Monthly	Secret society	1877	1 00
Keokuk	Gate City	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1854	8 00
	Gate City	Weekly	do	1846	1 50
	Constitution	Daily (*evening*)	do	1861	8 00
	Constitution	Weekly	do	1861	1 50
	Die Post	do	News and politics (*German*)	1868	2 00
	Central School Journal	Monthly	Educational	1877	50
	Labor Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
	Keokuk Saturday Item	do	do	1879	1 00
West Point	West Point Appeal	do	do	1878	1 50
LINN CO.—*Population:* 27,237.					
Cedar Rapids	Cedar Rapids Times	Weekly	News and politics	1850	1 50
	Cedar Rapids Standard	do	do	1867	1 25
	Republican	Daily (*evening*)	do	1868	8 00
	Republican	Weekly	do	1872	1 50
	Cedar Rapids Comet (*a*)	do	do	1873	1 50
	Iowa Farmer and Western Stock Journal	Monthly	Agricultural	1877	1 00
	Globe (*b*)	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1879	7 00
	Globe (*b*)	Weekly	do	1879	.....
	Stylus	do	do	1879	75
	Post and Presse	do	News and politics (*German*)	1879	1 50
	Weekly Leader	do	News and politics	1880	1 50
Centre Point	Courier Journal	do	do	1873	1 25
Lisbon	Lisbon Sun	do	do	1874	1 50
Marion	Marion Register	do	do	1852	1 50
	Advent and Sabbath Advocate	Bi-weekly	Religious (*Adventist*)	1866	1 50
	Linn County Pilot	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 50
Mount Vernon	Mount Vernon Hawkeye	do	do	1869	2 00
	Mount Vernon Collegian (*c*)	Monthly	Collegiate	1869	75
Springville	Springville Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Western College	Western Light	do	do	1875	1 50
LOUISA CO.—*Population:* 13,142.					
Columbus Junction	Columbus Safeguard	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
Morning Sun	Sentinel	do	do	1879	1 50
Wapello	Wapello Republican	do	do	1860	2 00
	Louisa County Record	do	do	1870	2 00
	Wapello Times	do	do	1877	2 00
LUCAS CO.—*Population:* 14,530.					
Chariton	Patriot	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1880	5 20
	Patriot	Weekly	do	1857	1 50
	Chariton Leader	do	do	1872	1 50
LYON CO.—*Population:* 1,968.					
Rock Rapids	Review	Weekly	News and politics	1873	2 00
MADISON CO.—*Population:* 17,224.					
Winterset	Winterset Madisonian	Weekly	News and politics	1856	1 50
	Winterset News	do	do	1872	1 50
	Beacon Light	do	do	1874	1 50
MAHASKA CO.—*Population:* 25,202.					
New Sharon	New Sharon Star	Weekly	News and politics	1873	2 00
	New Sharon News	do	do	1880	2 00
Oskaloosa	Oskaloosa Herald	do	do	1850	2 00
	Oskaloosa Standard	do	do	1854	2 00
	Oskaloosa College Vidette	Monthly	Collegiate	1879	50
	Phonetic Magazine (*d*)	do	Educational	1879	1 50
MARION CO.—*Population:* 25,111.					
Knoxville	Knoxville Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1855	1 50
	Marion County Express	do	do	1865	1 50
	Marion County Reporter	do	do	1880	1 50
Marysville	Marysville Miner	do	do	1871	1 50
Pella	Pella Week Blad	do	News and politics (*Hollandish*)	1861	2 00
	Pella Blade	do	News and politics	1865	1 50
	Weekly Visitor	do	do	1880	1 50
Pleasantville	Pleasantville News	do	do	1877	1 50
MARSHALL CO.—*Population:* 23,752.					
Gilman	Gilman Dispatch	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
Marshall	Times-Republican	Daily (*evening*)	do	1875	6 00
	Times-Republican	Weekly	do	1856	2 00
	Marshall Statesman	do	do	1875	2 00
	Marshalltown Beobachter	do	News and politics (*German*)	1879	2 00
	Bugle (*e*)	do	News and politics	1879	1 00
State Center	Enterprise	do	do	1871	1 75
MILLS CO.—*Population:* 14,137.					
Emerson	Emerson Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 50
Glenwood	Glenwood Weekly Opinion	do	do	1864	1 50
	Mills County Journal	do	do	1872	1 50
	Pilgrims' Tidings (*f*)	do	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1878	.....
Hastings	Hastings Plain Dealer	do	News and politics	1879	1 50
Malvern	Republican-Leader	do	do	1874	1 50
	Malvern Leader (*g*)	do	do	1875	1 50
MITCHELL CO.—*Population:* 14,363.					
Osage	Mitchell County Press	Weekly	News and politics	1865	2 00
	Mitchell County News	do	do	1869	2 00
Saint Ansgar	Saint Ansgar Enterprise	do	do	1878	1 50

a Suspended October, 1880.
b Suspended July, 1879.
c Merged with Mount Vernon "Cornellian Monthly".
d Merged with "Phonetic Educator", of Cincinnati, Ohio.
e Suspended February, 1880.
f Suspended 1879.
g Consolidated with "Mills County Republican".

IOWA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
MONONA CO.—*Population:* 9,055.					
Mapleton	People's Press	Weekly	News and politics	1870	$1 75
Onawa	Monona County Gazette	do	do	1866	2 00
MONROE CO.—*Population:* 13,719.					
Albia	Albia Union	Weekly	News and politics	1860	1 50
	Industrial Era	do	do	1873	1 25
	Albia Democrat	do	do	1878	1 00
MONTGOMERY CO.—*Population:* 15,895.					
Red Oak	Red Oak Express	Weekly	News and politics	1867	1 50
	Red Oak Record	do	do	1871	1 50
	People's Telephone	do	do	1877	1 50
	Red Oak Democrat	do	do	1878	1 50
Villisca	Review	do	do	1870	1 50
	Independent	do	do	1879	1 50
MUSCATINE CO.—*Population:* 23,170.					
Muscatine	Journal	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1855	8 00
	Journal	Weekly	do	1840	2 00
	Journal	Tri-weekly	do	1844	4 00
	Tribune	Daily (*morning*)	do	1874	10 00
	Tribune	Weekly	do	1841	2 00
	Deutsche Zeitung	do	News and politics (*German*)	1874	2 00
	Lettsville Weekly Visitor	do	News and politics	1879	1 50
	Greenback Patriot (*a*)	do	do	1878	1 50
	Muscatine News	do	do	1879	1 50
West Liberty	Enterprise	do	do	1868	1 50
Wilton	Wilton Review	do	do	1867	1 50
O'BRIEN CO.—*Population:* 4,155.					
Primghar	Primghar Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Sanborn	O'Brien Pioneer	do	do	1871	2 00
Sheldon	Sheldon Mail	do	do	1873	2 00
	Sheldon News (*b*)	do	do	1880	.....
OSCEOLA CO.—*Population:* 2,219.					
Sibley	Sibley Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
PAGE CO.—*Population:* 19,667.					
Blanchard	Blanchard Record	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Clarinda	Clarinda Herald	do	do	1858	2 00
	Page County Democrat	do	do	1868	1 50
	Nodaway Chief	do	do	1879	1 50
College Springs	College Springs Courier (*c*)	do	do	1876	1 50
Essex	Essex Index	do	do	1876	2 00
Shenandoah	Shenandoah Reporter	do	do	1871	1 50
	Shenandoah Republican	do	do	1877	1 50
PALO ALTO CO.—*Population:* 4,131.					
Emmetsburg	Palo Alto Pilot	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 75
	Palo Alto Reporter	do	do	1875	2 00
PLYMOUTH CO.—*Population:* 8,566.					
Le Mars	Le Mars Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1871	2 00
	Le Mars Iowa Liberal	do	do	1872	2 00
POCAHONTAS CO.—*Population?* 3,713.					
Fonda	Pocahontas Times	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
	Fonda News (*d*)	do	do	1879	1 50
POLK CO.—*Population:* 42,395.					
Des Moines	Iowa State Leader	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1848	6 00
	Iowa State Leader	Weekly	do	1848	1 25
	Iowa State Register	Daily (*morning*)	do	1861	10 00
	Iowa State Register	Weekly	do	1856	1 25
	Western Jurist	Monthly	Law	1867	5 00
	Plain Talk	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
	Iowa State Journal	do	do	1871	1 50
	Iowa Staats-Anzeiger	do	News and politics (*German*)	1871	2 00
	Industrial Motor	Monthly	Science and mechanics	1872	10
	Des Moines News	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 25
	Saturday Evening Mail Car	do	do	1879	2 00
	Iowa State Tribune	do	do	1879	1 00
	State Prohibitionist	do	Temperance	1880	1 50
	State Independent	do	News and politics	1880	2 00
	Des Moines Free Press (*d*)	do	do	1880	1 50
	Des Moines Labor Defender (*d*)	do	do	1879	50
	Western Farm Journal (*d*)	do	Agricultural	1855	2 00
	Temperance Reformer (*d*)	do	Temperance	.....	.....
	Iowa People (*d*)	do	News and politics	.....	.....
Mitchellville	Mitchellville News	do	do	1878	1 50
POTTAWATTAMIE CO.—*Population:* 39,850.					
Avoca	Avoca Delta	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
Council Bluffs	Daily Nonpareil	Daily (*morning*)	do	1861	10 00
	Council Bluffs Nonpareil	Weekly	do	1856	2 00
	Globe	Daily (*evening*)	do	1872	8 00
	Globe	Weekly	do	1872	1 50
	Freie Presse	do	News and politics (*German*)	1875	2 00
	Evangeliskt Magazin (*e*)	Monthly	Religious (*Evangelical, Scandinavian*)	1879	1 00
	The Bugle (*d*)	Weekly	News and politics	1856	1 50
Neola	Neola Tribune	do	do	1880	1 00
Walnut	Walnut News	do	do	1878	1 50
POWESHIEK CO.—*Population:* 18,936.					
Brooklyn	Brooklyn Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 50
Grinnell	Grinnell Herald	Semi-weekly	do	1868	1 50
	Grinnell Independent	Weekly	do	1878	1 50
Malcolm	Malcom Gazette	do	do	1871	1 00
Montezuma	Montezuma Republican	do	do	1856	1 50
	Poweshiek County Democrat	do	do	1877	1 50

a Suspended December, 1879. *b* Suspended February, 1881. *c* Suspended March, 1880. *d* Suspended. *e* Suspended after census year.

IOWA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
RINGGOLD CO.—*Population:* 12,085.					
Mount Ayr	Ringgold Record	Weekly	News and politics	1863	$2 00
	Mount Ayr Journal	Semi-weekly	do	1873	2 00
	Onward	Weekly	do	1877	1 50
SAC CO.—*Population:* 8,774.					
Odebolt	Odebolt Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
Sac City	Sac Sun	do	do	1871	1 50
Wall Lake	Wall Lake Journal	do	do	1878	1 50
SCOTT CO.—*Population:* 41,266.					
Davenport	Daily Gazette	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1854	9 00
	Davenport Gazette	Weekly	do	1839	1 50
	Der Demokrat	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1856	10 00
	Der Demokrat	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1851	2 00
	Der Demokrat	Semi-weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1878	3 00
	Democrat	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1855	5 00
	Democrat	Sunday	do	1855	1 25
	Democrat	Weekly	do	1855	1 25
	Iowa and Illinois Workman	Monthly	Secret society	1875	1 00
	Sternen Banner (*a*)	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1876	10 00
	Sternen Banner	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1876	1 50
	Northwestern News	do	Temperance	1878	1 50
	Davenport Times (*b*)	do	News and politics	1874	1 00
	Davenport Herald (*c*)	do	do	1879	1 25
	Davenport Home Journal (*d*)	do	do	1880	.....
Le Claire	Le Claire Pilot	do	do	1875	2 00
SHELBY CO.—*Population:* 12,696.					
Harlan	Harlan Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
	Harlan Tribune	do	do	1879	1 50
Shelby	Shelby News	do	do	1877	1 50
SIOUX CO.—*Population:* 5,426.					
East Orange	Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
Orange City	De Volksvriend	do	News and politics (*Hollandish*)	1874	1 50
Pattersonville	Pattersonville Index	do	News and politics	1879	2 00
Rock Valley	Sioux County Independent	do	do	1878	1 50
STORY CO.—*Population:* 16,906.					
Ames	Ames Intelligencer	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 50
	Aurora	Monthly	Collegiate	1873	1 00
Franklin	College Quarterly	Quarterly	do	1877	25
Nevada	Nevada Representative	Weekly	News and politics	1857	1 50
	Story County Watchman	do	do	1874	1 50
	Highway	do	Religious (*Evangelical*)	1876	1 00
TAMA CO.—*Population:* 21,585.					
Dysart	Der Brueder ote	Monthly	Religious (*Baptisti, German*)	1876	1 00
	Dysart Reporter	Weekly	Miscellaneous	1878	1 50
Tama City	Tama Herald	do	News and politics	1866	2 00
	Tama City Democrat (*b*)	do	do	.....	.....
	Tama City Western Liberal (*c*)	do	do	1880	2 50
	Album of Pen Arts (*e*)	Monthly	Educational	.....	.....
	Tama County News (*f*)	Weekly	News and politics	.....	.....
Toledo	Toledo Chronicle	do	do	1856	1 50
	Toledo Times	do	do	1878	1 50
Traer	Traer Clipper	do	do	1872	1 50
	Traer Star	do	do	1878	1 50
TAYLOR CO.—*Population:* 15,635.					
Bedford	Iowa Southwest	Weekly	News and politics	1867	2 00
	Bedford Argus	do	do	1872	2 00
	Taylor County Republican	do	do	1878	2 00
	Taylor County Democrat	do	do	1880	2 00
Conway	Conway Neutral	do	do	1879	1 50
Lenox	Lenox Time Table	do	do	1874	2 00
UNION CO.—*Population:* 14,980.					
Afton	Tribune News	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 50
	Afton Enterprise	do	do	1880	1 00
Creston	Creston Gazette	do	do	1874	2 00
	Creston Democrat	do	do	1875	2 00
	Independent American	do	do	1877	1 50
	Creston Advertiser	do	do	1879	1 00
VAN BUREN CO.—*Population:* 17,043.					
Birmingham	Birmingham Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 50
Bonaparte	Van Buren County Journal	do	do	1877	2 00
	Square and Compass (*e*)	Monthly	Secret society	1879	1 25
Farmington	Farmington Gazette (*e*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	.....
Keosauqua	Keosauqua Republican	do	do	1855	1 50
	Van Buren Democrat	do	do	1870	2 00
Milton	Milton Herald	do	do	1878	1 50
WAPELLO CO.—*Population:* 25,285.					
Agency	Agency Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
Eddyville	Eddyville Advertiser	do	do	1869	1 50
Ottumwa	Courier	Daily (*evening*)	do	1865	7 00
	Courier	Weekly	do	1848	1 50
	Democrat and Times	do	do	1850	1 50
	Freie Presse	do	News and politics (*German*)	1878	2 00
	Des Moines Valley Times (*g*)	do	News and politics (*German*)	1879	1 50
	Iowa Investigator (*h*)	do	News and politics	1879	.....
	Ottumwa Journal (*i*)	do	News and politics (*German*)	1871	2 00
WARREN CO.—*Population:* 19,578.					
Indianola	Indianola Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1857	1 50
	People's Advocate	do	do	1870	1 25
	Simpsonian	Monthly	Collegiate	1870	1 00
	Indianola Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50

a Daily edition discontinued February, 1881.
b Suspended December, 1879.
c Suspended April, 1880.
d Suspended June, 1880.
e Suspended.
f Suspended September, 1880.
g Suspended August, 1880.
h Suspended May, 1880.
i Merged into "Freie Presse".

IOWA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
WASHINGTON CO.—*Population:* 20,374.					
Brighton	Western Horticulturist	Monthly	Horticultural	1878	$0 25
	Brighton Star (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	1878	.....
	Greenback World	do	do	1879	1 25
	Brighton Reporter	do	do	1880	1 25
Washington	Washington County Press	do	do	1856	2 00
	Washington Gazette	do	do	1869	1 50
	Washington Democrat	do	do	1878	1 50
WAYNE CO.—*Population:* 16,127.					
Allerton	Wayne County Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 25
Corydon	Corydon Times	do	do	1875	1 00
	Wayne County News	do	do	1877	1 25
	Corydon Democrat	do	do	1879	1 00
Lineville	Lineville Tribune	do	do	1873	1 25
WEBSTER CO.—*Population:* 15,951.					
Dayton	Dayton Review	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Fort Dodge	Fort Dodge Messenger	do	do	1864	2 00
	Fort Dodge Times	do	do	1868	2 00
	Webster County Union	do	do	1877	2 00
WINNEBAGO CO.—*Population:* 4,917.					
Forest City	Winnebago Summit	Weekly	News and politics	1867	2 00
	Winnebago Chief	do	do	1880	1 50
Lake Mills	Independent Herald	do	do	1875	2 00
WINNESHIEK CO.—*Population:* 23,938.					
Decorah	Evangelisk Lutherisk Kerketidende	Weekly	Religious (*Lutheran; Norwegian*)	1857	1 50
	Decorah Republican	do	News and politics	1860	1 50
	Decorah Journal	do	do	1868	1 50
	For Hjemmet	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Unsectarian; Norwegian*)	1870	2 00
	Decorah Posten	Weekly	News and politics (*Norwegian*)	1874	1 10
	Decorah Radical	do	News and politics	1876	1 00
	Opbyggelsesblad	Monthly	Religious (*Lutheran; Norwegian*)	1877	1 00
	Lutherisk Skoleblad	do	Educational (*Norwegian*)	1880	50
WOODBURY CO.—*Population:* 14,996.					
Sioux City	Sioux City Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1858	1 25
	Sioux City Journal	Daily (*morning*)	do	1870	10 00
	Sioux City Journal	Weekly	do	1863	1 25
	Courier	do	News and politics (*German*)	1870	2 00
	Anpao—The Daybreak	Monthly	Religious (*Prot. Epis.; Indian*)	1878	50
	Cosmopolite	do	Literature	1879	1 00
WORTH CO.—*Population:* 7,953.					
Kensett	Kensett Mail (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
Northwood	Northwood Pioneer (*c*)	do	do	1870	2 00
	Worth County Eagle	do	do	1877	2 00
WRIGHT CO.—*Population:* 5,062.					
Belmond	Belmond Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
Clarion	Wright County Monitor	do	do	1869	1 50

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ALLEN CO.—*Population:* 11,303.					
Humboldt	Humboldt Union	Weekly	News and politics	1866	$2 00
	Humboldt Inter-State	do	do	1877	1 50
Iola	Iola Register	do	do	1867	2 00
	Iola Independent (*d*)	do	do	1880	.....
ANDERSON CO.—*Population:* 9,057.					
Garnett	Garnett Plain Dealer	Weekly	News and politics	1865	1 50
	Garnett Journal	do	do	1873	2 00
Greeley	Greeley Tribune	do	do	1880	1 50
ATCHISON CO.—*Population:* 26,668.					
Atchison	Champion	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1855	8 00
	Champion	Weekly	do	1855	1 50
	Patriot	Daily (*evening*)	do	1867	8 00
	Patriot	Weekly	do	1867	1 50
	Der Courier (*e*)	do	News and politics (*German*)	1874	1 00
	Little Globe	do	News and politics	1878	1 00
	New West Monthly	Monthly	General literature	1878	1 00
	Sunday Morning Call	Sunday	News and politics	1880	1 20
Muscotah	Muscotah News (*c*)	Weekly	do	.....	.....
BARBOUR CO.—*Population:* 2,661.					
Medicine Lodge	Medicine Lodge Cresset	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
BARTON CO.—*Population:* 10,318.					
Ellinwood	Ellinwood Express	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
Great Bend	Great Bend Register	do	do	1874	2 00
	Inland Tribune	do	do	1876	2 00
	Arkansas Valley Democrat	do	do	1877	1 50
	Kansas Volksfreund (*f*)	do	News and politics (*German*)	.....	.....
BOURBON CO.—*Population:* 19,591.					
Fort Scott	Fort Scott Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1863	1 50
	Monitor	Daily (*morning*)	do	1864	8 00
	Monitor	Weekly	do	1864	1 00
	Republican Record	do	do	1879	1 50
	Kansas Medical Index	Monthly	Medical	1880	1 50
BROWN CO.—*Population:* 12,817.					
Hiawatha	Hiawatha Dispatch	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
	Kansas Herald	do	do	1874	1 50
	Hiawatha Sun	do	do	1878	1 50

a Suspended December, 1879.
b Suspended.
d Suspended December, 1880.
c Suspended August, 1880.
e Suspended April, 1880.
f Suspended February, 1880.

KANSAS—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
BUTLER CO.—*Population:* 18,586.					
Augusta	Southern Kansas Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1874	$1 50
Douglass	New Enterprise (*a*)	do	do	1879	2 00
El Dorado	El Dorado Press	do	do	1877	1 50
	Walnut Valley Times	do	do	1870	1 50
CHASE CO.—*Population:* 6,081.					
Cottonwood Falls	Chase County Leader	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 50
	Chase County Courant	do	do	1874	1 50
CHAUTAUQUA CO.—*Population:* 11,072.					
Sedan	Chautauqua Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
	Chautauqua County Times	do	do	1878	1 50
Peru	Chautauqua News (*b*)	do	do	1875	1 50
CHEROKEE CO.—*Population:* 21,905.					
Beaumont	Beaumont Dispatch (*c*)	Weekly	News and politics		
Columbus	Columbus Courier	do	do	1874	2 00
	Columbus Border Star (*d*)	do	do		
	Columbus Times	do	do	1878	1 50
Empire	Empire City Echo (*e*)	do	do	1877	1 50
Galena	Miner	Daily (*morning*)	do	1880	5 00
	Miner	Weekly	do	1877	1 50
	Gospel Mirror (*f*)	Monthly	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1880	1 00
	Galena Messenger (*f*)	Weekly	News and politics	1880	
CLAY CO.—*Population:* 12,320.					
Clay Center	Clay County Dispatch	Weekly	News and politics	1873	2 00
	Clay Center Localist (*g*)	do	do	1878	1 00
	Republican Valley Banner	Monthly	Land journal	1878	25
	Little Hatchet	do	News and politics	1878	50
	Clay Center Argus (*f*)	Weekly	do		
CLOUD CO.—*Population:* 15,343.					
Concordia	Concordia Empire	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
	Concordia Expositor	do	do	1875	1 50
	Cloud County Blade	do	do	1879	1 00
Clyde	Clyde Herald	do	do	1879	1 50
COFFEY CO.—*Population:* 11,438.					
Burlington	Burlington Patriot	Weekly	News and politics	1865	2 00
	Burlington Independent	do	do	1874	1 50
Le Roy	Le Roy Reporter	do	do	1879	1 50
COWLEY CO.—*Population:* 21,538.					
Arkansas	Arkansas City Traveler	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
	Arkansas Valley Democrat	do	do	1879	1 50
Burdenville	New Enterprise	do	do	1880	1 50
Winfield	Telegram	Daily (*evening*)	do	1880	6 00
	Telegram	Weekly	do	1872	1 50
	Winfield Courier	do	do	1872	1 50
	Cowley County Monitor	do	do	1879	2 00
CRAWFORD CO.—*Population:* 16,851.					
Cherokee	Sentinel on the Border	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Girard	Girard Press	do	do	1869	1 50
	Crawford County News (*h*)	do	do	1875	1 50
	Girard Herald	do	do	1878	1 50
DAVIS CO.—*Population:* 6,994.					
Junction	Junction City Union	Weekly	News and politics	1863	1 50
	Junction City Tribune	do	do	1873	1 00
DECATUR CO.—*Population:* 4,180.					
Oberlin	Oberlin Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Jackson	Jackson Guardian	do	do	1880	1 50
DICKINSON CO.—*Population:* 15,251.					
Abilene	Dickinson County Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
	Abilene Gazette	do	do	1875	1 50
	Weekly Democrat	do	do	1880	2 00
Solomon	Solomon Sentinel	do	do	1879	2 00
DONIPHAN CO.—*Population:* 14,257.					
Troy	Kansas Chief	Weekly	News and politics	1857	2 00
Wathena	Wathena Mirror (*i*)	do	do	1878	2 00
DOUGLAS CO.—*Population:* 21,700.					
Lawrence	Tribune	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1865	7 50
	Tribune	Weekly	do	1854	1 50
	Journal	Daily (*morning*)	do	1866	8 00
	Journal	Weekly	do	1857	2 00
	Standard	Daily (*evening*)	do	1873	6 00
	Standard	Weekly	do	1870	1 00
	Spirit of Kansas	do	Agricultural	1871	1 50
	Die Germania	do	News and politics (*German*)	1877	1 50
	Kansas Monthly	Monthly	Literary	1878	2 00
	University Courier	do	Collegiate	1878	50
	Kansas Temperance Palladium	Weekly	Temperance	1879	1 25
	Kansas Review	Monthly	Collegiate	1879	1 00
EDWARDS CO.—*Population:* 2,409.					
Kinsley	Edwards County Leader (*j*)	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
	Kinsley Graphic	do	do	1877	1 50
	Kinsley Republican	do	do	1877	1 50
ELK CO.—*Population:* 10,623.					
Elk Falls	Elk Falls Signal	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
Grenola	Grenola Argus	do	do	1879	1 50
Howard	Howard City Courant	do	do	1874	2 00
	Industrial Journal	do	do	1878	1 50
Moline	Moline News	do	do	1880	1 50

a Suspended April, 1880.
b Suspended November, 1880.
c Suspended June, 1879.
d Consolidated with "Columbus Times" December, 1879.
e Suspended December, 1879.
f Suspended.
g Suspended April, 1881.
h Suspended June, 1880.
i Suspended 1879.
j Suspended since census year.

KANSAS—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
Ellis co.—*Population:* 6,179.					
Ellis	Ellis Headlight	Weekly	News and politics	1880	$2 00
Hays City	Hays City Sentinel	do	do	1874	2 00
	Ellis County Star	do	do	1876	2 00
Ellsworth co.—*Population:* 8,494.					
Ellsworth	Ellsworth Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
	Ellsworth Times (*a*)	do	do	1879	1 50
Wilson	Wilson Echo	do	do	1879	1 50
Ford co.—*Population:* 3,122.					
Dodge	Dodge City Times	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
	Ford County Globe	do	Agricultural	1877	2 00
Spearville	Spearville News (*b*)	do	News and politics	1878	1 50
Franklin co.—*Population:* 16,797.					
Ottawa	Journal and Triumph	Weekly	News and politics	1865	2 00
	Republican	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	5 00
	Republican	Weekly	do	1870	2 00
	Kansas Home News	do	do	1879	1 50
	Ottawa Daily News (*c*)	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	.....
	Ottawa Gazette (*c*)	Weekly	do	.....	.....
	Ottawa State Press (*c*)	do	do	.....	.....
Williamsburg	Williamsburg Gazette	do	do	1880	1 00
Gove co.—*Population:* 1,196.					
Grainfield	Grainfield Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00
Graham co.—*Population:* 4,258.					
Gettysburg	Graham County Lever	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 25
Hill City	Western Star (*d*)	do	do	1879	1 00
Millbrook	Millbrook Times	do	do	1879	1 00
Roscoe	Roscoe Tribune	do	do	1880	1 00
Greenwood co.—*Population:* 10,548.					
Eureka	Eureka Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 50
	Eureka Graphic	do	do	1879	1 50
	Eureka Sun	do	do	1879	1 50
Gould	Gould City News (*c*)	do	do	1880	.....
Madison	Madison News	do	do	1879	1 00
Harper co.—*Population:* 4,133.					
Anthony	Anthony Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
	Anthony Republican	do	do	1879	1 50
Harper	Harper County Times	do	do	1878	1 50
Harvey co.—*Population:* 11,451.					
Burrton	Burrton Telephone	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
Halstead	Zur Heimath	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Mennonite; German*)	1875	1 00
Newton	Newton Kansan	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
	Newton Republican	do	do	1875	2 00
	Golden Gate	do	Temperance	1879	1 50
	Newton Bee (*e*)	do	News and politics	1879	2 00
Hodgeman co.—*Population:* 1,704.					
Fordham	Fordham Republican (*f*)	Weekly	News and politics	.....	.....
Hodgeman Center	Agitator (*g*)	do	do	.....	.....
Jackson co.—*Population:* 10,718.					
Holton	Holton Recorder	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
	Holton Signal	do	do	1878	1 50
	Holton Bee (*h*)	do	do	1880	.....
Jefferson co.—*Population:* 15,563.					
Oskaloosa	Oskaloosa Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1860	2 00
	Oskaloosa Sickle	do	do	1873	1 50
Perry	Kaw Valley Chief	do	do	1879	1 50
Valley Falls	New Era	do	do	1865	1 50
Winchester	Winchester Argus	do	do	1877	1 25
Jewell co.—*Population:* 17,475.					
Burr Oak	Burr Oak Reveille	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
Jewell	Jewell County Republican	do	do	1879	1 50
Mankato	Jewell County Monitor	do	do	1874	1 50
	Jewell County Review	do	do	1879	1 00
Omio	Jewell County Journal (*b*)	do	do	1879	1 50
Johnson co.—*Population:* 16,853.					
Olathe	Miner and News-Letter	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
	Kansas Star	do	Educational	1876	75
	Olathe Leader	do	Miscellaneous	1878	1 00
	Olathe Gazette	do	News and politics	1879	1 00
Kingman co.—*Population:* 3,713.					
Kingman	Kingman Mercury	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
	Kingman Citizen	do	do	1879	1 50
Labette co.—*Population:* 22,735.					
Chetopa	Chetopa Advance	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 50
Oswego	Oswego Independent	do	do	1872	1 50
	Labette County Democrat	do	do	1879	1 50
Parsons	Parsons Sun	do	do	1871	2 00
	Parsons Eclipse	do	do	1874	1 50
	Parsons Republican	do	do	1879	1 50
Lane co.—*Population:* 601.					
California	Lane County Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
Dayton	Dayton Progress (*i*)	do	do	1880	.....

a Succeeded by the "Rural West", Little River, 1881.
b Suspended March, 1880.
c Suspended.
d Suspended June, 1880.
e Consolidated with "Golden Gate" since census year.
f Suspended November, 1879.
g Suspended, 1879.
h Consolidated with "Holton Signal" February 26, 1880.
i Suspended July, 1880.

KANSAS—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
LEAVENWORTH CO.—*Population:* 32,355.					
Leavenworth	Times	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1855	$8 00
	Times	Weekly	do	1855	1 00
	Kansas Freie Presse	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1868	9 00
	Kansas Freie Presse	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1868	2 00
	Home Record	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1872	30
	Press	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1877	6 00
	Press	Weekly	do	1877	1 25
	Appeal (*a*)	Daily (*morning*)	do	1879	6 00
	Workingman's Friend	Weekly	do	1877	2 00
	Western Homestead	Monthly	Agricultural	1878	1 00
	Sunday Herald (*b*)	Sunday	News and politics	1879	1 50
LINCOLN CO.—*Population:* 8,582.					
Lincoln Center	Lincoln County Register	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
	Lincoln County Beacon	do	do	1880	1 50
Monroe	Monroe Reformer (*c*)	do	do		1 50
LINN CO.—*Population:* 15,298.					
La Cygne	La Cygne Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
Mound City	Linn County Clarion	do	do	1876	1 50
Pleasanton	Pleasanton Observer	do	do	1872	1 50
LYON CO.—*Population:* 17,326.					
Emporia	News	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1878	5 00
	News	Weekly	do	1857	1 50
	Emporia Ledger	do	do	1870	1 50
	Emporia Journal	do	do	1878	1 50
	Kansas Sentinel	do	do	1880	1 50
	Emporia Sun (*d*)	do	do	1878	2 00
Hartford	Hartford Enterprise (*e*)	do	do	1877	1 50
	Hartford Call	do	do	1879	1 00
MCPHERSON CO.—*Population:* 17,143.					
Hudsburg	Kansas Stadts Tidning (*d*)	Weekly	News and politics (*Swedish*)		
Lindsburg	Lindsburg Localist	do	News and politics	1879	1 50
	Lindsburg Buttes (*d*)	do	News and politics (*German*)		
McPherson	McPherson Republican	do	News and politics	1873	1 50
	McPherson Freeman	do	do	1878	1 50
	McPherson Leader	do	do	1880	1 50
	Greenback Star (*f*)	do	do	1879	1 50
MARION CO.—*Population:* 12,453.					
Florence	Florence Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
Marion Center	Marion County Record	do	do	1870	1 50
	Marion Banner	do	do	1880	1 50
	Central Kansas Telegraph (*g*)	do	New and politics (*Germ. and Eng.*)	1880	1 50
Peabody	Peabody Gazette	do	News and politics	1873	1 50
MARSHALL CO.—*Population:* 16,136.					
Blue Rapids	Blue Rapids Times	Weekly	News and politics	1871	2 00
Frankfort	National Headlight	do	do	1879	1 50
Irving	Blue Valley Gazette	do	do	1874	2 00
	Blue Valley Citizen (*h*)	do	do	1880	
Marysville	Marshall County News	do	do	1872	1 50
	Kansas Staats-Zeitung	do	News and politics (*German*)	1878	2 00
Waterville	Telegraph	do	News and politics	1869	1 50
MIAMI CO.—*Population:* 17,802.					
Louisburg	Louisburg and Miami Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
	Border Chief	do	do	1879	1 50
Paola	Miami Republican	do	do	1866	1 50
	Western Spirit	do	do	1871	1 50
	Republican-Citizen (*h*)	do	do	1871	1 50
MITCHELL CO.—*Population:* 14,911.					
Beloit	Beloit Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 50
	Western Democrat	do	do	1878	2 00
	Beloit Courier	do	do	1879	1 25
Cawker City	Free Press	do	do	1878	2 00
	Journal	do	do	1880	2 00
MONTGOMERY CO.—*Population:* 18,213.					
Cherryvale	Cherryvale Globe	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
Coffeyville	Coffeyville Journal	do	do	1875	2 00
Elk City	Elk City Times	do	do	1880	1 50
Independence	South Kansas Tribune	do	do	1871	2 00
	Independence Kansan	do	do	1873	1 50
	Independence Itemizer (*i*)	Semi-weekly	do		
MORRIS CO.—*Population:* 9,265.					
Council Grove	Council Grove Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
	Morris County Times	do	do	1879	1 50
Parkersville	Morris County Enterprise	do	do	1878	1 50
NEMAHA CO.—*Population:* 12,462.					
Sabetha	Nemaha County Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
Seneca	Seneca Courier	do	do	1863	2 00
	Seneca Tribune	do	do	1879	1 50
NEOSHO CO.—*Population:* 15,121.					
Chanute	Chanute Times	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 50
	Chanute Democrat	do	do	1879	1 50
Erie	Neosho County Record	do	do	1876	1 50
Osage Mission	Neosho County Journal	do	do	1868	2 00
	Temperance Banner (*j*)	do	Temperance	1878	1 00
Thayer	Thayer Headlight	do	News and politics	1871	2 00
NESS CO.—*Population:* 3,722.					
Clarinda	Ness County Pioneer (*k*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Ness	Ness City Times	do	do	1879	1 50

a Suspended spring of 1880.
b Suspended March, 1881.
c Suspended.
d Suspended 1880.
e Suspended February, 1880.
f Suspended January, 1880.
g Suspended November, 1880.
h Suspended July, 1880.
i Suspended December, 1879.
j Suspended since census year.
k Merged in "Ness City Times", October, 1880.

KANSAS—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
NORTON CO.—*Population:* 6,998.					
Norton	Norton County Advance	Weekly	News and politics	1878	$1 50
OSAGE CO.—*Population:* 19,642.					
Burlingame	Osage County Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1863	2 00
Carbondale	Carbondale Journal (*a*)	do	do		
Lyndon	Kansas Times	do	do	1875	1 50
Osage	Osage City Free Press	do	do	1871	2 00
OSBORNE CO.—*Population:* 12,517.					
Bull's City	Bull's City Post (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
Downs	Downs Times	do	do	1880	1 50
Osborne	Osborne County Farmer	do	do	1875	2 00
	Truth Teller	do	do	1879	2 00
OTTAWA CO.—*Population:* 10,307.					
Delphos	Delphos Herald	Weekly.	News and politics	1879	1 50
Minneapolis	Independent (*c*)	do	do	1871	1 50
	Solomon Valley Mirror	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1874	25
	Minneapolis Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 00
	Ottawa County Index	do	do	1880	1 00
PAWNEE CO.—*Population:* 5,396.					
Larned	Larned Optic	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
	Larned Chronoscope	do	do	1877	1 50
PHILLIPS CO.—*Population:* 12,014.					
Kirwin	Kirwin Chief	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
Logan	Logan Enterprise	do	do	1879	1 50
POTTAWATOMIE CO.—*Population:* 16,350.					
Louisville	Kansas Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1867	1 50
	Pottawatomie County Herald (*d*)	do	do	1879	1 00
Onaga	Onaga Journal	do	do	1878	1 50
Saint Mary's	St. Mary's Express	do	do	1880	1 50
	St. Mary's Chief (*e*)	do	do		
Wamego	Wamego Tribune	do	do	1877	1 50
	Kansas Agriculturist	do	Agricultural	1879	1 50
	Wamego Democrat (*f*)	do	News and politics	1880	
PRATT CO.—*Population:* 1,890.					
Iuka	Pratt County Press	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
RAWLINS CO.—*Population:* 1,623.					
Attwood	Attwood Pioneer	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
RENO CO.—*Population:* 12,826.					
Hutchinson	Hutchinson News	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
	Hutchinson Herald	do	do	1875	2 00
	Hutchinson Interior	do	do	1877	2 00
Nickerson	Nickerson Argosy	do	do	1878	1 50
REPUBLIC CO.—*Population:* 14,913.					
Belleville	Belleville Telescope	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
Scandia	Republic County Journal	do	do	1878	1 50
White Rock	White Rock Independent (*a*)	do	do	1879	1 00
RICE CO.—*Population:* 9,292.					
Lyons	Central Kansas Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 60
	Lyons Republican	do	do	1879	1 60
Sterling	Sterling Gazette	do	do	1876	1 50
	Weekly Bulletin	do	do	1877	1 50
RILEY CO.—*Population:* 10,430.					
Manhattan	Manhattan Nationalist	Weekly	News and politics	1860	1 50
	Manhattan Enterprise	do	do	1876	1 50
Riley Center	Independent	do	do	1879	1 00
	Monthly Review (*g*)	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1880	25
	Riley Center News (*h*)	Weekly	News and politics		
ROOKS CO.—*Population:* 8,112.					
Stockton	Stockton News	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
	Rooks County Record	do	do	1879	1 50
RUSH CO.—*Population:* 5,490.					
Walnut City	Walnut City Blade	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
RUSSELL CO.—*Population:* 7,351.					
Russell	Russell County Record	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
	Russell Independent	do	do	1879	1 50
SALINE CO.—*Population:* 13,808.					
Brookville	Brookville Transcript (*i*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Salina	Salina Herald	do	do	1864	2 00
	Saline County Journal	do	do	1871	2 00
	News and Farmers' Advocate	do	do	1874	1 50
	Soluska Harolden	do	News and politics (*Swedish*)	1878	2 00
	Salina Democrat (*j*)	do	News and politics	1878	2 00
	Western Reformer (*f*)	do	do	1880	
SEDGWICK CO.—*Population:* 18,753.					
Wichita	Wichita City Eagle	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
	Wichita Beacon	do	do	1872	2 00
	National Monitor and Temperance Millennium	do	Miscellaneous	1878	1 50
	{ Republican	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1879	5 00
	{ Republican	Weekly	do	1879	2 00
SHAWNEE CO.—*Population:* 29,093.					
North Topeka	North Topeka Times	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 50
Rossville	Kansas Valley Times	do	do	1874	1 50
Topeka	Kansas Farmer	do	Agricultural	1863	1 50

a Suspended December, 1879.
b Suspended 1880.
c Suspended February, 1881.
d Suspended July, 1879.
e Suspended June, 1879.
f Suspended December, 1880.
g Suspended July, 1880.
h Suspended August, 1879.
i Formerly the Independent.
j Suspended, 1879.

KANSAS—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
SHAWNEE CO.—Continued.					
Topeka—Continued	Commonwealth	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1869	$10 00
	Commonwealth	Weekly	do	1869	1 25
	Kansas Democrat	do	do	1870	1 50
	Kansas State Journal	Daily (*evening*)	do	1873	6 00
	Kansas State Journal	Weekly	do	1873	1 25
	American Young Folks	Monthly	Juvenile	1874	50
	Der Courier (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1874	1 00
	Colored Citizen (*b*)	do	News and politics		
	Kansas Churchman	Monthly	Religious (*Episcopalian*)	1877	60
	Capital	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1879	6 00
	Capital	Weekly	do	1879	1 00
	Topeka Post (*a*)	Daily (*morning*)	do		
	Kansas Methodist	Monthly	Religious (*Methodist*)	1879	50
	Staats-Anzeiger	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1879	2 00
SHERIDAN CO.—*Population:* 1,567.					
Kenneth	Sheridan County Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
SMITH CO.—*Population:* 13,883.					
Gaylord	Gaylord Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Harlan	Harlan Independent	do	do	1879	1 50
Smith Center	Smith County Pioneer	do	do	1872	1 50
	Kansas Free Press	do	do	1879	1 50
STAFFORD CO.—*Population:* 4,755.					
Newburg	Newburg Gazette (*c*)	Weekly	News and politics		
Stafford	Stafford County Herald	do	do	1879	2 00
Saint John	St. John Advance	do	do	1880	1 50
SUMNER CO.—*Population:* 20,812.					
Belle Plaine	Belle Plaine News	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Caldwell	Caldwell Post	do	do	1879	1 50
	Caldwell Commercial	do	do	1880	2 00
Mulvane	Mulvane Herald	do	do	1880	1 50
Wellington	Sumner County Press	do	do	1872	2 00
	Sumner County Democrat	do	do	1876	2 00
TREGO CO.—*Population:* 2,535.					
Wa Keeney	Wa Keeney World	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
	Wa Keeney Kansas Leader (*d*)	do	do	1879	2 00
WABAUNSEE CO.—*Population:* 8,756.					
Alma	Wabaunsee County News	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 50
	Wabaunsee County Herald	do	do	1879	1 50
WASHINGTON CO.—*Population:* 14,910.					
Clifton	Clifton Review	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Hanover	Hanover Democrat	do	do	1871	1 50
Washington	Washington Republican	do	do	1869	2 00
WILSON CO.—*Population:* 13,775.					
Fredonia	Wilson County Citizen	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
	Fredonia Graphic (*d*)	do	do	1879	
Neodesha	Free Press	do	do	1872	1 50
WOODSON CO.—*Population:* 6,535.					
Neosho Falls	Woodson County Post	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 50
Yates Center	Yates Center News	do	do	1877	1 50
WYANDOTTE CO.—*Population:* 19,143.					
Kansas City	Kansas Pilot	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
Wyandotte	Wyandotte Gazette	do	do	1858	1 50
	Wyandotte Herald	do	do	1871	2 00

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ADAIR CO.—*Population:* 13,078.					
Columbia	Columbia Spectator	Weekly	News and politics	1869	$1 50
ANDERSON CO.—*Population:* 9,361.					
Lawrenceburg	Anderson News	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
BALLARD CO.—*Population:* 14,378.					
Blandville	Ballard County News	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
BARREN CO.—*Population:* 22,321.					
Glasgow	Glasgow Weekly Times	Weekly	News and politics	1865	2 00
BATH CO.—*Population:* 11,982.					
Owingsville	Bath County Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
	Owingsville Outlook	do	do	1879	1 50
BOONE CO.—*Population:* 11,996.					
Burlington	Boone County Record	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 50
BOURBON CO.—*Population:* 15,956.					
Millersburg	Enphilonian (*e*)	Monthly	Collegiate	1875	50
Paris	Western Citizen	Weekly	News and politics	1809	2 00
	Paris True Kentuckian	do	do	1866	2 00
BOYD CO.—*Population:* 12,165.					
Ashland	Boyd County Express	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
	Ashland Republican	do	do	1880	1 25
Catlettsburg	Central Methodist	do	Religious (*Methodist*)	1867	2 00
	Kentucky Democrat	do	News and politics	1879	2 00

a Suspended.
b Consolidated with "Topeka Tribune".
c Suspended 1880.
d Suspended March, 1880.
e The "Philomathean" and the "Enclean" were consolidated and changed to "Enphilonian".

KENTUCKY—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
BOYLE CO.—*Population:* 11,930.					
Danville	Kentucky Advocate	Weekly	News and politics	1865	$2 00
	Danville Tribune	do	do	1878	2 00
	Centre College Courant	Monthly	Collegiate	1879	1 00
BRACKEN CO.—*Population:* 13,509.					
Augusta	Augusta Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 50
	Bracken Bulletin	do	do	1878	1 00
BRECKINRIDGE CO.—*Population:* 17,486.					
Cloverport	Breckinridge News	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
CALDWELL CO.—*Population:* 11,282.					
Princeton	Princeton Banner	Weekly	News and politics	1871	2 00
CALLOWAY CO.—*Population:* 13,295.					
Murray	Calloway County News	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
CAMPBELL CO.—*Population:* 37,440.					
Newport	Kentucky State Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
	Kentucky State Journal	Tri-weekly	do	1876	4 00
	Kentucky Staats-Zeitung	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1879	1 50
	People's Literary Journal	Monthly	Literary	1879	2 00
	Newport Leader (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	.....	.....
CARROLL CO.—*Population:* 8,953.					
Carrollton	Carrollton Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 50
CHRISTIAN CO.—*Population:* 31,682.					
Hopkinsville	Kentucky New Era	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
	South Kentuckian	do	do	1879	2 00
CLARK CO.—*Population:* 12,115.					
Winchester	Clark County Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1867	2 00
	Semi-Weekly Sun	Semi-weekly	do	1878	2 00
CRITTENDEN CO.—*Population:* 11,688.					
Marion	Crittenden Press	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
CUMBERLAND CO.—*Population:* 8,894.					
Burkesville	Burkesville Bulletin (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1871	2 00
DAVIESS CO.—*Population:* 27,730.					
Owensboro'	Messenger and Examiner	Semi-weekly	News and politics	1877	2 50
	Messenger and Examiner	Weekly	do	1877	1 50
FAYETTE CO.—*Population:* 29,023.					
Lexington	Kentucky Gazette	Semi-weekly	News and politics	1866	5 00
	Apostolic Times	Weekly	Religious (*Disciples*)	1867	2 00
	Press	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1870	10 00
	Press	Weekly	do	1870	2 00
	Kentucky Live-Stock Record	do	Agricultural	1875	3 00
	Eclectic Teacher and South Western Journal of Education.	Monthly	Educational	1876	1 00
	Transcript	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1878	6 00
	Transcript	Weekly	do	1878	2 00
FLEMING CO.—*Population:* 15,221.					
Flemingsburg	Flemingsburg Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1867	2 00
	Flemingsburg Times	do	do	1879	1 50
FRANKLIN CO.—*Population:* 18,699.					
Farmdale	Kentucky Military Institute News	Weekly	Collegiate	1879	1 00
Frankfort	Kentucky Yeoman	Tri-weekly	News and politics	1844	5 00
	Kentucky Yeoman	Weekly	do	1844	2 00
	Weekly Roundabout	do	do	1877	1 00
	Capital Gazette	Daily (*morning*)	do	1880	5 00
	Capital Gazette	Weekly	do	1880	2 00
FULTON CO.—*Population:* 7,977.					
Fulton	The Fultonian	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00
	Times (*c*)	do	do	.....	.....
Hickman	Hickman Courier	do	do	1859	2 00
GALLATIN CO.—*Population:* 4,832.					
Warsaw	Warsaw Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00
GARRARD CO.—*Population:* 11,704.					
Lancaster	Lancaster Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00
GRANT CO.—*Population:* 13,083.					
Williamstown	Williamstown Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
GRAVES CO.—*Population:* 24,138.					
Mayfield	Mayfield Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 00
	Mayfield Monitor	do	do	1875	1 00
	The Apostolic Church	Monthly	Religious (*Church of God*)	1879	1 00
	Mayfield Leader (*c*)	Weekly	News and politics	.....	.....
GREENUP CO.—*Population:* 13,371.					
Greenup	Greenup Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1871	2 00
HANCOCK CO.—*Population:* 8,563.					
Hawesville	Hawesville Plaindealer	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
	Hawesville Ballot	do	do	1879	1 25
HARDIN CO.—*Population:* 22,564.					
Elizabethtown	Elizabethtown News	Weekly	News and politics	1868	2 00

a Merged in "State Journal". *b* Formerly the "Courier". *c* Suspended in December, 1879.

KENTUCKY—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
HARRISON CO.—*Population:* 16,504.					
Cynthiana	Cynthiana News	Weekly	News and politics	1850	$2 00
	Cynthiana Democrat	do	do	1868	1 50
HART CO.—*Population:* 17,133.					
Horse Cave	Hart County Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
HENDERSON CO.—*Population:* 24,515.					
Henderson	Henderson Reporter	Semi-weekly	News and politics	1853	2 50
	Henderson Reporter	Weekly	do	1853	1 50
	Henderson News	do	do	1862	2 00
HENRY CO.—*Population:* 14,492.					
Eminence	Constitutionalist	Weekly	News and politics	1868	2 00
New Castle	Henry County Local	do	do	1879	1 50
HICKMAN CO.—*Population:* 10,651.					
Clinton	Clinton Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
Columbus	Columbus Times	do	do	1880	1 50
HOPKINS CO.—*Population:* 19,122.					
Madisonville	Madisonville Times	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 50
	Kentucky Republican (*a*)	do	do		
JEFFERSON CO.—*Population:* 146,010.					
Louisville	Christian Observer	Weekly	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1813	3 00
	Courier-Journal	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1832	10 00
	Courier-Journal	Sunday	do	1832	2 00
	Courier-Journal	Weekly	do	1832	2 00
	Anzeiger	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1849	9 20
	Anzeiger	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1849	2 20
	Anzeiger	Semi-weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1849	3 40
	Anzeiger	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1849	1 70
	Volksblatt	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1861	8 00
	Omnibus	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1861	3 00
	Volksblatt	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1861	1 70
	Volksblatt	Semi-weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1861	3 00
	American Practitioner	Monthly	Medical	1862	3 00
	Katholischer Glaubensbote	Weekly	Religious (*Catholic; German*)	1865	2 50
	Commercial	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1869	12 00
	Commercial	Weekly	do	1869	1 25
	Christian Index	Monthly	Religious (*Methodist Episcopal*)	1869	1 00
	Central Catholic Advocate	Weekly	Religious (*Catholic*)	1869	2 50
	Louisville Democrat	do	News and politics	1870	2 00
	Good Templars' Advocate	do	Temperance	1870	1 00
	Kentucky Church Chronicle	Monthly	Religious (*Protestant Episcopal*)	1873	1 00
	National Presbyterian	do	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1873	75
	Good Words	Weekly	Sunday school	1874	2 00
	Home and Farm	Semi-monthly	Agricultural	1875	50
	Scholars' Monthly	Monthly	Sunday school	1876	50
	Sunday Argus	Sunday	News and politics	1876	2 00
	Western Grocer	Weekly	Commercial	1876	2 00
	Louisville Medical News	do	Medicine and surgery	1876	3 00
	Louisville Trade Gazette	do	Trade	1877	3 00
	Farmers' Magazine and Live Stock Monthly	Monthly	Agricultural	1877	2 00
	Woman at Work	do	Miscellaneous	1877	1 50
	Louisville Monthly Magazine	do	Literary	1878	2 00
	Deutsche Gefluegel Zeitung	Semi-monthly	Agricultural (*German*)	1878	1 50
	Little Pearl	Weekly	Sunday school	1878	2 00
	Post	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1878	7 60
	Post	Weekly	do	1878	1 00
	Bulletin	do	do	1879	2 00
	Illustrated People's Magazine	Monthly	Literary	1879	1 50
	Medical Herald	do	Medicine and surgery	1879	2 00
	Farmers' Home Journal	Weekly	Agricultural	1879	1 50
	New Southern Poultry Journal	Monthly	do	1879	1 00
	Parents' and Teachers' Monthly	do	Religious	1879	1 00
	Ohio Falls Express	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
	Our Graded Lesson Leaf	Monthly	Sunday school	1879	25
	Our Teachers' Lesson Leaf	do	do	1879	50
	American Baptist	Weekly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1879	1 25
	Trade Review and Tobacco Journal	do	Commercial	1879	2 50
	Odd-Fellows' Monthly	Monthly	Secret society	1879	50
	Tobacco and Grocery News (*b*)	Weekly	Commercial	1879	2 50
	Louisville Age (*c*)	do	Medicine and surgery	1879	3 25
JESSAMINE CO.—*Population:* 10,864.					
Nicholasville	Jessamine Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
KENTON CO.—*Population:* 43,983.					
Covington	Agriculturist Legal Tender	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 00
	Commonwealth	Daily (*evening*)	do	1878	5 00
	Commonwealth	Weekly	do	1873	1 50
Ludlow	Ludlow Journal (*b*)	do	do	1872	
LA RUE CO.—*Population:* 9,793.					
Hodgensville	Public Advertiser (*d*)	Weekly	News and politics		
LAUREL CO.—*Population:* 9,131.					
London	Mountain Echo	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 25
	London Examiner	do	do	1880	1 00
LAWRENCE CO.—*Population:* 13,262.					
Louisa	Chattaroi News	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
LEWIS CO.—*Population:* 13,154.					
Vanceburg	Vanceburg Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
LINCOLN CO.—*Population:* 15,080.					
Stanford	Interior Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00

a Suspended January, 1880. *b* Suspended January, 1880. *c* Suspended November, 1879. *d* Suspended March, 1880.

KENTUCKY—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
LOGAN CO.—*Population:* 24,358.					
Adairville	Logan Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1870	$1 00
	Adairville Clipper	do	do	1880	1 50
Russellville	Russellville Herald-Enterprise	do	do	1840	2 00
	Russellville Messenger	do	do	1846	3 00
LYON CO.—*Population:* 6,768.					
Eddyville	Mirror (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 00
Kuttawa	Lyon County News	do	do	1880	1 50
MCCRACKEN CO.—*Population:* 16,262					
Paducah	News	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1871	6 00
	News	Weekly	do	1873	1 20
	Enterprise	Daily (*morning*)	do	1880	6 00
	Enterprise	Weekly	do	1880	1 20
MCLEAN CO.—*Population:* 9,293.					
Calhoon	McLean County News (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	.....	.....
MADISON CO.—*Population:* 22,052.					
Richmond	Kentucky Register	Weekly	News and politics	1866	2 00
	Richmond Herald	do	do	1879	2 00
MARION CO.—*Population:* 14,693.					
Lebanon	Lebanon Standard	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
	Lebanon Times and Kentuckian	do	do	1871	1 50
MASON CO.—*Population:* 20,469.					
Maysville	Maysville Weekly Eagle	Weekly	News and politics	1819	2 00
	Maysville Bulletin	do	do	1862	2 00
	Maysville Republican	do	do	1866	2 00
	Maysville Enterprise	do	do	1879	2 00
	Mason County Journal	do	do	1880	1 00
MEADE CO.—*Population:* 10,323.					
Brandenburg	Meade County Record	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
MERCER CO.—*Population:* 14,142.					
Harrodsburg	Mercer Observer (*c*)	Weekly	News and politics	1875	2 00
MONTGOMERY CO.—*Population:* 10,566.					
Mount Sterling	Kentucky Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1868	2 00
	Mount Sterling Democrat	do	do	1876	2 00
	Republican (*d*)	do	do	1880	2 00
MORGAN CO.—*Population:* 8,455.					
West Liberty	Mountain Scorcher	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
MUHLENBURG CO.—*Population:* 15,098.					
Greenville	Muhlenburg Echo	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 00
South Carrollton	Institute (*e*)	Monthly	Collegiate	1876	30
NELSON CO.—*Population:* 16,609.					
Bardstown	Nelson County Record	Weekly	News and politics	1875	2 00
	Church and Home	Monthly	Religious	1880	1 00
Bloomfield	Nelson Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
NICHOLAS CO.—*Population:* 11,869.					
Carlisle	Mercury	Weekly	News and politics	1868	2 00
OHIO CO.—*Population:* 19,669.					
Hartford	Hartford Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 50
	Ohio County News (*a*)	do	do	1879	1 00
OLDHAM CO.—*Population:* 7,667.					
La Grange	Oldham County Era	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
OWEN CO.—*Population:* 17,401.					
Owenton	Owen News	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
PENDLETON CO.—*Population:* 16,702.					
Falmouth	Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
PULASKI CO.—*Population:* 21,318.					
Somerset	Somerset Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1875	2 00
	Somerset Citizen	do	do	1878	1 15
	Home Journal	Monthly	do	1880	1 50
	Church Advocate (*b*)	Weekly	Religious (*Methodist*)	1875	50
ROBERTSON CO.—*Population:* 5,814.					
Mount Olivet	Robertson County Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 00
	Free Press	do	do	1879	2 50
SCOTT CO.—*Population:* 14,965.					
Georgetown	Times	Weekly	News and politics	1867	2 00
	Every Saturday	do	do	1877	1 50
SHELBY CO.—*Population:* 16,813.					
Shelbyville	Shelbyville Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1844	2 00
SIMPSON CO.—*Population:* 10,641.					
Franklin	Franklin Patriot	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
	Simpson County Enterprise (*f*)	do	do	1879	2 00
	Simpson County Enterprise (*f*)	Semi-weekly	do	1879	2 50
	Franklin Local (*b*)	Weekly	do	1880	1 25
SPENCER CO.—*Population:* 7,040.					
Taylorsville	Spencer Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1865	1 25
TAYLOR CO.—*Population:* 9,259.					
Campbellsville	Green River Press	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50

a Suspended March, 1880.
b Suspended.
c Succeeded by the "Enterprise
d Suspended July, 1880.
e Formerly the "Student".
f Merged in the "Patriot".

KENTUCKY—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
TODD CO.—*Population:* 15,994.					
Elkton	Elkton Register	Weekly	News and politics	1878	$2 00
Guthrie	Guthrie Border Minstrel	do	do	1879	2 00
TRIGG CO.—*Population:* 14,489.					
Cadiz	Trigg County Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
TRIMBLE CO.—*Population:* 7,171.					
Bedford	Trimble News (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
Milton	Milton Free Press	do	do	1879	1 00
UNION CO.—*Population:* 17,809.					
Morganfield	Union Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Uniontown	Union Local	do	do	1873	2 00
WARREN CO.—*Population:* 27,531.					
Bowling Green	Bowling Green Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1865	2 00
	Kentucky Intelligencer (*b*)	do	do	1879	2 00
WASHINGTON CO.—*Population:* 14,419.					
Springfield	Clarion (*c*)	Weekly	News and politics		
	Washington County Watchman (*d*)	do	do	1879	1 50
WEBSTER CO.—*Population:* 14,246.					
Dixon	Dixon Pioneer	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 00
WOODFORD CO.—*Population:* 11,800.					
Midway	Blue Grass Clipper	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
Versailles	Woodford Sun	do	do	1868	1 50

LOUISIANA.

ASCENSION PARISH.—*Population:* 16,895.					
Donaldsonville	Donaldsonville Chief	Weekly	News and politics	1871	$2 00
ASSUMPTION PARISH.—*Population:* 17,010.					
Napoleonville	Assumption Pioneer	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00
AVOYELLES PARISH.—*Population:* 16,747.					
Marksville	Marksville Bulletin	Weekly	News and politics	1876	3 00
	Villager	do	do	1877	2 00
BIENVILLE PARISH.—*Population:* 10,442.					
Sparta	Rural Times	Weekly	News and politics	1868	2 00
BOSSIER PARISH.—*Population:* 16,042.					
Bellevue	Bossier Banner	Weekly	News and politics	1859	2 00
CADDO PARISH.—*Population:* 26,296.					
Shreveport	Daily Times	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1871	9 00
	Times	Weekly	do	1871	2 00
	Daily Standard	Daily (*morning*)	do	1878	9 00
	Standard	Weekly	do	1878	2 00
CALCASIEU PARISH.—*Population:* 12,484.					
Lake Charles	Lake Charles Echo	Weekly	News and politics	1868	2 00
	Calcasieu Gazette (*a*)	do	do	1878	1 50
CALDWELL PARISH.—*Population:* 5,767.					
Columbia	Columbia Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1873	2 00
CATAHOULA PARISH.—*Population:* 10,277.					
Harrisonburg	Catahoula News	Weekly	News and politics	1873	2 00
CLAIBORNE PARISH.—*Population:* 18,837.					
Haynesville	Greenback Dollar (*e*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Homer	Claiborne Guardian	do	do	1877	2 00
CONCORDIA PARISH.—*Population:* 14,914.					
Vidalia	Concordia Eagle	Weekly	News and politics	1873	2 00
DE SOTO PARISH.—*Population:* 15,603.					
Mansfield	De Soto Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
	Mansfield Reporter (*f*)	do	do	1870	2 00
EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH.—*Population:* 19,966.					
Baton Rouge	Advocate	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1851	10 00
	Advocate	Weekly	do	1844	2 50
	Baton Rouge Herald	do	do	1878	2 00
	Louisiana Capitolian	Tri-weekly	do	1879	5 00
EAST CARROLL PARISH.—*Population:* 12,134.					
Lake Providence	North Louisiana Republican (*g*)	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00
EAST FELICIANA PARISH.—*Population:* 15,132.					
Clinton	Patriot-Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1865	3 00
FRANKLIN PARISH.—*Population:* 6,495.					
Winnsboro'	Franklin Sun	Weekly	News and politics	1864	2 00
GRANT PARISH.—*Population:* 6,188.					
Colfax	Colfax Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00

a Suspended.
b Succeeded by "Gazette" September, 1880.
c Suspended August, 1879.
d Suspended June, 1879.
e Removed to Camden, Ark., 1881.
f Merged in the De Soto "Democrat".
g Suspended since census year.

LOUISIANA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
IBERIA PARISH.—*Population:* 16,676.					
New Iberia	Louisiana Sugar Bowl	Weekly	Agriculture, etc. (*Eng. and Fr.*)	1870	$3 00
	Iberia Journal	do	News and politics (*Eng. and Fr.*)	1878	3 00
IBERVILLE PARISH.—*Population:* 17,544.					
Plaquemine	Iberville South	Weekly	News and politics	1865	2 00
JEFFERSON PARISH.—*Population:* 12,166.					
Gretna	Gretna Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1873	2 00
LA FAYETTE PARISH.—*Population:* 13,235.					
Vermillionville	La Fayette Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics (*Eng. and Fr.*)	1865	2 00
	Louisiana Cotton Boll	do	News and politics (*Eng. and Fr.*)	1872	3 00
LAFOURCHE PARISH.—*Population:* 19,113.					
Thibodeaux	Thibodeaux Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics (*Eng. and Fr.*)	1861	3 00
LINCOLN PARISH.—*Population:* 11,075.					
Vienna	Vienna Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1873	2 00
LIVINGSTON PARISH.—*Population:* 5,258.					
Maurepas	Maurepas Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 00
Port Vincent	Livingstonian	do	do	1878	1 00
Springfield	Springfield Ledger	do	do	1870	1 00
MADISON PARISH.—*Population:* 13,906.					
Delta	Madison Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1870	3 00
MOREHOUSE PARISH.—*Population:* 14,206.					
Bastrop	Morehouse Clarion	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 00
NATCHITOCHES PARISH.—*Population:* 19,707.					
Natchitoches	People's Vindicator	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 00
ORLEANS PARISH.—*Population:* 216,090.					
New Orleans	New Orleans Price Current (*a*)	Semi-weekly	Commercial	1822	10 00
	L'Abeille (Bee)	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*French*)	1827	14 00
	L'Abeille	Weekly	News and politics (*French*)	1827	3 00
	Picayune	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1837	12 00
	Picayune	do (*evening*)	do	1837	12 00
	Picayune	Weekly	do	1837	2 00
	Le Propagateur Catholique	do	Religious (*Catholic; French*)	1842	5 00
	Medical and Surgical Journal	Monthly	Medical	1845	5 00
	Deutsche Zeitung	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1848	16 00
	Deutsche Zeitung	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1861	2 00
	Sonntags Blatt	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1866	2 00
	Christian Advocate	Weekly	Religious (*Methodist Episcopal*)	1855	2 00
	Times	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1863	12 00
	Times	do (*evening*)	do	1863	12 00
	Times	Weekly	do	1863	2 00
	Der Familien Freund	Bi-weekly	Religious (*Methodist Epis.; Germ.*)	1867	1 00
	Morning Star and Catholic Messenger	Sunday	Religious (*Catholic*)	1868	3 00
	South Western Presbyterian	Weekly	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1869	3 00
	Louisianian (*b*)	do	News and politics	1872	2 00
	South Western Christian Advocate	do	Religious (*Methodist Episcopal*)	1873	2 00
	Democrat	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1875	12 00
	Democrat	Weekly	do	1875	1 50
	City Item	Daily (*evening*)	do	1877	6 00
	Jewish South	Weekly	Religious (*Jewish*)	1877	2 00
	Algiers Advertiser	do	News and politics	1878	2 00
	New Orleans Observer	do	do	1878	2 00
	Temperance Advocate (*b*)	do	Temperance	1878	1 00
	Country Visitor	do	Miscellaneous	1879	2 00
	Louisiana Journal of Education	Monthly	Educational	1879	1 00
	New Orleans Ledger	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
	Daily States	Daily (*evening*)	do	1880	5 00
	New Orleans Independent	Weekly	Miscellaneous	1880	1 00
	Le Petit Journal (*b*)	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*French*)	1879	10 00
	Merchant, Mechanic, and Farmer	Weekly	Miscellaneous	1879	2 00
	Sunday Morning Gem (*c*)	Sunday	News and politics	1880	.....
	Workingmen's Union Advocate	do	Miscellaneous	1880	2 25
OUACHITA PARISH.—*Population:* 14,685.					
Monroe	Ouachita Telegraph	Weekly	News and politics	1865	3 00
	Monroe Bulletin	do	do	1880	2 00
PLAQUEMINES PARISH.—*Population:* 11,575.					
Pointe à la Hache	Pointe à la Hache Observer	Weekly	News and politics (*French and English*).	1858	2 00
POINTE COUPÉE PARISH.—*Population:* 17,785.					
Pointe Coupée	Pointe Coupée Banner	Weekly	News and politics	1877	3 00
RAPIDES PARISH.—*Population:* 23,563.					
Alexandria	Louisiana Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1845	2 50
	We the People	do	do	1878	2 00
RED RIVER PARISH.—*Population:* 8,573.					
Coushatta	Coushatta Citizen	Weekly	News and politics	1875	3 00
RICHLAND PARISH.—*Population:* 8,440.					
Rayville	Richland Beacon	Weekly	News and politics	1869	2 00
SABINE PARISH.—*Population:* 7,344.					
Many	Southron of Sabine	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
	Sabine Index	do	do	1879	1 00

a Published also as a daily market report. *b* Suspended. *c* Consolidated with the "Independent".

LOUISIANA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
SAINT BERNARD PARISH.—*Population:* 4,405.					
Saint Bernard	Saint Bernard Eagle	Weekly	News and politics	1877	$2 00
SAINT CHARLES PARISH.—*Population:* 7,161.					
Hahnville	Saint Charles Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
SAINT HELENA PARISH.—*Population:* 7,504.					
Greensburgh	Greensburgh Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
SAINT JAMES PARISH.—*Population:* 14,714.					
Convent	Le Louisianais	Weekly	News and politics (*French*)	1864	5 00
SAINT JOHN BAPTIST PARISH.—*Population:* 9,686.					
Bonnet Carré	Meschacebe	Weekly	News and politics (*French*)	1852	5 00
SAINT LANDRY PARISH.—*Population:* 40,004.					
Opelousas	Opelousas Courier	Weekly	News and politics (*Fr. and Eng.*)	1852	2 50
	Saint Landry Democrat	do	News and politics	1877	2 00
Washington	Washington News (*a*)	do	do	1878	1 50
SAINT MARTIN PARISH.—*Population:* 12,663.					
Saint Martinsville	Saint Martinsville Observer	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 00
SAINT MARY PARISH.—*Population:* 19,891.					
Franklin	Saint Mary's Courant	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 50
Morgan City	Morgan City Review	do	do	1879	2 50
SAINT TAMMANY PARISH.—*Population:* 6,887.					
Covington	Saint Tammany Farmer	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 00
TANGIPAHOA PARISH.—*Population:* 9,638.					
Amite City	Amite City Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 00
Ponchatoula	Ponchatoula Gazette	do	do	1872	1 00
	Whitehall Age	do	do	1879	1 00
TENSAS PARISH.—*Population:* 17,815.					
Saint Joseph	North Louisiana Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1870	3 00
TERREBONNE PARISH.—*Population:* 17,957.					
Houma	Houma Courier	Weekly	News and politics (*Eng. and Fr.*)	1878	2 50
	Terre-bonne Chronicle	do	News and politics	1880	2 00
UNION PARISH.—*Population:* 13,526.					
Farmerville	Farmerville Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
VERMILLION PARISH.—*Population:* 8,728.					
Abbeville	Méridional	Weekly	News and politics (*French and English*).	1858	2 50
WEBSTER PARISH.—*Population:* 10,005.					
Minden	Minden Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1868	2 00
	Minden Tribune	do	do	1878	2 00
WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH.—*Population:* 7,667.					
West Baton Rouge	Sugar Planter	Weekly	News and politics	1852	3 00
WEST CARROLL PARISH.—*Population:* 2,776.					
Floyd	West Carroll Courier (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
WEST FELICIANA PARISH.—*Population:* 12,809.					
Saint Francisville	Feliciana Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1876	3 00

MAINE.

ANDROSCOGGIN CO.—*Population:* 45,042.					
Auburn	Greenback-Labor Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1873	$2 00
Lewiston	Journal	Daily (*evening*)	do	1861	7 00
	Journal	Weekly	do	1846	2 00
	News (*c*)	Daily (*evening*)	do		
	Bates Student	Monthly	Collegiate	1872	1 00
	Lewiston Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
	Lewiston Independent (*d*)	do	do		
	Lewiston Phonograph (*e*)	do	do		
Lisbon	Young People's Literary (*f*)	do	Literary	1878	1 00
Mechanics Falls	Mechanics Falls Citizen	do	News and politics	1877	1 00

a Suspended February 15, 1880.
b Suspended since census year.
c Suspended February, 1880.
d Suspended May, 1880.
e Suspended June, 1880.
f Suspended September, 1880.

MAINE—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
Aroostook co.—*Population*: 41,700.					
Caribou	Aroostook Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1880	$2 00
Fort Fairfield	Aroostook Valley Sunrise (*a*)	do	do	1863	2 00
Houlton	Aroostook Pioneer	do	do	1857	2 00
	Aroostook Times	do	do	1860	2 00
Presque Isle	North Star	do	do	1871	2 00
Sherman	Katahdin Kalendar	do	do	1876	1 00
Cumberland co.—*Population*: 86,359.					
Brunswick	Brunswick Telegraph	Weekly	News and politics	1853	1 50
	Bowdoin Orient	Bi-weekly	Collegiate	1871	2 00
Bridgton	Bridgton News	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 50
Portland	Advertiser	Daily (*evening*)	do	1785	6 00
	Advertiser	Weekly	do	1785	1 00
	Eastern Argus	Daily (*morning*)	do	1832	7 00
	Eastern Argus	Weekly	do	1803	1 50
	Eastern Argus	Tri-weekly	do	1803	3 00
	Christian Mirror	Weekly	Religious (*Congregational*)	1822	2 50
	Zion's Advocate	do	Religious (*Baptist*)	1828	2 50
	Portland Transcript	do	News and politics	1836	2 00
	Press	Daily (*morning*)	do	1862	8 00
	Maine State Press	Weekly	do	1862	2 00
	Portland Price-Current	Monthly	Commercial	1863	2 00
	Masonic Token	Quarterly	Secret society	1867	12
	North-East	Monthly	Religious (*Episcopal*)	1872	1 00
	Our Home and Fireside Magazine	do	Literary	1873	1 00
	Helping Hand	do	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1873	15
	Sunday Times	Sunday	News and politics	1875	2 00
	Union Bible Teacher	Monthly	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1875	50
	People's Illustrated Journal	do	Literary	1877	1 00
	New Era-Leader	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
	Portland Globe	do	do	1877	1 25
	Illustrated Household Magazine	Monthly	Literary	1878	1 25
	Sunday Sun (*b*)	Sunday	News and politics	1879	1 50
	Saturday Evening Mail (*c*)	Weekly	do	1879	2 50
	City Item	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	3 00
	Floral Monthly	Monthly	Agricultural	1880	50
	Evening News (*d*)	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1880	.....
Franklin co.—*Population*: 18,180.					
Farmington	Farmington Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1845	1 50
	Farmington Herald	do	do	1880	1 00
Phillips	Phillips Phonograph	do	do	1878	1 00
Hancock co.—*Population*: 38,129.					
Ellsworth	Ellsworth American	Weekly	News and politics	1855	2 00
Sullivan	Weekly Sullivan Bulletin	do	Local mining	1880	2 00
Kennebec co.—*Population*: 53,058.					
Augusta	Kennebec Journal	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1870	7 00
	Kennebec Journal	Weekly	do	1825	2 00
	Maine Farmer	do	Agricultural	1833	2 00
	Gospel Banner	do	Religious (*Universalist*)	1834	2 20
	Maine Standard	do	News and politics	1867	2 00
	People's Literary Companion	do	Literary	1868	1 00
	Vickery's Fireside Visitor	Monthly	do	1874	1 00
	Illustrated Family Herald	do	do	1877	1 00
	Celtic Mirror (*e*)	do	do	1880	.....
Gardiner	Home Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1853	2 00
	Kennebec Reporter	do	do	1866	2 00
Hallowell	Hallowell Register	do	do	1878	2 00
Waterville	Waterville Mail	do	do	1847	2 00
	Colby Echo	Monthly	Collegiate	1877	1 00
Knox co.—*Population*: 32,863.					
Camden	Camden Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 50
Pittston	Pittston Times (*f*)	do	do	1879	1 00
Rockland	Rockland Gazette	do	do	1846	2 00
	Rockland Free Press	do	do	1855	2 00
	Rockland Courier	do	do	1874	1 00
	Rockland Opinion	do	do	1875	2 00
	Maine Hotel Register (*d*)	do	Miscellaneous	1880	.....
Saint George	St. George Journal (*f*)	do	News and politics	1878	1 00
Thomaston	Thomaston Herald	do	do	1877	1 00
Union	Union Herald (*f*)	do	do	1879	1 00
Warren	Warren Times (*f*)	do	do	1878	1 00
Lincoln co.—*Population*: 24,821.					
Boothbay	Boothbay Register	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 00
Damariscotta	Herald and Record	do	do	1876	1 25
Waldoboro'	Lincoln County News	do	do	1873	1 40
Oxford co.—*Population*: 32,627.					
Canton	Horse-Breeders' Monthly	Monthly	Stock-raising	1879	1 00
Norway	Norway Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 00
	New Religion	do	Religious (*Liberal*)	1878	1 50
Paris	Oxford Democrat	do	News and politics	1833	1 50
South Paris	Macon Evangelist	do	Religious (*Methodist Episcopal*)	1879	1 00
Penobscot co.—*Population*: 70,476.					
Bangor	Whig and Courier	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1834	8 00
	Whig and Courier	Weekly	do	1815	2 00
	Commercial	Daily (*evening*)	do	1872	7 00
	Commercial	Weekly	do	1838	1 00
	Dirigo Rural	do	Agricultural	1874	1 50
	Coming Struggle	Monthly	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1879	50

a Suspended December, 1879.
b Suspended May, 1880.
c Suspended November, 1879.
d Suspended July, 1880.
e Suspended December, 1880.
f Edition of "Thomaston Herald."

MAINE—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
PENOBSCOT CO.—Continued.					
Bangor—Continued	Greenbacker (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics		
	Bangor Record	do	do	1880	$0 50
	Maine Mining Journal	do	Mining	1880	2 00
Corinna	Weekly Herald	do	News and politics	1878	75
Dexter	Dexter Gazette	do	do	1862	2 00
	Penobscot Monthly	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1879	2 50
Newport	Times (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
PISCATAQUIS CO.—*Population:* 14,872.					
Dover	Piscataquis Observer	Weekly	News and politics	1848	1 50
SAGADAHOC CO.—*Population:* 19,272.					
Bath	Bath Times	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1862	7 00
	American Sentinel	Weekly	do	1820	2 00
	Bath Independent	do	do	1879	1 75
Richmond	Richmond Herald (*c*)	do	do	1879	1 00
SOMERSET CO.—*Population:* 32,333.					
Fairfield	Fairfield Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
	Pine Tree State	do	do	1880	1 50
North Anson	Union Advocate	do	do	1856	1 50
Skowhegan	Somerset Reporter	do	do	1840	2 00
WALDO CO.—*Population:* 32,463.					
Belfast	Republican Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1829	2 00
	Progressive Age	do	do	1854	2 00
WASHINGTON CO.—*Population:* 44,484.					
Calais	Calais Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1836	2 00
	Calais Times	do	do	1869	2 00
Eastport	Eastport Sentinel	do	do	1818	2 00
Machias	Machias Union	do	do	1853	2 00
	Machias Republican	do	do	1856	2 00
YORK CO.—*Population:* 62,257.					
Biddeford	Union and Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1844	2 00
	Times	Daily (*evening*)	do	1876	6 00
	Watson's Illuminator	Monthly	Humorous	1877	35
	Biddeford Advance (*d*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
Cornish	Cornish Maxima	do	do	1878	1 00
Kennebunk	Eastern Star	do	do	1877	1 25
Saco	State Democrat	do	do	1828	2 00
	York County Independent	do	do	1869	2 00
	Saco Republican (*e*)	do	do	1880	
Sanford	Good Templar	Monthly	Temperance	1880	50
Springvale	Springvale Reporter (*f*)	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 00

MARYLAND.

ALLEGANY CO.—*Population:* 38,012.					
Cumberland	Times	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1876	$6 00
	Alleganian	Weekly	do	1820	1 50
	News	Daily (*morning*)	do	1871	7 00
	Civilian	Sunday	do	1871	1 50
	Cumberland Independent	Weekly	do	1880	1 25
	Cumberland Leader (*g*)	do	do	1880	
Frostburg	Mining Journal	do	do	1871	1 50
Lonaconing	Valley Times	do	do	1878	2 00
ANNE ARUNDEL CO—*Population:* 28,526.					
Annapolis	Maryland Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1745	1 00
	Maryland Republican	do	do	1809	1 00
	Anne Arundel Advertiser	do	do	1869	1 00
	Record	Daily (*evening*)	do	1875	6 00
	Record	Weekly	do	1875	1 00
	Maryland Collegian	Monthly	Collegiate	1876	1 00
BALTIMORE CO.—*Population:* 83,336.					
Reisterstown	People's Voice	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 00
Towsontown	Baltimore County Union	do	do	1852	1 50
	Maryland Journal	do	do	1865	1 50
	Baltimore County Herald	do	do	1868	1 00
Woodberry	Woodberry News	do	do	1871	1 00
BALTIMORE CITY.—*Population:* 332,313.					
Baltimore	American and Commercial Advertiser	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1773	9 00
	American and Commercial Advertiser	Sunday	do	1773	1 50
	American	Weekly	do	1773	1 50
	American Farmer	Monthly	Agricultural	1819	1 50
	Methodist Protestant	Weekly	Religious (*Methodist Protestant*)	1831	2 00
	American Journal of Dental Science	Monthly	Dental	1839	2 50
	Deutsche Correspondent	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1840	6 00
	Deutsche Correspondent	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1840	1 00
	Deutsche Correspondent	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1845	2 50
	Journal of Commerce and Price Current	do	Commercial	1849	2 50
	Baltimore Wecker	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1851	2 50
	Sun	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1837	6 00
	Sun	Weekly	do	1837	1 00
	Catholic Mirror	do	Religious (*Catholic*)	1859	3 00
	Katholische Volkszeitung	do	Religious (*Catholic; German*)	1860	2 50
	Baltimore Telegram	do	Miscellaneous	1862	2 00
	Gazette	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1862	6 00
	Gazette	Weekly	do	1862	1 00
	Maryland Farmer	Monthly	Agricultural	1864	1 00
	Baltimore Underwriter	Semi-monthly	Insurance	1865	3 00

a Suspended September, 1880.
b Suspended November, 1880.
c Edition of "Thomaston Herald".
d Changed name to "Times" January, 1881.
e Suspended January, 1881.
f Suspended June, 1880.
g Suspended July, 1880.

MARYLAND—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
BALTIMORE CITY—Continued.					
Baltimore—Continued	Missionary	Monthly	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1866	$0 50
	Market Journal	Weekly	Trade	1871	2 50
	{ News	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1872	6 00
	{ Sunday News	Sunday	do	1872	1 50
	Baltimore Presbyterian	Weekly	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1872	2 00
	Southern Farm and Fireside	Monthly	Agricultural, etc	1872	50
	Baltimorean	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
	{ Volksfreund	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1879	6 50
	{ Die Biene von Baltimore	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1873	2 75
	Elocutionist	Monthly	Literary	1873	2 50
	Baltimore Herald	do	Trade	1873	1 00
	School Journal	do	Collegiate	1874	1 25
	{ Herald	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1875	3 00
	{ Herald	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	3 00
	{ Herald	Sunday	do	1880	1 00
	Jewish Chronicle	Weekly	Miscellaneous (*German*)	1875	3 00
	Evening Bulletin (*a*)	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1876	6 00
	Medical Journal	Semi-monthly	Medicine and surgery	1877	3 00
	Southern Atlantic	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1877	3 00
	Bunte Blaetter (*a*)	Weekly	Literary (*German*)	1877	2 50
	Live-Stock and Poultry Bulletin	do	Agricultural	1877	1 00
	Every Saturday	do	News and politics	1877	2 50
	Law Record	do	Law	1878	3 00
	Baltimore Tutor	Monthly	Educational	1878	1 00
	American Citizen (*b*)	Weekly	Miscellaneous	1879	1 50
	National Highway (*b*)	do	Railroads	1879	.....
	True Democrat (*b*)	do	News and politics	1879	1 00
	Southern Review (*b*)	do	Literary	1879	.....
	Baltimore Methodist	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Methodist Episcopal*)	1879	1 00
	Episcopal Church News	Weekly	Religious (*Protestant Episcopal*)	1879	2 00
	Baltimore Truth	do	Temperance	1879	1 00
	Protector	Semi-monthly	Secret society	1880	1 00
	American Journal of Philology	Quarterly	Science	1880	3 00
	Independent Methodist	Weekly	Religious (*Methodist Episcopal*)	1880	1 00
CALVERT CO.—*Population:* 10,538.					
Prince Frederick	Calvert Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1866	1 50
CAROLINE CO.—*Population:* 13,766.					
Denton	Denton Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1845	1 00
	American Union	do	do	1860	1 50
	Caroline Democrat	do	do	1879	1 00
Federalsburg	Maryland Courier	do	do	1872	1 00
Greensborough	Free Press	do	do	1880	1 00
CARROLL CO.—*Population:* 30,992.					
Westminster	American Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1833	1 50
	Democratic Advocate	do	do	1865	2 00
CECIL CO.—*Population:* 27,108.					
Elkton	Cecil Whig	Weekly	News and politics	1841	2 00
	Cecil Democrat	do	do	1842	2 00
	Weekly Visitor	do	do	1877	1 25
North East	North East Record	do	do	1878	1 50
Rising Sun	Rising Sun Journal	do	do	1878	1 00
CHARLES CO.—*Population:* 18,548.					
Port Tobacco	Port Tobacco Times	Weekly	News and politics	1844	1 00
	Maryland Independent	do	do	1873	1 00
DORCHESTER CO.—*Population:* 23,110.					
Cambridge	Cambridge Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1823	1 00
	Democrat and News	do	do	1840	2 00
	Cambridge Era	do	do	1878	1 00
FREDERICK CO.—*Population:* 50,482.					
Emmittsburg	Emmittsburg Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Frederick	Frederick Examiner	do	do	1803	2 00
	Republican Citizen	do	do	1826	2 00
	Maryland Union	do	do	1854	2 00
	{ Times	Daily (*morning*)	do	1876	4 00
	{ Times	Weekly	do	1876	1 00
Liberty	Banner of Liberty	do	do	1850	1 25
Mechanicstown	Catoctin Clarion	do	do	1871	1 50
Middletown	Valley Register	do	do	1844	1 50
GARRETT CO.—*Population:* 12,175.					
Oakland	Garrett County Herald (*c*)	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
	Oakland Republican	do	do	1877	1 50
	Oakland Democrat	do	do	1878	1 50
HARFORD CO.—*Population:* 28,042.					
Belair	Ægis and Intelligencer	Weekly	News and politics	1856	1 50
	Harford Democrat	do	do	1808	1 50
Havre de Grace	Havre Republican	do	do	1868	1 00
HOWARD CO.—*Population:* 16,140.					
Ellicott City	Ellicott City Times	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
	American Progress	do	do	1871	1 50
KENT CO.—*Population:* 17,605.					
Chestertown	Kent News	Weekly	News and politics	1825	2 00
	Chestertown Transcript	do	do	1862	1 50
	Conference Advocate (*d*)	do	Religious (*Methodist*)	1876	1 25
MONTGOMERY CO.—*Population:* 24,759.					
Rockville	Montgomery Advocate	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
PRINCE GEORGE'S CO.—*Population:* 26,451					
College Station	Independent Farmer	Weekly	Agricultural	1878	1 00
Laurel	Laurel Gleaner	do	News and politics	1878	1 50
Upper Marlboro'	Marlboro' Gazette	do	do	1836	2 00
	Prince Georgian	do	do	1862	2 00

a Suspended. *b* Suspended 1880. *c* Suspended June, 1880. *d* Suspended May, 1880.

MARYLAND—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
QUEEN ANNE CO.—*Population:* 19,257.					
Centreville	Maryland Citizen (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	1860	$1 00
	Centreville Observer	do	do	1864	1 00
	Centreville Record	do	do	1874	1 00
SAINT MARY'S CO.—*Population:* 16,934.					
Leonardtown	St. Mary's Beacon	Weekly	News and politics	1840	2 00
SOMERSET CO.—*Population:* 21,668.					
Crisfield	Crisfield Leader	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 00
Princess Anne	Somerset Herald	do	do	1861	1 00
	Marylander	do	do	1866	1 50
Upper Fairmont	Conference Standard	do	Religious	1877	1 00
TALBOT CO.—*Population:* 19,065.					
Easton	Easton Star	Weekly	News and politics	1800	1 50
	Easton Gazette	do	do	1816	1 50
	Easton Ledger	do	do	1860	1 50
Saint Nicholas	Comet and Advertiser	do	do	1866	1 00
WASHINGTON CO.—*Population:* 38,561.					
Hagerstown	News	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1873	5 00
	News	Weekly	do	1873	1 00
	Evening Globe	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	3 50
	Weekly Globe	Weekly	do	1879	1 00
	Herald and Torchlight	do	do	1814	1 50
	Hagerstown Mail	do	do	1828	2 00
	The Odd Fellow	do	Secret society	1840	1 50
	Seminary Monthly (*b*)	Monthly	Collegiate	1879	.....
Sharpsburg	Sharpsburg Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
Williamsport	Williamsport Pilot	do	do	1870	1 50
WICOMICO CO.—*Population:* 18,016.					
Salisbury	Salisbury Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1867	1 00
	Salisbury Times	do	do	1879	1 00
WORCESTER CO.—*Population:* 19,539.					
Pocomoke City	Record and Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1865	1 00
Snow Hill	Worcester County Shield	do	do	1845	1 00
	Democratic Messenger	do	do	1869	1 00

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BARNSTABLE CO.—*Population:* 31,897.					
Barnstable	Barnstable Patriot	Weekly	News and politics	1830	$2 00
Chatham	Chatham Monitor	do	do	1872	2 00
Harwich	Harwich Independent	do	do	1872	2 00
Provincetown	Provincetown Advocate	do	do	1869	2 00
Sandwich	Seaside Press	do	do	1873	2 00
Yarmouth	Yarmouth Register	do	do	1836	2 00
	Cape Cod Item	do	do	1878	1 50
BERKSHIRE CO.—*Population:* 69,032.					
Adams	Saturday Freeman	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
Great Barrington	Berkshire Courier	do	do	1834	2 00
Lee	Valley Gleaner	do	do	1857	1 75
North Adams	Transcript	do	do	1840	2 00
	Hoosac Valley News	do	do	1868	2 00
	North Adams Advocate (*c*)	do	do	.....	.....
Pittsfield	Pittsfield Sun	do	do	1800	2 00
	Berkshire County Eagle	do	do	1827	2 00
Williamstown	Williams Athenæum	Bi-weekly	Collegiate	1874	2 00
BRISTOL CO.—*Population:* 139,040.					
Attleborough	Attleborough Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
	Attleborough Advocate	do	do	1875	2 00
Easton	Easton Journal	do	do	1872	2 00
Fairhaven	Fairhaven Star	do	do	1879	1 00
Fall River	Fall River Monitor	do	do	1826	1 50
	Evening News	Daily (*evening*)	do	1859	6 00
	Weekly News	Weekly	do	1845	2 00
	Herald	Daily (*evening*)	do	1872	6 00
	Record (*d*)	Daily (*morning*)	do	1878	.....
	Labor Standard	Weekly	Miscellaneous	1874	2 00
	Fall River Advance	do	News and politics	1879	1 50
	Sun	Daily (*evening*)	do	1880	6 00
Mansfield	Mansfield News	Weekly	do	1873	2 00
New Bedford	Mercury	Daily (*morning*)	do	1832	6 00
	Mercury	Weekly	do	1808	2 00
	Whaleman's Shipping List and Merchants' Transcript.	do	Trade	1843	3 00
	Evening Standard	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1850	6 00
	Republican Standard	Weekly	do	1850	2 00
	New Bedford Signal	do	do	1878	1 00
	Bristol County Journal (*e*)	do	do	1878	1 50
Taunton	Bristol County Republican	do	do	1821	2 00
	Gazette	Daily (*evening*)	do	1848	6 00
	Household Gazette	Weekly	do	1831	2 00
Westport	Church and Home	Monthly	Religious (*Congregational*)	1880	50
DUKES CO.—*Population:* 4,300.					
Edgartown	Vineyard Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1845	1 50

a Suspended December, 1879.
b Suspended May, 1880.
c Suspended November 4, 1879.
d Suspended July 4, 1879.
e Also a monthly issue.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
ESSEX CO.—*Population:* 244,535.					
Amesbury	Amesbury Villager (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	1828	$1 50
	Amesbury Journal	do	do	1872	2 00
Andover	Bibliothaca Sacra	Quarterly	Religious (*Theology; Evangelical*)	1844	4 00
Beverly	Beverly Citizen	Weekly	News and politics	1859	2 00
Danvers	Danvers Mirror	do	do	1870	2 00
Georgetown	Georgetown Advocate	do	do	1874	2 00
Gloucester	Cape Ann Valley Advertiser	do	do	1853	2 50
	Cape Ann Bulletin	do	do	1878	2 00
Haverhill	Essex Banner	do	do	1834	2 00
	Bulletin	Daily (*evening*)	do	1870	5 00
	Bulletin	Weekly	do	1870	1 75
	Gazette	Daily (*morning*)	do	1877	5 00
	Telephone	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	3 00
	Haverhill Gazette	Weekly	do	1798	1 00
Ipswich	Ipswich Chronicle	do	do	1872	2 00
Lawrence	Lawrence Sentinel	do	do	1854	2 00
	American	Daily (*evening*)	do	1863	6 00
	American	Weekly	do	1855	2 00
	Eagle	Daily (*morning*)	do	1867	5 00
	Eagle	Weekly	do	1867	1 50
	Lawrence Journal	do	do	1868	2 00
	Catholic Herald	do	Religious (*Catholic*)	1880	2 00
Lynn	Lynn Reporter	do	News and politics	1854	1 25
	Lynn Transcript	do	do	1867	2 00
	Lynn Record	do	do	1872	2 00
	Lynn Vindicator (*b*)	do	do	1876	2 00
	Evening Item	Daily (*evening*)	do	1876	2 50
	City Item	Weekly	do	1876	1 00
Marblehead	Marblehead Messenger	do	do	1872	2 00
Merrimac	Riverside Press	do	do	1876	1 50
Methuen	Transcript and Essex Farmer	do	do	1876	1 50
	Methuen Enterprise and Salem Gleaner	do	do	1880	1 50
Newburyport	Herald	Daily (*morning*)	do	1832	6 00
	Herald	Weekly	do	1793	2 00
	Merrimac Valley Visitor (*a*)	do	do	1872	2 00
	Newburyport Germ	Semi-weekly	do	1879	2 00
Peabody	Peabody Press	Weekly	do	1859	2 50
	Peabody Reporter	do	do	1875	1 50
	Peabody Times (*c*)	do	do	.....	2 00
Rockport	Rockport Gleaner	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1872	75
Salem	Salem Gazette	Semi-weekly	News and politics	1768	3 50
	Salem Register	do	do	1800	3 50
	Salem Observer	Weekly	do	1823	2 00
	Essex County Mercury	do	do	1831	2 00
	Fireside Favorite	Monthly	Literary	1867	50
	Salem Post	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
	Salem Times (*a*)	do	do	1879	1 00
	Matrimonial Gazette (*c*)	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1880	.....
Saugus	Evening News (*d*)	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 00
Swampscott	Swampscott Enterprise	do	do	1876	1 00
FRANKLIN CO.—*Population:* 36,001.					
Greenfield	Gazette and Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1792	2 00
	Franklin County Standard (*e*)	do	do	1880	1 50
Orange	Journal of Industry	do	do	1872	1 50
Turner's Falls	Turner's Falls Reporter	do	do	1872	2 00
HAMPDEN CO.—*Population:* 104,142.					
Holyoke	Holyoke Transcript	Semi-weekly	News and politics	1863	3 00
	Holyoke Herald	Weekly	do	1879	2 00
	Holyoke News (*b*)	do	do	1879	.....
	Holyoke Manufacturer (*f*)	Monthly	Trade	1879	1 00
	Paper World	do	do	1880	2 00
Palmer	Palmer Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1850	1 75
Springfield	Republican	Daily (*morning*)	do	1844	9 00
	Republican	Weekly	do	1824	1 50
	Republican	Sunday	do	1878	2 00
	Herald of Life	Weekly	Religious (*Adventist*)	1863	2 00
	Union	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1864	6 00
	Union	Weekly	do	1864	1 50
	New England Homestead	do	do	1867	2 00
	Familiar Science and Fanciers' Journal	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1873	1 50
	Good Company	do	Literary	1878	3 00
	Springfield Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
	Out of Door Sports (*g*)	Monthly	Sporting	1879	.....
	Manufacturers' and Industrial Gazette	do	Trade	1880	1 00
	Daily News	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1880	3 00
	Farm and Home (*h*)	Weekly	Agriculture, etc	1880	50
Westfield	Times and News Letter	do	News and politics	1841	1 50
	Westfield Advertiser	do	do	1875	50
HAMPSHIRE CO.—*Population:* 47,232.					
Amherst	Amherst Record	Weekly	News and politics	1844	2 00
	Amherst Student	Bi-weekly	Collegiate	1866	2 00
	Amherst Transcript (*i*)	Weekly	do	.....	.....
Easthampton	Easthampton Enterprise	do	News and politics	1875	1 50
	Easthampton News	do	do	1879	1 00
Northampton	Hampshire Gazette	do	do	1786	2 00
	Hampshire County Journal	do	do	1860	1 50
	Le Jean Baptiste	do	News and politics (*French*)	1875	1 50
Ware	Ware Standard (*j*)	do	News and politics	1856	1 70
	Ware Gazette (*k*)	do	do	1868	1 55

a Suspended since the census year.
b Suspended December, 1879.
c Suspended August, 1880.
d An edition of Lynn "Daily Item".
e Suspended September, 1880.
f Suspended January, 1880.
g Suspended June, 1880.
h Edition of "New England Homestead".
i Suspended August, 1879.
j Edition of "Palmer Journal".
k Edition of "Barre Gazette".

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
MIDDLESEX CO.—*Population:* 317,830.					
Arlington	Arlington Advocate	Weekly	News and politics	1871	$1 50
Ashland	Ashland Advertiser	do	do	1869	2 00
Auburndale	Lassell Leaves	Monthly	Collegiate	1876	75
Ayer	Turner's Public Spirit	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 00
	Ayer Sentinel	do	do	1878	1 00
Cambridge	Cambridge Chronicle	do	do	1846	2 50
	Cambridge Press	do	do	1866	2 50
	Harvard Advocate	Bi-weekly	Collegiate	1866	2 50
	Harvard Crimson	do	do	1873	2 50
	Psyche	Monthly	Entomological	1874	1 00
	Cambridge Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 50
	Cambridge News	do	do	1879	1 00
	Harvard Daily Echo	Daily (*evening*)	Collegiate	1879	2 40
	Telephone (*a*)	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics		
	Harvard Register	Monthly	Collegiate	1880	2 00
	Harvard Lampoon (*b*)	do	do		
Cambridgeport	American Protestant	Weekly	Secret society	1870	2 00
	Vox Humana (*c*)	Monthly	Musical	1873	1 00
College Hill	Tuftonian	do	Collegiate	1874	1 00
Concord	Concord Freeman	Weekly	News and politics	1834	2 00
Everett	Everett Free Press	do	do	1873	2 00
Holliston	Holliston Transcript	do	do	1875	2 00
Hopkinton	Hopkinton Banner (*d*)	do	do		
Hudson	Hudson Pioneer	do	do	1865	2 00
	Hudson Register	do	do	1880	2 00
Lexington	Lexington Minute Men	do	do	1871	1 50
Lowell	Courier	Daily (*evening*)	do	1845	6 00
	Courier	Weekly	do	1824	2 00
	Vox Populi	Semi-weekly	do	1840	2 00
	Citizen	Daily (*evening*)	do	1855	5 00
	American Citizen	Weekly	do	1855	2 00
	Morning Times	Daily (*morning*)	do	1872	6 00
	Weekly Times	Weekly	do	1872	2 00
	Lowell Sun	do	do	1878	2 00
	Morning Mail	Daily (*morning*)	do	1879	5 00
	Mail	Semi-weekly	do	1879	2 00
Malden	Malden Mirror	Weekly	do	1871	2 50
Marlborough	Mirror-Journal	do	do	1859	2 00
	Marlborough Times	do	do	1877	1 50
	Marlborough Advertiser	do	do	1877	2 00
Maynard	Maynard Journal	do	do	1875	2 00
Medford	Medford Chronicle	do	do	1872	1 50
	Medford Reporter (*e*)	do	do		
Melrose	Melrose Journal	do	do	1879	2 00
	Melrose Visitor (*f*)	do	do		
Natick	Natick Bulletin	do	do	1869	1 50
	Natick Citizen	do	do	1877	1 50
Newton	Newton Journal	do	do	1866	2 50
	Newton Republican	do	do	1873	1 50
Reading	Reading Chronicle	do	do	1868	2 00
Somerville	Somerville Journal	do	do	1870	2 00
	Somerville Advertiser	do	do	1878	1 50
South Acton	South Acton Patriot	do	do	1874	2 00
South Framingham	Framingham Gazette	do	do	1870	2 00
Stoneham	Stoneham Independent	do	do	1870	1 25
Wakefield	Citizen and Banner	do	do	1872	2 00
Waltham	Waltham Free Press	do	do	1863	2 00
	Waltham Record	do	do	1876	1 50
	Waltham Advertiser (*g*)	do	do	1880	1 00
Watertown	Watertown Enterprise	do	do	1879	1 25
West Medford	West Medford Reporter	do	do	1879	1 50
West Newton	West Newton Transcript	do	do	1878	2 50
Woburn	Woburn Journal	do	do	1851	2 00
	Woburn Advertiser	do	do	1871	1 50
NANTUCKET CO.—*Population:* 3,727.					
Nantucket	Inquirer and Mirror	Weekly	News and politics	1820	2 00
	Nantucket Journal	do	do	1878	2 00
NORFOLK CO.—*Population:* 96,507.					
Brookline	Brookline Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 50
Canton	Canton Journal	do	do	1876	2 00
Dedham	Dedham Transcript	do	do	1870	2 00
East Weymouth	Weymouth Advance	do	do	1879	2 00
Foxborough	Foxborough Times	do	do	1873	2 00
Franklin	Franklin Sentinel	do	do	1878	2 00
	Sugar Planter	Monthly	Agriculture, etc	1880	50
Hyde Park	Norfolk County Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1813	2 50
Medway	Medway Gazette (*d*)	do	do	1874	2 00
	Medway Magnet (*h*)	do	do	1879	1 50
Needham	Needham Chronicle and Advertiser	do	do	1874	2 00
Quincy	Quincy Patriot	do	do	1837	2 50
	Braintree Observer	do	do	1878	2 00
Randolph	Norfolk County Register	do	do	1805	2 00
Stoughton	Stoughton Sentinel	do	do	1862	2 00
Walpole	Walpole Enterprise	do	do	1878	2 00
Weymouth	Weymouth Gazette and Braintree Reporter	do	do	1867	2 00
PLYMOUTH CO.—*Population:* 74,018.					
Abington	Plymouth County Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
Brockton	Brockton Gazette	do	do	1851	2 00
	Brockton Advance	do	do	1876	2 00
	Evening Enterprise	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	6 00
	Weekly Enterprise	Weekly	do	1879	2 00
Hingham	Hingham Journal and South Shore Advertiser	do	do	1850	2 50
Mattapoisett	Plymouth County Enterprise	do	do	1879	75
Middleborough	Middleborough Gazette	do	do	1850	2 00
	People's Fireside Journal	Monthly	Literary	1878	75
	Old Colony Dispatch	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00

a Suspended.
b Suspended June, 1880.
c Suspended January, 1880.
d Edition of "Milford Journal".
e Suspended May, 1880.
f Merged with "Journal" September, 1880.
g Suspended January, 1881.
h Edition of "Franklin Sentinel".

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
PLYMOUTH CO.—Continued.					
Plymouth	Old Colony Memorial	Weekly	News and politics	1822	$2 50
	Plymouth Free Press	do	do	1872	2 00
Rockland	Rockland Standard	do	do	1853	2 00
South Abington	South Abington Times	do	do	1873	2 00
Wareham	Wareham News (*a*)	do	do	1865	2 00
West Bridgewater	West Bridgewater News	do	do	1880	75
SUFFOLK CO.—*Population:* 387,927.					
Boston	Baptist Missionary Magazine	Monthly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1803	1 10
	Missionary Herald	do	Religious (*Congregational*)	1804	1 10
	The Contributor	do	Religious (*Evangelical*)	1871	1 00
	Boston Advertiser	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1813	12 00
	Boston Advertiser	Weekly	do	1813	2 00
	Boston Advertiser	Semi-weekly	do	1813	3 00
	Congregationalist and Boston Recorder	Weekly	Religious (*Congregational*)	1816	3 00
	Watchman and Reflector	do	Religious (*Baptist*)	1819	3 00
	Christian Leader	do	Religious (*Universalist*)	1819	2 50
	Christian Register	do	Religious (*Unitarian*)	1821	3 20
	New England Farmer	do	Agricultural	1822	2 15
	Zion's Herald	do	Religious (*Methodist Episcopal*)	1823	2 50
	Boston Courier	Sunday	News and politics	1824	3 00
	Boston Traveller	Daily (*evening*)	do	1845	9 00
	American Traveller	Weekly	do	1838	1 50
	Boston Traveller	Semi-weekly	do	1824	3 00
	Youths' Companion	Weekly	Juvenile	1827	1 75
	Boston Medical and Surgical Journal	do	Medical	1828	5 00
	Evening Transcript	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1830	10 00
	Boston Transcript	Weekly	do	1830	2 00
	Boston Investigator	do	do	1830	3 00
	Advocate of Peace	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1831	1 00
	Post	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1831	10 00
	Statesman and Post	Weekly	do	1831	1 50
	Press and Post	Semi-weekly	do	1831	3 00
	Journal	Daily (*morning*)	do	1833	9 00
	Journal	Daily (*evening*)	do	1833	9 00
	Journal	Weekly	do	1833	1 50
	Journal	Semi-weekly	do	1833	4 00
	Boston Pilot	Weekly	Religious (*Catholic*)	1835	2 65
	American Cultivator	do	Agricultural	1838	2 50
	Home Guardian	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1838	1 25
	Messiah's Herald	Weekly	Religious (*Adventist*)	1840	2 25
	Massachusetts Ploughman and Journal of Agriculture.	do	Agricultural	1841	3 00
	Commercial and Shipping List	Semi-weekly	Trade	1843	8 00
	Universalist Quarterly	Quarterly	Religious (*Universalist*)	1844	3 00
	Littell's Living Age	Weekly	Literary	1844	8 00
	Boston Home Journal	do	Family reading	1846	2 50
	Herald	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1846	6 00
	Herald	Daily (*evening*)	do	1846	6 00
	Herald	Sunday	do	1846	2 00
	New England Historical and Genealogical Register.	Quarterly	Historical	1847	3 00
	A. B. C. Pathfinder Gazette	Monthly	Railroads	1849	2 50
	Waverly Magazine	Weekly	Literary	1850	5 00
	Boston Myrtle	do	Religious (*Universalist*)	1851	75
	True Flag	do	Literary	1851	2 50
	Dwight's Journal of Music	Bi-weekly	Musical	1852	2 50
	A. B. C. Pathfinder Express List	Quarterly	Railroads, etc	1852	75
	World's Crisis	Weekly	Religious (*Adventist*)	1854	2 00
	Ballou's Magazine	Monthly	Literary	1854	1 50
	A. B. C. Pathfinder	Weekly	Railroad	1856	3 00
	Banner of Light	do	Religious (*Spiritualist*)	1857	3 00
	Atlantic Monthly	Monthly	Literary	1857	4 00
	Saturday Evening Express	Weekly	News and politics	1857	3 00
	Commercial Bulletin	do	Trade	1859	4 00
	New England Dial	do	Railroads, etc	1859	3 60
	Roxbury Gazette	do	News and politics	1861	2 00
	Young Pilgrim	Semi-monthly	Sunday school (*Adventist*)	1862	45
	Boston Commonwealth	Weekly	News and politics	1862	2 50
	Boston Times	Sunday	do	1864	2 00
	Harry Hazel's Yankee Blade	Weekly	Literary	1864	2 00
	Little Wanderers' Advocate	Quarterly	Miscellaneous	1865	1 00
	Inventors' and Manufacturers' Gazette	Monthly	Science and mechanics	1866	50
	New England Medical Gazette	do	Medical	1866	1 00
	American Journal of Pneumatics	Quarterly	Historical	1866	2 00
	Boston Journal of Chemistry and Popular Science Review.	Monthly	Scientific	1866	1 00
	The Christian	do	Religious (*Evangelical*)	1866	1 00
	American Law Review	do	Law	1866	5 00
	Gray's New England Real Estate Journal	do	Real estate	1867	1 00
	The Nursery	do	Juvenile	1867	1 50
	Home Circle	Weekly	Literary	1867	2 00
	Illustrated Police News	do	Miscellaneous	1867	4 00
	Our Dumb Animals	Monthly	do	1868	1 00
	Heathen Woman's Friend	do	Religious	1869	50
	East Boston Advocate	Weekly	News and politics	1869	2 00
	Folio	Monthly	Musical	1869	1 60
	Times of Refreshing	do	Religious	1869	1 00
	Literary World	Bi-weekly	Literary	1870	2 00
	Day Spring	Monthly	Sunday school	1870	30
	Free Religious Index	Weekly	Religious (*Radical*)	1870	3 00
	American Cabinet Maker	do	Trade	1870	3 50
	Woman's Journal	do	Literary	1870	2 50
	South Boston Enquirer	do	News and politics	1871	2 00
	Gleason's Companion	Monthly	Literary	1871	1 00
	Unitarian Review and Religious Magazine	do	Religious (*Unitarian*)	1874	3 00
	Little Christian	do	Sunday school	1871	25
	Globe	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1872	6 00
	Globe	Daily (*evening*)	do	1872	6 00
	Globe	Weekly	do	1872	1 00
	Globe	Sunday	do	1872	2 00
	Helping Hand	Monthly	Sunday school (*Baptist*)	1872	40
	Sunday School Lessons	do	Sunday school (*Unitarian*)	1872	20

a Edition of "Middleboro' Gazette".

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
SUFFOLK CO.—Continued.					
Boston—Continued	Social Visitor	Monthly	Literary	1872	$1 00
	West Roxbury News	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
	Suburban News	do	do	1872	2 00
	Bunker Hill Times	do	do	1872	2 00
	Journal of Commerce	do	Trade	1872	3 00
	Boston Beacon	do	News and politics	1873	2 00
	Saturday Evening Gazette	do	do	1813	3 50
	Age to Come Herald	Monthly	Religious (*Adventist*)	1874	1 00
	Cottage Hearth (*a*)	do	Literary	1874	1 50
	United States Official Postal Guide	do	Postal matters	1874	1 50
	Wide Awake	do	Juvenile	1875	2 00
	Boston University Beacon	do	Collegiate	1875	1 25
	Golden Rule	Weekly	Moral and religious (*Unsectarian*)	1875	2 00
	New England Journal of Education	do	Collegiate	1875	3 00
	New England Staaten Zeitung	do	News and politics (*German*)	1875	2 00
	Knights of Honor Reporter (*b*)	Monthly	Secret society	1875	50
	Leader	do	Musical	1875	1 00
	American Architect	Weekly	Science	1876	6 00
	Banker and Tradesman	do	Trade	1876	5 00
	Voice of Angels	Bi-weekly	Religious (*Spiritualist*)	1876	1 50
	Richardson's Musical Hours	Monthly	Musical	1876	1 50
	Science Observer	Irregular	Scientific	1877	50
	Score	Monthly	Musical	1877	1 15
	Book Bulletin	Quarterly	General literature	1877	30
	American Punch	Monthly	Comic	1877	50
	Babyland	do	Juvenile	1877	50
	Good Times	do	do	1877	1 00
	Musical Monthly (*c*)	do	Musical	1877	2 00
	Granite Cutters' International Union Journal	do	Trade	1877	50
	Matrimonial Times	do	Matrimonial	1877	50
	New Jerusalem Magazine	do	Religious (*Swedenborgian*)	1877	3 00
	New England Grocer	Weekly	Trade	1877	1 00
	Primary Teacher	Monthly	Educational	1877	1 00
	Hotel Record	Daily (*morning*)	Hotel arrivals, etc	1878	8 00
	Household Companion	Monthly	General literature	1878	1 50
	East Boston Argus	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
	Musical Record	do	Musical	1878	2 00
	Youth's Home Library	Monthly	Juvenile	1878	1 25
	Charlestown News	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
	Reporter	do	Law	1878	10 00
	American Carpet Reporter	do	Trade	1879	1 50
	Bicycle World and Archery Field	do	Sporting	1879	3 00
	Boston Sunday Budget	Sunday	News and politics	1879	2 50
	Railroad Advertiser	Weekly	Trade	1879	1 00
	American Manufacturer and Exporter	Monthly	do	1879	2 50
	Donahoe's Magazine	do	General literature	1879	2 00
	Frank Leslie's Chatterbox	do	Juvenile	1879	1 00
	Temperance Cause	do	Temperance	1879	35
	Town and Country Magazine	do	General literature	1879	50
	Trifet's Monthly	do	do	1879	50
	Christian Times	do	Religious (*Evangelical*)	1879	1 00
	Economist	Weekly	Financial	1879	3 00
	New England Methodist	Monthly	Religious (*Methodist Episcopal*)	1879	50
	Musical Herald	do	Musical	1880	1 50
	The Orchestra	do	do	1880	1 00
	Printers' Magazine	do	Typographical	1880	1 50
	The Commoner	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
	Fireman's Standard	Monthly	Secret society	1880	1 00
	Young Folk's World (*c*)	do	Juvenile		
	Saturday Evening Star (*c*)	Weekly	News and politics		
	Saturday Magazine (*d*)	do	do		
	The Pansy	do	Juvenile		50
Chelsea	Telegraph and Pioneer	do	News and politics	1847	2 00
	Chelsea Record	do	do	1876	2 50
	Chelsea News	Semi-weekly	do	1878	1 50
WORCESTER CO.—*Population:* 226,897.					
Athol	Worcester West Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1866	2 00
	Athol Transcript	do	do	1871	1 50
Barre	Barre Gazette	do	do	1834	1 50
Berlin	Berlin Reporter	do	do	1878	1 50
Bolton	Bolton Express (*c*)	do	do	1878	2 00
Brookfield	Brookfield News (*f*)	do	do	1873	2 00
	Brookfield Monitor	Monthly	Temperance	1879	50
Clinton	Clinton Courant	Weekly	News and politics	1846	1 75
	Clinton Record	do	do	1877	1 50
Fitchburg	Sentinel	Daily (*evening*)	do	1873	5 00
	Sentinel	Weekly	do	1839	1 50
Gardner	Gardner News	do	do	1869	1 50
Grafton	Grafton Herald (*g*)	do	do	1874	2 00
Leominster	Leominster Enterprise	do	do	1873	1 50
	Leominster Record (*h*)	do	do	1879	1 50
Milford	Milford Journal	do	do	1852	2 00
Northborough	Northborough Farmer	do	Agriculture, etc	1873	2 00
North Brookfield	North Brookfield Journal	do	News and politics	1871	1 50
Princeton	Princeton Word	Monthly	do	1872	75
Shrewsbury	Shrewsbury News	Weekly	do	1874	2 00
Southborough	Southborough Press	do	do	1874	2 00
Southbridge	Southbridge Journal	do	do	1861	2 00
	Temple Star	Monthly	Society, temperance	1874	75
	Southbridge Transcript (*i*)	Weekly	News and politics		
Spencer	Spencer Sun	do	do	1872	2 00
Uxbridge	Worcester South Compendium	do	do	1868	1 75
Warren	Warren Herald	do	do	1877	1 50
Webster	Webster Times	do	do	1859	2 00
	Webster Eagle	do	do	1880	1 00
Westborough	Westborough Chronotype	do	do	1867	2 00
West Boylston	West Boylston Herald (*h*)	do	do	1879	1 50
Winchendon	Winchendon Journal (*j*)	do	do	1871	1 50
	Winchendon Courier	do	do	1878	1 50

a Suspended in December, 1879.
b Published in connection with the "Christian".
c Suspended.
d Suspended February, 1880.
e Merged with the "Berlin Reporter".
f Edition of the "Spencer Sun".
g Edition of "Milford Journal".
h Edition of "Clinton Record".
i Suspended June, 1879.
j Suspended November, 1880.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
WORCESTER CO.—Continued.					
Worcester	Massachusetts Spy	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1845	$8 00
	Massachusetts Spy	Weekly	do	1770	2 00
	Evening Gazette	Daily (*evening*)	do	1843	8 00
	Ægis and Gazette	Weekly	do	1801	1 50
	Le Travailleur	Semi-weekly	News and politics (*French*)	1874	2 20
	Daily Times	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1879	5 00
	Bulletin of Y. M. C. A.	Weekly	Religious	1879	25
	Le Bien Public (*a*)	Tri-weekly	News and politics (*French*)	1879	1 50
	Saturday Evening Journal (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	50
	Le Courrier de Worcester	do	News and politics (*French*)	1880	1 50
	Worcester Bulletin (*b*)	do	News and politics	1873	.....

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ALCONA CO.—*Population:* 3,107.					
Harrisville	Alcona County Review	Weekly	News and politics	1866	$1 50
ALLEGAN CO.—*Population:* 37,815.					
Allegan	Allegan Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 50
	Allegan Tribune	do	do	1880	1 00
	Allegan Herald	do	do	1880	1 50
	Allegan Journal	do	do	1880	1 50
Otsego	Otsego Union	do	do	1875	1 50
Plainwell	Independent Republic	do	do	1876	1 00
Saugatuck	Lake Shore Commercial	do	do	1868	1 00
ALPENA CO.—*Population:* 8,789.					
Alpena	Alpena County Pioneer	Weekly	News and politics	1865	2 00
	Alpena Argus	do	do	1871	1 50
	Alpena Frolic (*c*)	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1875	.....
	Alpena Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
ANTRIM CO.—*Population:* 5,237.					
Elk Rapids	Traverse Bay Progress	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 50
Mancelona	Antrim County Herald	do	do	1879	1 50
BARRY CO.—*Population:* 25,317.					
Hastings	Hastings Republican Banner	Weekly	News and politics	1856	1 50
	Hastings Home Journal	do	do	1868	1 50
	Barry County Sentinel (*d*)	do	do	1878	1 00
Middleville	Middleville Republican	do	do	1870	1 00
Nashville	Nashville Citizen (*e*)	do	do	.....	.....
	Nashville News	do	do	1873	1 50
BAY CO.—*Population:* 38,081.					
Bay City	Tribune	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1870	8 00
	Tribune	Weekly	do	1870	1 50
	Lumberman's Gazette	do	Trade	1872	3 00
	Morning News	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1877	3 00
	Michigan Freie Presse	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1878	2 00
	Le Courrier	do	News and politics (*French*)	1878	1 50
	Evening Press	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1879	3 00
	Echo (*f*)	Weekly	do	1879	.....
	Le Petriete	do	News and politics (*French*)	1880	.....
	National Globe	do	News and politics	1880	1 00
West Bay City	Bay County Examiner	do	do	1879	1 50
	Herald (*g*)	do	do	1869	1 50
BENZIE CO.—*Population:* 3,433.					
Benzonia	Benzie County Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 50
Crystal Lake	Frankfort Express	do	do	1870	2 00
BERRIEN CO.—*Population:* 36,785.					
Benton Harbor	Benton Harbor Palladium	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 53
	Benton Harbor Times	do	do	1875	1 50
Berrien Springs	Berrien County Journal	do	do	1874	1 50
	Berrien Springs Era	do	do	1875	1 50
Buchanan	Berrien County Record	do	do	1867	1 50
	Buchanan Reporter	do	do	1879	1 50
Niles	Niles Democrat	do	do	1842	1 50
	Niles Republican	do	do	1866	1 50
	Niles Mirror	do	do	1876	2 00
Saint Joseph	Traveler and Herald	do	do	1860	1 25
	Republican	do	do	1874	1 50
	Lake Shore Daily News	Daily (*evening*)	do	1877	3 00
Three Oaks	Michigan Independent	Weekly	do	1875	1 50
BRANCH CO.—*Population:* 27,941.					
Coldwater	Coldwater Republican	Semi-weekly	News and politics	1866	2 00
	Coldwater Reporter	Weekly	do	1872	1 50
	Coldwater Press	do	do	1877	1 00
Quincy	Quincy Times	do	do	1868	1 25
	Literary Reporter	Monthly	General literature	1872	50
	Quincy Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
Sherwood	Sherwood Advocate	do	do	1880	.....
Union	Union City Register	do	do	1869	1 00
CALHOUN CO.—*Population:* 38,452.					
Albion	Albion Mirror	Weekly	News and politics	1855	1 50
	Albion Record	do	do	1868	1 25
	Albion Republican	do	do	1879	1 50
	College Monthly (*h*)	Monthly	Collegiate	.....	.....
Athens	Athens News	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00

a Suspended.
b Suspended June, 1880.
c Suspended May, 1880.
d Suspended November, 1879.
e Suspended July, 1879.
f Suspended April, 1880.
g Suspended December, 1879.
h Suspended June, 1879.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
CALHOUN CO.—Continued.					
Battle Creek	Daily Journal	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1872	$6 50
	Weekly Journal	Weekly	do	1851	1 50
	Youth's Instructor	do	Sunday school (*Adventist*)	1852	75
	Youth's Instructor	Monthly	Sunday school (*Adventist*)	1853	50
	Advent Review and Sabbath Herald	Weekly	Religious (*Adventist*)	1801	2 00
	Good Health	Monthly	Medicine and surgery	1866	1 00
	Battle Creek Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
	Advent Tidende	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Adventist; Danish and Norwegian*).	1872	1 00
	Advent Harolden	Monthly	Religious (*Adventist; Swedish*)	1874	75
	College Record	do	Collegiate	1877	10
	Die Stimme der Wahrheit	do	Religious (*German*)	1879	50
	Game Fanciers' Journal	do	Agricultural	1879	50
	Battle Creek Moon	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1879	4 50
	Battle Creek Moon	Weekly	do	1879	1 00
Homer	Homer Index	do	do	1870	1 25
Marshall	Democratic Expounder	do	do	1836	1 50
	Marshall Statesman	do	do	1839	1 50
	Daily Chronicle	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	3 25
	Weekly Chronicle	Weekly	do	1879	1 00
Tekonsha	Tekonsha News	do	do	1878	1 25
CASS CO.—*Population:* 22,009.					
Cassopolis	National Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1850	1 50
	Cassopolis Vigilant	do	do	1872	1 50
Dowagiac	Dowagiac Republican	do	do	1858	1 50
	Cass County News (*a*)	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	2 50
	Journal (*b*)	Weekly	do	1880	.....
Edwardsburg	Edwardsburg Argus	do	do	1874	1 50
Marcellus	Marcellus News	do	do	1877	1 50
CHARLEVOIX CO.—*Population:* 5,115.					
Charlevoix	Charlevoix Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 50
Evangeline	Bayne City Standard	do	do	1880	1 50
CHEBOYGAN CO.—*Population:* 6,524.					
Cheboygan	Northern Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1875	2 00
	Cheboygan Democrat	do	do	1880	2 00
CLARE CO.—*Population:* 4,187.					
Clare	Clare County Press	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
Farwell	Farwell Register	do	do	1872	1 50
CLINTON CO.—*Population:* 28,100.					
Maple Rapids	Maple Rapids Dispatch	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
Ovid	Ovid Register	do	do	1866	1 00
	Clinton and Shiawassee Union	do	do	1879	75
Saint John's	Clinton Republican	do	do	1856	1 50
	Clinton Independent	do	do	1867	1 50
	Home Chronicle (*c*)	do	do	1878	1 00
CRAWFORD CO.—*Population:* 1,159.					
Grayling	Crawford Avalanche	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
DELTA CO.—*Population:* 6,812.					
Escanaba	Iron Port	Weekly	News and politics	1869	2 50
EATON CO.—*Population:* 31,225.					
Bellevue	Bellevue Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 50
Charlotte	Charlotte Republican	do	do	1854	1 50
	Charlotte Leader	do	do	1856	1 50
Eaton Rapids	Eaton Rapids Journal	do	do	1864	1 50
Grand Ledge	Grand Ledge Independent	do	do	1869	1 50
Vermontville	Vermontville Hawk	do	do	1874	1 50
EMMET CO.—*Population:* 6,639.					
Little Traverse	Little Traverse Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
	Emmet County Independent	do	do	1878	1 50
Petoskey	Emmet County Democrat	do	do	1875	1 50
	Petoskey City Record	do	do	1878	1 50
GENESEE CO.—*Population:* 39,220.					
Flint	Genesee Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1847	1 50
	Genesee Sunday Democrat	Sunday	do	1847	1 50
	Wolverine Citizen	Weekly	do	1850	1 50
	Flint Globe	do	do	1866	1 50
	Deaf Mute Mirror	do	Educational	1874	50
	Flint Journal	do	News and politics	1876	1 00
	Our State Union	Monthly	Temperance	1880	60
Flushing	Flushing Patrol	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
Fentonville	Fenton Gazette	do	do	1865	1 50
	Fenton Independent	do	do	1868	1 50
Linden	Linden Record	do	do	1878	1 25
GLADWIN CO.—*Population:* 1,127.					
Cedar	Gladwin County Record	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
GRAND TRAVERSE CO.—*Population:* 8,422.					
Traverse City	Grand Traverse Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1858	2 00
	Traverse Bay Eagle	do	do	1864	1 50
GRATIOT CO.—*Population:* 21,936.					
Alma	Alma Index	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
Ithaca	Gratiot County Journal	do	do	1865	1 50
	Gratiot County Democrat	do	do	1878	1 50
Saint Louis	St. Louis Herald	do	do	1869	1 00
	St. Louis Leader	do	do	1879	1 50

a Suspended February, 1870. *b* Suspended after census year. *c* Suspended July, 1879.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
HILLSDALE CO.—*Population:* 32,723.					
Hillsdale	Hillsdale Standard	Weekly	News and politics	1846	$1 50
	Hillsdale Democrat	do	do	1852	1 50
	Hillsdale Business	do	do	1870	1 50
	Hillsdale Herald	do	Collegiate	1878	1 00
Jonesville	Jonesville Independent	do	News and politics	1856	1 50
	Hillsdale County Gazette	do	do	1878	1 00
Litchfield	Litchfield Gazette	do	do	1874	1 50
Reading	Reading Telephone	do	do	1879	1 50
HOUGHTON CO.—*Population:* 22,473.					
Houghton	Portage Lake Mining Gazette	Weekly	News and mining	1859	3 00
Hancock	Northwestern Mining Journal	do	do	1873	3 00
HURON CO.—*Population:* 20,089.					
Bad Axe	Huron Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
Port Austin	Huron County News	do	do	1862	1 50
Sand Beach	Huron Times	do	do	1880	1 50
INGHAM CO.—*Population:* 33,676.					
Lansing	Lansing Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1847	1 50
	Lansing Republican	do	do	1855	1 00
	Lansing Republican	Tri-weekly	do	1855	3 00
	Lansing Sentinel	Weekly	do	1879	1 00
Leslie	Leslie Local	do	do	1876	1 25
Mason	Ingham County News	do	do	1859	1 50
	Ingham County Democrat	do	do	1876	1 50
Williamston	Williamston Enterprise	do	do	1873	1 00
IONIA CO.—*Population:* 33,872.					
Hubbardstown	Hubbardstown Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
Ionia	Ionia Sentinel	Daily (*morning*)	do	1879	6 50
	Sentinel	Weekly	do	1866	1 50
	Ionia Standard	do	do	1869	1 50
	Ionia National	do	do	1878	1 00
Lyons	Lyons Plaindealer	do	do	1877	1 00
	Lyons Echo	do	do	1878	1 00
Portland	Portland Observer	do	do	1867	1 50
Pewamo	Plaindealer	do	do	1877	1 00
Saranac	Saranac Local	do	do	1877	1 20
IOSCO CO.—*Population:* 6,873.					
Au Sable	Au Sable and Oscoda News	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
Tawas City	Iosco County Gazette	do	do	1868	2 00
ISABELLA CO.—*Population:* 12,159.					
Mount Pleasant	Isabella County Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1864	1 50
	Isabella Times	do	do	1877	1 50
Salt River	North-Western Tribune	do	do	1879	1 50
JACKSON CO.—*Population:* 42,031.					
Concord	Concord News	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 00
	Our Reporter	Bi-monthly	Educational	1879	50
	Our Home Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Grass Lake	Grass Lake News	do	do	1879	1 50
Jackson	Citizen	Daily (*evening*)	do	1865	7 20
	Citizen	Weekly	do	1837	1 50
	Patriot	Daily (*morning*)	do	1870	7 20
	Patriot	Weekly	do	1844	1 50
	Michigan Volksfreund	do	News and politics (*German*)	1871	2 00
	Saturday Evening Star	do	News and politics	1879	2 00
	Industrial Liberator	do	do	1880	1 50
	Billet (*a*)	do	do		
Springport	Springport Signal	do	do	1876	1 25
KALAMAZOO CO.—*Population:* 34,342.					
Augusta	News (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics		
Fulton	Sentinel	do	do	1879	1 00
Kalamazoo	Gazette	Daily (*morning*)	do	1877	8 00
	Gazette	Weekly	do	1833	1 50
	Telegraph	Daily (*evening*)	do	1868	8 00
	Telegraph	Weekly	do	1837	1 50
	Freemasons' Monthly	Monthly	Secret society	1868	1 50
	College Index	Semi-annually	Collegiate	1877	50
	Kalamazoo Mail	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
Schoolcraft	Dispatch and News	do	do	1869	1 50
	Grange Visitor	Semi-monthly	Agriculture, etc	1875	50
Vicksburg	Vicksburg Monitor	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 50
	Vicksburg Commercial	do	do	1879	1 50
KALKASKA CO.—*Population:* 2,937.					
Kalkaska	Kalkaskaian	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
	Kalkaska Leader	do	do	1878	1 50
KENT CO.—*Population:* 73,253.					
Cedar Springs	Cedar Springs Clipper	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
Grand Rapids	Morning Democrat	Daily (*morning*)	do	1856	8 00
	Democrat	Weekly	do	1842	1 50
	Eagle	Daily (*evening*)	do	1856	10 00
	Eagle	Weekly	do	1844	1 50
	Times	Daily (*morning*)	do	1870	6 00
	Times	Weekly	do	1870	1 00
	Saturday Evening Post	do	do	1873	2 00
	Vrijheids Banier	do	News and politics (*Hollandish*)	1868	2 00
	De Standaard	Semi-weekly	News and politics (*Hollandish*)	1875	2 00
	Michigan Staats-Zeitung	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1874	1 50
	Sonntags-Blatt	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1878	1 50

a Suspended.

b Suspended, 1880.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
KENT CO.—Continued.					
Grand Rapids—Continued	Evening Leader	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1879	$6 00
	Weekly Leader	Weekly	do	1879	1 00
	Saturday Review	do	Trade	1879	2 00
	Agricultural World	do	Agricultural	1879	1 50
Kent	Kent City Herald	do	News and politics	1878	1 00
Lowell	Lowell Journal	do	do	1865	1 00
Rockford	Rockford Register	do	do	1871	1 50
Sparta	Sparta Sentinel	do	do	1876	1 25
LAKE CO.—*Population:* 3,233.					
Baldwin	Lake County Star	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
LAPEER CO.—*Population:* 30,138.					
Almont	Almont Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 50
Imlay City	Imlay City Herald	do	do	1880	1 00
Lapeer	Lapeer Clarion	do	do	1856	1 50
	Lapeer Democrat	do	do	1875	1 50
North Branch	North Branch Gazette	do	do	1872	1 25
LEELANAW CO.—*Population:* 6,253.					
Burdickville	Burdickville Meteor (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics		
Northport	Leelanaw Enterprise	do	do	1877	1 00
Sutton's Bay	Leelanaw Tribune	do	do	1873	1 00
LENAWEE CO.—*Population:* 48,343.					
Adrian	Times and Expositor	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1853	8 00
	Times and Expositor	Weekly	do	1834	1 50
	Adrian Journal	do	do	1866	1 50
	Adrian Press	do	do	1873	1 50
	Repertory	Monthly	Collegiate	1876	1 50
	Methodist Protestant Magazine	do	Religious (*Methodist Protestant*)	1879	1 50
	Billet Doux	Weekly	Society, art, etc	1880	1 50
	Sunday Morning Call (*b*)	Sunday	do	1878	1 20
	National Greenback (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	1867	2 00
Blissfield	Blissfield Advance	do	do	1874	1 25
Clinton	Clinton News	do	do	1879	1 25
Deerfield	Deerfield Record	do	do	1878	1 00
Hudson	Hudson Gazette	do	do	1858	1 50
	Hudson Post	do	do	1868	1 50
Morenci	State Line Observer	do	do	1875	1 50
Tecumseh	Tecumseh Herald	do	do	1850	1 50
LIVINGSTON CO.—*Population:* 22,251.					
Brighton	Brighton Citizen	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 00
	Weekly Argus and Gazette	do	do	1880	1 00
Fowlerville	Fowlerville Review	do	do	1874	1 00
Howell	Livingston Republican	do	do	1855	1 50
	Livingston Democrat	do	do	1857	2 00
MACOMB CO.—*Population:* 31,627.					
Armada	Armada Telegraph	Bi-weekly	News and politics	1876	1 00
Mount Clemens	Mount Clemens Monitor	Weekly	do	1857	1 50
	Mount Clemens Press	do	do	1863	1 50
Richmond	Richmond Review	do	do	1878	1 50
Romeo	Observer	do	do	1866	1 50
	Romeo Democrat	do	do	1880	1 50
Utica	The Utica Sentinel	do	do	1876	1 50
MACKINAC CO.—*Population:* 2,902.					
Saint Ignace	Mackinac County Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
MANISTEE CO.—*Population:* 12,532.					
Manistee	Times and Standard	Weekly	News and politics	1862	2 00
	Manistee Times	do	do	1865	2 00
	Manistee Advocate	do	do	1874	2 00
	Manistee Independent	do	do	1879	1 00
MARQUETTE CO.—*Population:* 25,394.					
Ishpeming	Iron Home (*c*)	Weekly	Science and mechanics	1874	2 50
	Agitator	do	News and politics	1879	2 00
Marquette	Mining Journal	do	Science and mechanics	1846	3 00
Negaunee	Iron Herald	do	News and politics	1873	2 50
MASON CO.—*Population:* 10,065.					
Ludington	Mason County Record	Weekly	News and politics	1867	2 00
	Ludington Weekly Appeal	do	do	1873	2 00
	Ludington Democrat	do	do	1878	1 00
MECOSTA CO.—*Population:* 13,973.					
Big Rapids	Pioneer Magnet	Weekly	News and politics	1862	2 00
	Big Rapids Herald	do	do	1876	1 50
	Big Rapids Current	do	do	1879	1 50
MENOMINEE CO.—*Population:* 11,987.					
Menominee	Menominee Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1864	2 00
Norway	Iron Chronicle	do	do	1880	
Quinnesec	Menominee Range	do	do	1879	2 00
MIDLAND CO.—*Population:* 6,893.					
Midland City	Midland Independent (*d*)	Weekly	News and politics	1856	2 00
	Midland Democrat	do	do	1880	1 50
	Courier (*e*)	do	do		
MISSAUKEE CO.—*Population:* 1,553.					
Lake City	Lake City Republican Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50

a Suspended April, 1880.
b Consolidated with "Billet Doux", June, 1880.
c Suspended January, 1880.
d Now called "Republican".
e Suspended 1880.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
MONROE CO.—*Population:* 33,624.					
Dundee	Dundee Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1877	$1 50
Monroe	Monroe Commercial	do	do	1825	1 50
	Michigan Herald	Monthly	Secret society	1878	40
	Monroe Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
	Monroe Ledger (*a*)	do	do		
	Monroe Monitor (*a*)	do	do		
MONTCALM CO.—*Population:* 33,148.					
Greenville	Greenville Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1854	1 50
	Greenville Democrat	do	do	1870	1 50
	News	Daily (*morning*)	do	1879	2 50
	News	Sunday	do	1879	1 50
	Bee	Daily (*evening*)	do	1880	3 00
	Greenville Democrat	Weekly	do	1880	1 00
Howard City	Howard Record	do	do	1872	1 50
Lakeview	Lakeview Enterprise	do	do	1879	1 50
Montcalm	Montcalm County Journal (*b*)	do	do		
Stanton	Montcalm Herald	do	do	1867	1 50
	Stanton Clipper	do	do	1879	1 50
MUSKEGON CO.—*Population:* 26,586.					
Holton	Holton Banner	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
Montague	Montague Lumberman	do	do	1873	2 00
Muskegon	News and Reporter	Semi-weekly	do	1857	2 00
	Chronicle	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	4 00
	Chronicle	Weekly	do	1858	2 00
	Muskegon Journal	do	do	1877	2 00
Whitehall	Whitehall Forum	do	do	1869	2 00
NEWAYGO CO.—*Population:* 14,688.					
Alleyton	Alleyton and White Cloud Echo	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
Fremont	Fremont Indicator	do	do	1878	2 00
Newaygo	Newaygo Republican	do	do	1856	1 50
	Newaygo Tribune	do	do	1875	1 50
White Cloud	White Cloud Telegraph	do	do	1880	
OAKLAND CO.—*Population:* 41,537.					
Birmingham	Birmingham Eccentric	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 00
Holly	Holly Register	do	do	1864	1 00
	Oakland County Advertiser	do	do	1877	1 00
Milford	Milford Times	do	do	1871	1 50
Oxford	Oxford Journal	do	do	1875	1 50
	Oxford Globe	do	do	1879	1 50
	Oxford Democrat (*c*)	do	do	1879	1 00
Pontiac	Pontiac Gazette	do	do	1836	1 50
	Pontiac Bill Poster	do	do	1868	1 50
	Pontiac Enterprise	do	do	1879	1 00
Rochester	Rochester Era	do	do	1873	1 50
	Rochester Spectator	do	do	1879	1 50
South Lyon	South Lyon Sentinel (*b*)	do	do	1879	1 00
	South Lyon Herald (*b*)	do	do		
OCEANA CO.—*Population:* 11,699.					
Hart	Oceana County Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 50
	Hart Argus	do	do	1877	1 50
Hesperia	Hesperian (*d*)	do	do	1876	1 00
	Investigator (*e*)	do	do	1877	1 00
Pentwater	Pentwater News	do	do	1861	1 50
Shelby	Shelby Independent	do	do	1880	1 50
OGEMAW CO.—*Population:* 1,914.					
West Branch	West Branch Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
ONTONAGON CO.—*Population:* 2,565.					
Ontonagon	Ontonagon Miner	Weekly	News and politics	1855	2 50
OSCEOLA CO.—*Population:* 10,777.					
Burdell	Fustin Advance	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
Evart	Evart Review	do	do	1872	2 00
Hersey	Osceola Outline	do	do	1870	2 00
Reed City	Reed City Clarion	do	do	1872	1 50
OTSEGO CO.—*Population:* 1,974.					
Gaylord	Otsego County Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 50
OTTAWA CO.—*Population:* 33,126.					
Grand Haven	News and Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1851	2 00
	Grand Haven Herald	do	do	1869	2 00
	Ottawa County Courier	do	do	1872	1 50
Holland	De Hollander	do	News and politics (*Hollandish*)	1850	1 50
	De Grondwet	do	News and politics (*Hollandish*)	1860	1 50
	De Hope	do	Religious (*Reformed; Hollandish*)	1866	2 00
	De Wachter	do	Religious (*Reformed; Hollandish*)	1868	1 50
	Holland City News	do	News and politics	1872	1 50
Spring Lake	Spring Lake Republican	do	do	1879	1 00
PRESQUE ISLE CO.—*Population:* 3,113.					
Rogers City	Presque Isle County Advance	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
ROSCOMMON CO.—*Population:* 1,459.					
Roscommon	Roscommon Pioneer	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 50
SAGINAW CO.—*Population:* 59,095.					
Chesaning	Chesaning Argus	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 25
	Chesaning Magnet	do	do	1879	1 00
East Saginaw	Herald	Daily (*morning*)	do	1874	8 00
	Herald	Sunday	do	1857	1 00

a Suspended March, 1880.
b Suspended.
c Suspended July, 1879.
d Succeeded by "Enterprise" (White Cloud), September, 1880.
e Edition of the "Alleyton Echo".

MICHIGAN—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
SAGINAW CO.—Continued.					
East Saginaw—Continued	Courier	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1869	$8 00
	Courier	Weekly	do	1869	1 50
	Saginaw Zeitung	do	News and politics (*German*)	1869	2 50
	Saginaw Bulletin (*a*)	do	News and politics	1879	2 00
	Saginaw Democrat	do	do	1879	1 50
Saginaw	News	Daily (*evening*)	do	1877	6 00
	News	Weekly	do	1877	1 50
	Saginawian	do	do	1869	2 00
Saint Charles	Business	do	do	1878	1 00
SAINT CLAIR CO.—*Population:* 46,197.					
Capac	Capac Argus	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
Fort Gratiot	Fort Gratiot Enterprise	do	do	1878	1 50
Port Huron	Commercial	do	do	1849	1 25
	Commercial	Sunday	do	1873	2 00
	Times	Daily (*evening*)	do	1872	6 00
	Times	Weekly	do	1869	1 50
	Evening Journal	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	4 00
	Saturday Journal	Weekly	do	1872	1 00
	Call	Daily (*evening*)	do	1878	5 00
	Call	Weekly	do	1878	1 00
Saint Clair	Saint Clair Republican	do	do	1856	1 50
SAINT JOSEPH CO.—*Population:* 26,626.					
Burr Oak	Burr Oak Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
	Burr Oak Times	do	do	1878	1 50
Centreville	Saint Joseph County Republican	do	do	1845	1 50
	Centreville Crusader	do	do	1870	1 00
	Michigan Industrial Liberator	do	do	1880	1 25
Colon	Colon Enterprise (*b*)	do	do	1871	2 00
Constantine	Saint Joseph County Advertiser and Constantine Mercury.	do	do	1845	2 00
Mendon	Mendon Times	do	do	1874	1 50
	Globe	do	do	1875	1 50
	Mendon Tribune (*c*)	do	do	1877	2 00
Sturgis	Sturgis Journal	do	do	1860	1 50
	Saturday Evening Leader (*d*)	do	do	1876	1 50
	Sturgiser Zeitung	do	News and politics (*German*)	1878	1 75
	Michigan Democrat	do	News and politics	1880	1 00
Three Rivers	News Reporter	do	do	1860	1 50
	Three Rivers Herald	do	do	1868	2 00
	Three Rivers Tribune	do	do	1878	1 50
White Pigeon	White Pigeon Journal	do	do	1876	1 50
SANILAC CO.—*Population:* 26,341.					
Croswell	Croswell Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
Lexington	Sanilac Jeffersonian	do	do	1858	1 50
Marlette	Marlette Index.	do	do	1878	1 00
Port Sanilac	Sanilac County Reporter	do	do	1877	1 50
SCHOOLCRAFT CO.—*Population:* 1,575.					
Manistique	Schoolcraft County Pioneer	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00
SHIAWASSEE CO.—*Population:* 27,059.					
Bancroft	Bancroft Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1880	.....
Corunna	Shiawassee County American	do	do	1854	1 50
	Shiawassee County Atlas	do	do	1874	1 50
Laingsburg	Laingsburg News	do	do	1877	1 00
	Leader	do	do	1880	1 50
Morrice	Times (*e*)	do	do	1879	.....
Owosso	Owosso Press	do	do	1868	1 50
	Owosso Republican (*f*)	do	do	.....	.....
Vernon	Vernon Herald	do	do	1879	1 00
TUSCOLA CO.—*Population:* 25,738.					
Caro	Tuscola Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 50
	Caro Citizen	do	do	1878	1 50
Vassar	Tuscola County Pioneer	do	do	1857	1 50
VAN BUREN CO.—*Population:* 30,807.					
Bangor	Bangor Reflector	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
Decatur	Van Buren County Republican	do	do	1867	1 50
Hartford	Hartford Day Spring	do	do	1871	1 50
Lawrence	Lawrence Advertiser (*g*)	do	do	1875	1 50
Paw Paw	Paw Paw Free Press and Courier	do	do	1844	1 50
	True Northerner	do	do	1855	1 50
South Haven	South Haven Sentinel	do	do	1867	1 50
WASHTENAW CO.—*Population:* 41,848.					
Ann Arbor	Ann Arbor Argus	Weekly	News and politics	1845	1 50
	Ann Arbor Courier	do	do	1861	1 50
	Chronicle	Bi-weekly	Collegiate	1867	2 00
	Ann Arbor Register	Weekly	News and politics	1872	50
	Physician and Surgeon	Monthly	Medicine and surgery	1879	2 00
	Washtenaw Post	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1879	1 50
	The University	Semi-monthly	Collegiate	1879	1 50
Chelsea	Chelsea Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 50
Dexter	Dexter Leader	do	do	1868	1 50
Manchester	Manchester Enterprise	do	do	1867	1 50
Ypsilanti	Ypsilanti Sentinel	do	do	1844	1 50
	Ypsilanti Commercial	do	do	1864	1 00
	The Ypsilantian	do	do	1880	1 50
WAYNE CO.—*Population:* 166,444.					
Detroit	Post and Tribune	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1836	10 00
	Post and Tribune	Weekly	do	1830	1 50
	Post and Tribune	Tri-weekly	do	1830	5 00

a Merged in the "Saginaw Democrat".
b Edition of "Sturgis Journal".
c Edition of "Saint Joseph Republican".
d Consolidated with "Journal" March, 1880.
e Suspended July, 1880.
f Suspended May, 1880.
g Suspended August, 1880.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
WAYNE CO.—Continued.					
Detroit—Continued	Free Press	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1831	$10 00
	Free Press	Sunday	do		2 00
	Free Press	Tri-weekly	do	1831	4 00
	Michigan Volksblatt	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1857	7 80
	Michigan Volksblatt	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1853	2 50
	Michigan Journal und Herold	do	News and politics (*German*)	1855	2 50
	Detroit Commercial Advertiser	do	News and politics	1861	2 00
	American Observer	Monthly	Medical	1864	2 50
	Abend-Post	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1866	7 80
	Familien Blaetter	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1866	2 50
	Michigan Farmer and State Journal of Agriculture	do	Agricultural	1869	1 65
	Michigan Christian Herald	do	Religious (*Baptist*)	1870	2 00
	Wayne County Courier	do	News and politics	1870	1 00
	Western Home Journal	do	Religious (*Catholic*)	1872	2 00
	Evening News	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1873	5 00
	Detroit Echo	Weekly	do	1873	1 00
	Public Leader	do	do	1874	3 00
	Amphion	Monthly	Music	1874	1 10
	Michigan Christian Advocate	Weekly	Religious (*Methodist Episcopal*)	1875	1 50
	Detroit Weekly Price Current	do	Commercial	1875	1 00
	Die Stimme Der Wahrheit	do	Religious (*Catholic; German*)	1875	2 50
	Michigan Truthteller	do	Temperance	1875	1 00
	International Hotel Reporter	Daily (*morning*)	Miscellaneous	1876	12 00
	Detroiter Sonntags-Zeitung	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1876	2 00
	Therapeutic Gazette	Monthly	Medicine and surgery	1877	1 00
	Detroit Lancet	do	do	1877	3 00
	Michigan Medical News	Semi-monthly	do	1878	1 00
	Lever	Weekly	Temperance	1878	1 50
	Michigan Homestead	do	Agricultural	1878	1 50
	Sunday Herald	Sunday	News and family reading	1879	2 00
	Detroit Graphic	Weekly	Miscellaneous	1879	4 00
	Illustrated Medical Journal	Quarterly	Medicine and surgery	1880	50
	Every Saturday	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
	Michigan Sun (*a*)	do	do		
	Our Dioceses (*b*)	do	do		
Northville	Northville Weekly Record	do	do	1868	1 50
Wayne	Wayne County Review	do	do	1877	1 00
	Wayne County Tidings (*c*)	do	do	1876	1 00
Wyandotte	Wyandotte Herald	do	do	1878	1 25
WEXFORD CO.—*Population:* 6,815.					
Cadillac	Cadillac News	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 50
Manton	Manton Tribune	do	do	1878	1 00
Sherman	Wexford County Pioneer	do	do	1872	1 50

MINNESOTA.

ANOKA CO.—*Population:* 7,108.					
Anoka	Anoka County Union	Weekly	News and politics	1865	$1 50
	Anoka City Herald	do	do	1865	1 50
BECKER CO.—*Population:* 5,218.					
Detroit	Detroit Record	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
BENTON CO.—*Population:* 3,012.					
Sauk Rapids	Sauk Rapids Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1873	2 00
BIG STONE CO.—*Population:* 3,688.					
Ortonville	Ortonville North Star	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
	Big Stone County Herald	do	do	1879	1 50
BLUE EARTH CO.—*Population:* 22,889.					
Lake Crystal	Public Spirit	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
Mapleton	Mapleton Censor	do	do	1880	1 50
Mankato	Mankato Free Press	do	do	1857	2 00
	Mankato Review	do	do	1869	1 50
	Minnesota Beobachter	do	News and politics (*German*)	1873	2 00
BROWN CO.—*Population:* 12,018.					
New Ulm	New Ulm Post	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1864	2 00
	New Ulm Review	do	News and politics	1878	1 50
Sleepy Eye	Sleepy Eye Herald	do	do	1880	1 50
CARVER CO.—*Population:* 14,140.					
Chaska	Valley Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1862	1 50
Carver	Carver Free Press	do	do	1875	1 50
CHIPPEWA CO.—*Population:* 5,408.					
Montevideo	Chippewa County Leader	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
	Montevideo Republican	do	do	1879	2 00
CHISAGO CO.—*Population:* 7,982.					
Rush City	Rush City Post	Weekly	News and politics	1875	2 00
Taylor's Falls	Taylor's Falls Journal	do	do	1860	2 00
CLAY CO.—*Population:* 5,887.					
Glyndon	Red River Valley News	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
Moorhead	Moorhead Advocate	do	do	1872	2 00
COTTONWOOD CO.—*Population:* 5,533.					
Windom	Windom Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1871	2 00
CROW WING CO.—*Population:* 2,319.					
Brainerd	Brainerd Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00

a Suspended October, 1879. *b* Suspended 1880. *c* Suspended in census year.

MINNESOTA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
DAKOTA CO.—*Population:* 17,391.					
Farmington	Farmington Press	Weekly	News and politics	1870	$2 00
Hastings	Hastings Gazette	do	do	1857	2 00
	Hastings Union	do	do	1864	2 00
	Hastings New Era	do	do	1875	1 00
DODGE CO.—*Population:* 11,344.					
Claremont	Claremont Times (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics		
Kasson	Dodge County Republican	do	do	1857	1 50
Mantorville	Mantorville Express	do	do	1867	1 50
DOUGLAS CO.—*Population:* 9,130.					
Alexandria	Alexandria Post	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 50
	Douglas County News	do	do	1878	1 50
FARIBAULT CO.—*Population:* 13,016.					
Blue Earth City	Blue Earth City Bee	Weekly	News and politics	1864	1 50
	Blue Earth Post	do	do	1869	1 50
Winnebago City	Winnebago City Times	do	do	1862	1 50
	Winnebago City Press (*b*)	do	do	1864	1 50
	Winnebago City Sun (*b*)	do	do		
Wells	Wells Advocate	do	do	1873	1 50
FILLMORE CO.—*Population:* 28,162.					
Chatfield	Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1856	1 50
	Times (*c*)	do	do	1879	
Fountain	Fillmore County Radical	do	do	1879	1 50
Lanesboro'	Lanesborough Journal	do	do	1874	2 00
Preston	Preston Republican	do	do	1861	2 00
Rushford	Rushford Star	do	do	1872	2 00
Spring Valley	Spring Valley Vidette	do	do	1868	2 00
Wykoff	Deutsche Zeitung (*d*)	do	News and politics (*German*)	1879	1 50
	Dollar Weekly (*e*)	do	News and politics	1878	1 00
FREEBORN CO.—*Population:* 16,069.					
Albert Lea	Freeborn County Standard	Weekly	News and politics	1857	2 00
	Albert Lea Enterprise	do	do	1872	2 00
	Sondre Minnesota	do	News and politics (*Norwegian*)	1879	1 50
Alden	Alden Eagle (*f*)	do	News and politics	1879	2 00
GOODHUE CO.—*Population:* 29,651.					
Cannon Falls	Cannon Falls Beacon	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
Pine Island	Pine Island News	do	do	1878	2 00
Red Wing	Goodhue County Republican	do	do	1857	2 00
	Red Wing Argus	do	do	1864	2 00
	Red Wing Advance	do	do	1873	2 00
Zumbrota	Independent	do	do	1875	2 00
GRANT CO.—*Population:* 3,004.					
Herman	Herman Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
HENNEPIN CO.—*Population:* 67,013.					
Minneapolis	National Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1861	2 00
	Tribune	Daily (*morning*)	do	1866	12 00
	Farmers' Union and Tribune	Sunday	do	1866	1 15
	Minneapolis Freie Presse	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1869	2 00
	Hennepin County Mirror	do	News and politics	1872	1 50
	Budstikken	do	News and politics (*Norwegian*)	1873	2 20
	Northwestern Miller	do	Trade	1873	3 00
	Minnesota Stats Tidning	do	News and politics (*Swedish*)	1877	2 00
	Mississippi Valley Lumberman and Manufacturer.	do	Trade	1876	2 50
	Minnesota Farmer	Monthly	Agricultural	1877	1 00
	Ariel	do	Collegiate	1877	1 00
	Housekeeper	do	Miscellaneous	1877	75
	Evening Journal	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1878	6 00
	Bell's Daily Times (*g*)	Daily (*evening*)	do	1878	
	Saturday Evening Spectator	Weekly	do	1879	2 00
	Minneapolis Weekly	do	do	1880	2 00
	Boys and Girls of Minnesota	do	Juvenile	1880	50
	Poultry and Farm Journal	Monthly	Agricultural	1880	1 00
	Farm and Home (*h*)	Weekly	News and politics		
	Liberty Blade (*c*)	do	do		
HOUSTON CO.—*Population:* 16,332.					
Caledonia	Houston County Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1864	1 50
Hokah	Hokah Blade (*i*)	do	do	1876	1 50
	Hokah Herald (*f*)	do	do	1879	2 00
ISANTI CO.—*Population:* 5,063.					
Cambridge	Isanti County Press	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
JACKSON CO.—*Population:* 4,806.					
Jackson	Jackson Republic	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
KANDIYOHI CO.—*Population:* 10,159.					
Willmar	Willmar Republican-Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 50
	Western Minnesota Press	do	News and politics (*English and Norwegian*).	1880	2 00
KITTSON CO.—*Population:* 905.					
Saint Vincent	Saint Vincent Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00
LAC-QUI-PARLÉ CO.—*Population:* 4,891.					
Lac-qui-parle	Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
LE SUEUR CO.—*Population:* 16,103.					
Le Sueur	Le Sueur County News	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Montgomery	Montgomery Standard	do	do	1876	1 50
Waterville	Le Sueur County Chronicle (*f*)	do	do	1878	1 50

a Suspended September, 1879.
b Consolidated with "Times".
c Suspended November, 1879.
d Suspended since 1880.
e Suspended.
f Suspended June, 1880.
g Suspended May, 1880.
h Consolidated with "Spectator".
i Suspended October, 1880.

MINNESOTA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
LINCOLN CO.—*Population:* 2,945.					
Lake Benton	Lake Benton Times	Weekly	News and politics	1879	$2 00
Tyler	Lincoln County Tribune	do	do	1879	2 00
LYON CO.—*Population:* 6,257.					
Marshall	Marshall Messenger	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 00
	Lyon County News	do	do	1879	1 50
Tracy	Tracy Gazette	do	do	1879	2 00
MCLEOD CO.—*Population:* 12,342.					
Glencoe	Glencoe Register	Weekly	News and politics	1857	1 50
	Glencoe Enterprise	do	do	1873	1 50
MARTIN CO.—*Population:* 5,249.					
Fairmont	Martin County Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
MEEKER CO.—*Population:* 11,739.					
Grove City	Meeker County Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
	Vjyresninger Tidehoarf	do	Miscellaneous (*Swedish*)	1877	2 00
Litchfield	Litchfield News-Ledger	do	News and politics	1868	1 50
	Litchfield Independent	do	do	1876	1 50
MILLE LACS CO.—*Population:* 1,501.					
Princeton	Princeton Union	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
MORRISON CO.—*Population:* 5,875.					
Little Falls	Little Falls Transcript	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
MOWER CO.—*Population:* 16,799.					
Austin	Austin Register	Weekly	News and politics	1863	2 00
	Mower County Transcript	do	do	1868	2 00
Grand Meadow	News	do	do	1878	1 25
	Mercury (*a*)	do	do	1880	2 00
Le Roy	Independent	do	do	1875	2 00
MURRAY CO.—*Population:* 3,604.					
Currie	Currie Cyclone	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
	Murray County Pioneer	do	do	1877	1 50
NICOLLET CO.—*Population:* 12,333.					
Saint Peter	St. Peter Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1860	2 00
	St. Peter Times	do	do	1878	2 00
NOBLES CO.—*Population:* 4,435.					
Worthington	Worthington Advance	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
	Worthington Journal	do	do	1876	2 00
OLMSTED CO.—*Population:* 21,543.					
Oronoco	Oronoco Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
Rochester	Rochester Post	do	do	1859	2 00
	Rochester Record and Union	do	do	1871	2 00
OTTER TAIL CO.—*Population:* 18,675.					
Fergus Falls	Fergus Falls Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
	Fergus Falls Advocate	do	do	1877	2 00
PINE CO.—*Population:* 1,365.					
Pine City	Pine County Record	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
PIPE STONE CO.—*Population:* 2,092.					
Pipe Stone	Pipe Stone County Star	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
POLK CO.—*Population:* 11,433.					
Ada	Ada Alert	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00
Crookston	Polk County Journal	do	do	1877	2 00
	Crookston Chronicle	do	do	1879	2 00
	Northern Tier (*b*)	do	do	1879	2 00
Fisher's Landing	Fisher's Landing Bulletin	do	do	1880	2 00
POPE CO.—*Population:* 5,874.					
Glenwood	Pope County Press	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 00
RAMSEY CO.—*Population:* 45,890.					
Saint Paul	Pioneer Press	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1854	12 00
	Pioneer Press	Tri-weekly	do	1849	6 00
	Pioneer Press	Weekly	do	1849	1 15
	Pioneer Press	Sunday	do	1854	1 15
	Die Volkszeitung	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1877	9 00
	Die Volkszeitung	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1854	2 00
	Minnehaha	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1854	1 50
	North-Western Chronicle	Weekly	Religious (*Catholic*)	1866	2 50
	Evening Dispatch	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1868	7 00
	St. Paul Dispatch	Weekly	do	1868	1 00
	Der Wanderer	do	Religious (*Catholic; German*)	1867	2 50
	Minnesota Demokrat	do	News and politics (*German*)	1876	2 50
	Le Canadien	do	News and politics (*French*)	1877	2 50
	Globe	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1878	7 20
	Globe	Weekly	do	1878	1 15
	Sunday Globe	Sunday	do	1878	1 50
	Hotel Reporter	Daily (*morning*)	Miscellaneous	1878	3 00
	Ancient Order of United Workmen	Monthly	Secret society	1879	1 00
	News (*c*)	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics		
	Folkebladet (*d*)	Weekly	News and politics (*Swedish*)	1878	2 00
	Deutsche Warte (*e*)	do	News and politics (*German*)	1878	1 50
	Independent Farmer and Fireside Companion (*f*).	Monthly	Agricultural	1879	1 50
REDWOOD CO.—*Population:* 5,375.					
Lamberton	Lamberton Commercial	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
Redwood	Redwood Gazette	do	do	1869	2 00

a Removed to Austin May, 1880.
b Suspended July, 1880.
c Suspended January, 1880.
d Removed to Chicago.
e Edition of "Deutsche Warte" at Chicago.
f Suspended December 1879.

MINNESOTA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
RENVILLE CO.—*Population:* 10,791.					
Beaver Falls	Renville Times	Weekly	News and politics	1871	$1 50
Bird Island	Bird Island Post	do	do	1879	1 50
Renville Station	Renville News (*a*)	do	do	1879	1 50
RICE CO.—*Population:* 22,481.					
Dundas	Dundas Enterprise (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
Faribault	Faribault Republican	do	do	1856	2 00
	Faribault Democrat	do	do	1870	2 00
	Mute's Companion	Semi-monthly	Educational	1876	50
Northfield	Rice County Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
	Northfield News	do	do	1876	1 50
	Nordlyset (*b*)	do	News and politics (*Swedish*)		
	Northfield Ledger (*c*)	do	News and politics		
ROCK CO.—*Population:* 3,669.					
Lu Verne	Rock County Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1873	2 00
SAINT LOUIS CO.—*Population:* 4,504.					
Duluth	Duluth Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
	Lake Superior News	do	do	1878	2 00
SCOTT CO.—*Population:* 13,516.					
Jordan	Scott County Advocate	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
Prior Lake	Prior Lake Times	do	do	1878	1 00
Shakopee	Shakopee Argus	do	do	1861	2 00
	Shakopee Courier	do	do	1877	2 00
SHERBURNE CO.—*Population:* 3,855.					
Elk River	Elk River News	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 00
	Sherburne County Star	do	do	1876	1 00
SIBLEY CO.—*Population:* 10,637.					
Henderson	Sibley County Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
STEARNS CO.—*Population:* 21,956.					
Melrose	Melrose Record	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
Saint Cloud	St. Cloud Journal-Press	do	do	1857	2 00
	St. Cloud Times	do	do	1861	2 00
	Der Nordstern	do	Religious (*Catholic; German*)	1874	2 50
Sauk Centre	Sauk Centre Herald	do	News and politics	1869	2 00
STEELE CO.—*Population:* 12,460.					
Owatonna	Owatonna Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1862	2 00
	People's Press	do	do	1874	2 00
	Owatonna Review	do	Temperance	1875	1 50
	Steele County Herald	do	News and politics	1880	1 00
STEVENS CO.—*Population:* 3,911.					
Morris	Morris Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
SWIFT CO.—*Population:* 7,473.					
Appleton	Appleton Recorder	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
	Riverside Press	do	do	1880	1 50
Benson	Benson Times	do	do	1875	2 00
	Benson Advocate (*d*)	do	do		
De Graff	Swift County Courier (*e*)	do	do	1879	2 00
TODD CO.—*Population:* 6,133.					
Long Prairie	Todd County Argus	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
WABASHA CO.—*Population:* 18,206.					
Elgin	Minnesota Union	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
Lake City	Lake City Leader	do	do	1865	2 00
	Lake Sentinel	do	do	1870	2 00
Mazeppa	Mazeppa Tribune	do	do	1877	1 50
Plainview	Plainview News	do	do	1874	1 50
Wabasha	Wabasha County Herald	do	do	1856	2 00
	Wabasha Bulletin	do	do	1878	2 00
WADENA CO.—*Population:* 2,080.					
Verndale	Verndale Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
Wadena	Northern Pacific Farmer	do	do	1877	1 50
WASECA CO.—*Population:* 12,385.					
Janesville	Janesville Argus	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
Waseca	Minnesota Radical and Liberty Blade	do	do	1863	2 00
	Waseca County Herald	do	do	1877	1 50
	Waseca Leader (*f*)	do	do	1876	1 50
WASHINGTON CO.—*Population:* 19,563.					
Stillwater	Stillwater Messenger	Weekly	News and politics	1856	2 00
	Stillwater Gazette	do	do	1870	2 00
	Stillwater Lumberman	do	do	1875	2 00
	St. Croix Post	do	News and politics (*German*)	1876	2 00
WATONWAN CO.—*Population:* 5,104.					
Madelia	Madelia Times	Weekly	News and politics	1871	2 00
Saint James	Saint James Journal	do	do	1878	2 00
WILKIN CO.—*Population:* 1,906.					
Breckenridge	Red River Free Press	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
Campbell	Campbell Enterprise	do	do	1873	2 00
WINONA CO.—*Population:* 27,197.					
Saint Charles	St. Charles Times	Weekly	News and politics	1873	2 00
	St. Charles Union	do	do	1877	1 50
Winona	Republican	Daily (*evening*)	do	1860	9 00
	Republican	Weekly	do	1855	1 15
	Winona Herald	do	do	1869	2 00
	Winona Democrat	do	do	1872	50
	Winona Adler	do	News and politics (*German*)	1873	2 00

a Suspended February, 1881.
b Suspended February, 1880.
c Suspended July, 1879.
d Suspended December, 1879.
e Suspended June, 1880.
f Consolidated with the "Herald".

MINNESOTA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
WRIGHT CO.—*Population:* 18,104.					
Delano	Wright County Eagle	Weekly	News and politics	1872	$1 00
Howard Lake	People's Advocate	do	do	1877	1 00
Monticello	Wright County Times	do	do	1870	1 00
YELLOW MEDICINE CO.—*Population:* 5,884.					
Canby	Canby News	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
Granite Falls	Granite Falls Journal	do	do	1876	2 00

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ADAMS CO.—*Population:* 22,649.					
Natchez	Democrat and Courier	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1865	$9 00
	Democrat and Courier	Weekly	do	1865	2 00
	Natchez Pilot	Daily (*evening*)	do	1880	6 00
	Natchez New Era	Tri-weekly	do	1880	4 00
	Natchez Sun (*a*)	Weekly	do		
ALCORN CO.—*Population:* 14,272.					
Corinth	Subsoiler and Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1873	2 00
	Corinth Herald	do	do	1879	1 75
	Banner of Truth	Monthly	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1880	1 00
	Corinth Record (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1878	
AMITE CO.—*Population:* 14,004.					
Liberty	Southern Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1866	2 00
ATTALA CO.—*Population:* 19,988.					
Kosciusko	Kosciusko Central Star	Weekly	News and politics	1866	2 00
BENTON CO.—*Population:* 11,023.					
Ashland	Ashland Register	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
	Benton County Argus	do	do	1872	2 00
BOLIVAR CO.—*Population:* 18,652.					
Rosedale	Rosedale Leader	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
	Rosedale Journal	do	do	1877	3 00
CALHOUN CO.—*Population:* 13,492.					
Pittsboro'	Calhoun Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
CARROLL CO.—*Population:* 17,795.					
Carrollton	Courier Conservative	Weekly	News and politics	1865	2 00
CHICKASAW CO.—*Population:* 17,905.					
Houston	Houston Patriot (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
Okolona	Chickasaw Messenger	do	do	1872	2 00
	Southern States (*c*)	do	do	1872	2 00
CHOCTAW CO.—*Population:* 9,036.					
Chester	Inland Recorder	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
CLAIBORNE CO.—*Population:* 16,768.					
Port Gibson	Southern Reveille	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 50
CLARKE CO.—*Population:* 15,021.					
Enterprise	Enterprise Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
Shubuta	Mississippi Messenger	do	do	1879	2 00
CLAY CO.—*Population:* 17,367.					
West Point	West Point Echo	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
COAHOMA CO.—*Population:* 13,568.					
Friar's Point	Friar's Point Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
	Coahomian (*b*)	do	do	1876	2 00
COPIAH CO.—*Population:* 27,552.					
Crystal Springs	Crystal Springs Monitor	Weekly	News and politics	1871	2 00
Hazlehurst	Copiahan	do	do	1865	2 50
DE SOTO CO.—*Population:* 22,924.					
Hernando	De Soto Times	Weekly	News and politics	1866	1 50
FRANKLIN CO.—*Population:* 9,729.					
Meadville	Franklin Banner (*d*)	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
GRENADA CO.—*Population:* 12,071.					
Grenada	Grenada Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1855	2 00
	Grenada New South	do	do	1878	2 00
HARRISON CO.—*Population:* 7,895.					
Handsboro'	Handsboro' Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
Pass Christian	Sea Shore Gazette (*e*)	do	do	1878	2 50
HINDS CO.—*Population:* 43,958.					
Edwards	Hinds County Bulletin (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
Jackson	Jackson Clarion	do	do	1837	2 00
	Jackson Comet	do	do	1876	2 00
	Jackson Independent (*b*)	do	do	1879	1 00
	Baptist Record	do	Religious (*Baptist*)	1877	2 00
	Mississippi Republican	do	News and politics	1879	1 00
Raymond	Hinds County Gazette	do	do	1844	2 00
Terry	Terry Independent (*f*)	do	do	1880	

a Suspended November, 1879.
b Suspended.
c Suspended January, 1881.
d Suspended June, 1880.
e Removed to Bay Saint Louis in April, 1880, and suspended in April, 1881.
f Suspended 1880.

MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
HOLMES CO.—*Population:* 27,164.					
Lexington	Lexington Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1841	$2 00
	Holmes County Times (*a*)	do	do	1880	.....
ISSAQUENA CO.—*Population:* 10,004.					
Mayersville	Mayersville Spectator	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
JACKSON CO.—*Population:* 7,607.					
Pascagoula	Democrat-Star	Weekly	News and politics	1850	2 50
JEFFERSON CO.—*Population:* 17,314.					
Fayette	Fayette Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1866	2 00
KEMPER CO.—*Population:* 15,719.					
Scooba	Kemper Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
LA FAYETTE CO.—*Population:* 21,671.					
Oxford	Oxford Falcon	Weekly	News and politics	1865	2 00
	Oxford Eagle	do	do	1876	2 00
LAUDERDALE CO.—*Population:* 21,501.					
Lauderdale	Lauderdale Bee	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 00
	Lauderdale Review (*b*)	do	do	1879	2 00
Meridian	Mercury	Daily (*morning*)	do	1867	8 00
	Meridian Mercury	Weekly	do	1867	1 50
	Southern Baptist	do	Religious (*Baptist*)	1875	2 20
	Eastern Observer	do	News and politics	1880	1 50
	Meridian News (*c*)	Tri-weekly	do	1879	5 00
	Southern Homestead	Weekly	do	1874	2 00
	Mississippi Methodist	do	Religious (*Methodist Episcopal*)	1880	2 00
LAWRENCE CO.—*Population:* 9,420.					
Monticello	Sunny South (*d*)	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
LEAKE CO.—*Population:* 13,146.					
Carthage	Carthaginian	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
LEE CO.—*Population:* 20,470.					
Tupelo	Tupelo Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
LE FLORE CO.—*Population:* 10,246.					
Greenwood	Yazoo Valley Flag	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
LINCOLN CO.—*Population:* 13,547.					
Brookhaven	Brookhaven Ledger	Weekly	News and politics	1840	2 00
LOWNDES CO.—*Population:* 28,244.					
Columbus	Columbus Index	Weekly	News and politics	1865	2 00
	Columbus Index	Tri-weekly	do	1865	6 00
	Patron of Husbandry	Weekly	Agricultural	1873	1 00
	Independent (*e*)	do	News and politics	1875	2 00
	Columbus Dispatch	do	do	1880	2 00
	Columbus Dispatch	Tri-weekly	do	1880	5 00
MADISON CO.—*Population:* 25,866.					
Canton	American Citizen	Weekly	News and politics	1850	2 00
	Canton Mail	do	do	1865	2 00
MARSHALL CO.—*Population:* 29,330.					
Holly Springs	Holly Springs Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1865	1 00
	Holly Springs South	do	do	1870	2 00
MONROE CO.—*Population:* 28,553.					
Aberdeen	Aberdeen Examiner	Weekly	News and politics	1866	2 50
	Aberdeen Examiner	Tri-weekly	do	1866	8 00
	Aberdeen Weekly	Weekly	do	1877	2 00
	Aberdeenian	Monthly	Collegiate	1880	75
MONTGOMERY CO.—*Population:* 13,348.					
Winona	Winona Advance	Weekly	News and politics	1868	2 00
NEWTON CO.—*Population:* 13,436.					
Newton	Newton Report	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
NOXUBEE CO.—*Population:* 29,874.					
Macon	Macon Beacon	Weekly	News and politics	1850	3 00
	Mississippi Sun	do	do	1875	2 00
OKTIBBEHA CO.—*Population:* 15,978.					
Starkville	East Mississippi Times	Weekly	News and politics	1868	2 00
	Southern Live-stock Journal	do	Live stock	1876	2 00
	Oktibbeha Citizen	do	News and politics	1877	2 00
PANOLA CO.—*Population:* 28,352.					
Sardis	Panola Star	Weekly	News and politics	1855	2 00
Batesville	Batesville Blade	do	do	1876	1 50
PIKE CO.—*Population:* 16,688.					
McComb City	Intelligencer (*f*)	Weekly	News and politics	1875	2 00
Magnolia	Magnolia Gazette	do	do	1872	2 00
	Herald (*f*)	do	do	.....	.....
Summit	Summit Conservative Times	do	do	1865	2 00
	Summit Sentinel	do	do	1873	2 50
PONTOTOC CO.—*Population:* 13,858.					
Pontotoc	Pontotoc Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
PRENTISS CO.—*Population:* 12,158.					
Booneville	Booneville Pleader	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50

a Suspended November, 1880.
b Suspended March, 1880.
c Consolidated with "Homestead" March, 1880.
d Suspended since census year.
e Suspended October, 1880.
f Suspended.

MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
RANKIN CO.—*Population:* 16,752.					
Brandon	Brandon Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1847	$2 50
	Brandon Record	do	do	1878	1 50
SCOTT CO.—*Population:* 10,845.					
Forest	Forest Register	Weekly	News and politics	1866	2 00
SIMPSON CO.—*Population:* 8,008.					
Westville	Westville News	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
SUMNER CO.—*Population:* 9,534.					
Walthall	Walthall Pioneer	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
TALLAHATCHIE CO.—*Population:* 10,926.					
Charleston	Tallahatchie Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1856	2 00
TATE CO.—*Population:* 18,721.					
Senatobia	Senatobia Express (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
TIPPAH CO.—*Population:* 12,867.					
Ripley	Ripley Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1842	1 50
	Southern Sentinel	do	do	1879	1 50
	Broad Axe (*b*)	do	do		
TISHOMINGO CO.—*Population:* 8,774.					
Iuka	Iuka Mirror	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
TUNICA CO.—*Population:* 8,461.					
Austin	Austin Cotton Plant	Weekly	News and politics	1867	1 00
UNION CO.—*Population:* 13,030.					
New Albany	New Albany Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 00
WARREN CO.—*Population:* 31,238.					
Vicksburg	Daily Herald	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1864	10 00
	Weekly Herald	Weekly	do	1865	2 00
	Commercial	Daily (*evening*)	do	1877	6 00
	Commercial	Weekly	do	1877	1 00
	Planters' Journal	Monthly	Agricultural	1880	2 00
WASHINGTON CO.—*Population:* 25,367.					
Greenville	Greenville Times	Weekly	News and politics	1868	3 50
	Local and Advertiser (*c*)	Semi-weekly	do	1878	4 00
WILKINSON CO.—*Population:* 17,815.					
Woodville	Woodville Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1826	2 00
WINSTON CO.—*Population:* 10,087.					
Louisville	Winston County Index	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
YALOBUSHA CO.—*Population:* 15,649.					
Coffeeville	Coffeeville Times	Weekly	News and politics	1860	1 50
	Yalobusha Standard	do	do	1879	1 50
Water Valley	Water Valley Courier	do	do	1867	2 00
	Mississippi Central	do	do	1869	2 00
YAZOO CO.—*Population:* 33,845.					
Yazoo	Yazoo City Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
	Yazoo Sentinel	do	do	1876	2 00

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ADAIR CO.—*Population:* 15,190.					
Kirksville	Kirksville Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1865	$1 00
	Kirksville Democrat	do	do	1869	1 25
	Missouri Teacher	Monthly	Educational	1880	75
	Kirksville Graphic	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
ANDREW CO.—*Population:* 16,318.					
Bolckow	Bolckow Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
Savannah	Savannah Democrat	do	do	1876	1 50
	Savannah Reporter	do	do	1876	1 50
ATCHISON CO.—*Population:* 14,556.					
Rockport	Atchison County Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1863	1 50
	Atchison Democrat	do	do	1876	1 50
	Atchison County Mail	do	do	1878	1 50
AUDRAIN CO.—*Population:* 19,732.					
Mexico City	Mexico Ledger	Weekly	News and politics	1852	1 50
	Audrain County Press	do	do	1879	1 50
	Herald	Daily (*morning*)	do	1879	7 50
	Herald	Weekly	do	1879	1 00
	Intelligencer	Daily (*evening*)	do	1880	5 00
	Intelligencer	Weekly	do	1872	1 50
Vandalia	Vandalia Leader	do	do	1875	1 25
BARRY CO.—*Population:* 14,405.					
Cassville	Cassville Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 00
	Cassville Republican	do	do	1874	1 00
BARTON CO.—*Population:* 10,332.					
Lamar	Lamar Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
	Barton County Advocate	do	do	1874	1 00
	Lamar Liberal	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1879	1 00
BATES CO.—*Population:* 25,381.					
Butler	Bates County Record	Weekly	News and politics	1866	1 50
	Bates County Times	do	do	1878	1 25
	Bates County Democrat	do	do	1879	1 50
	Butler Independent	do	do	1880	1 25

a Succeeded by the "Record" in November, 1880. *b* Suspended. *c* Suspended since census year.

MISSOURI—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
BENTON CO.—*Population:* 12,396.					
Warsaw	Warsaw Times	Weekly	News and politics	1865	$1 25
	Warsaw Register	do	do	1879	1 00
BOLLINGER CO.—*Population:* 11,130.					
Marble Hill	Marble Hill Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 50
	American Palladium	do	do	1878	1 00
BOONE CO.—*Population:* 25,422.					
Columbia	Missouri Statesman	Weekly	News and politics	1843	2 00
	Missouri Herald	do	do	1869	1 50
	University Missourian	Monthly	Collegiate	1871	1 00
	Boone County Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
Ashland	Ashland Bugle	do	do	1877	1 00
Centralia	Our Fireside Guard	do	do	1866	1 50
Rocheport	Commercial	do	do	1879	1 00
Sturgeon	Sturgeon Leader	do	do	1869	1 50
BUCHANAN CO.—*Population:* 49,792.					
Easton	Buchanan County Journal (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	.....
Saint Joseph	Gazette	Daily (*morning*)	do	1845	9 00
	Gazette	Weekly	do	1845	1 00
	Gazette	Tri-weekly	do	1845	4 50
	Volksblatt	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1858	9 00
	Volksblatt	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1858	2 00
	Herald	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1862	9 00
	Dollar Herald	Weekly	do	1862	1 00
	Temperance Bugle and Standard	do	Temperance	1878	1 50
	Evening News	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1879	3 00
	Western News	Weekly	do	1879	1 00
	Good Way	do	Religious (*Primitive Christian*)	1879	1 25
	Saturday Democrat	do	News and politics	1879	2 00
	Commercial Advices and Price Current	do	Commercial, etc	1879	1 50
BUTLER CO.—*Population:* 6,011.					
Poplar Bluff	Butler County Citizen	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 50
	Southeast Missourian (*b*)	do	do	1879	1 25
CALDWELL CO.—*Population:* 13,646.					
Breckinridge	Breckenridge Bulletin	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 25
Hamilton	News-Graphic	do	do	1868	1 50
	Hamiltonian	do	do	1878	1 00
Kingston	Caldwell County Sentinel	do	do	1867	1 25
CALLAWAY CO.—*Population:* 23,670.					
Fulton City	Fulton Telegraph	Weekly	News and politics	1839	2 00
	Fulton Enterprise	do	do	1871	2 00
	Westminster Monthly	Monthly	Collegiate	1871	1 00
	Callaway Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
CAMDEN CO.—*Population:* 7,266.					
Linn Creek	Camden Reveille	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
CAPE GIRARDEAU CO.—*Population:* 20,998.					
Cape Girardeau	Cape Girardeau News	Weekly	News and politics	1865	1 50
	Die Zeitung (*a*)	do	News and politics (*German*)	1879	1 25
	College Message	Semi-monthly	Collegiate	1874	1 25
	Normal Worker	Monthly	Educational	1879	75
	Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
Jackson	Missouri Cash Book	do	do	1871	1 50
CARROLL CO.—*Population:* 23,274.					
Carrollton	Carrollton Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1855	1 50
	Carroll Record	do	do	1867	1 50
	Carrollton Democrat	do	do	1875	1 50
	Triple Link	Semi-monthly	Secret society	1879	1 00
Norborne	Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
CARTER CO.—*Population:* 2,168.					
Van Buren	Van Buren Times	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 00
CASS CO.—*Population:* 22,431.					
Harrisonville	Times-Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
	Cass News	do	do	1878	1 50
	Cass Herald (*a*)	do	do	1879	1 50
	Vindicator	do	do	1879	1 00
Pleasant Hill	Review	do	do	1866	1 50
	Western Dispatch	do	do	1872	1 50
CEDAR CO.—*Population:* 10,741.					
Stockton	Stockton Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 00
	Stockton Stalwart	do	do	1879	1 00
	Anti-Bulldozer	do	do	1880	1 00
CHARITON CO.—*Population:* 25,224.					
Brunswick	The Brunswicker	Weekly	News and politics	1848	1 50
	Brunswick News	do	do	1875	1 50
Keytesville	Chariton Courier	do	do	1871	1 50
Salisbury	Salisbury Press	do	do	1871	1 50
CHRISTIAN CO.—*Population:* 9,628.					
Ozark	Ozark Leader	Weekly	News and politics	1864	1 00
	Ozark Republican	do	do	1876	1 00
CLARK CO.—*Population:* 15,031.					
Alexandria	Alexandria Commercial	Weekly	News and politics	1849	1 50
Kahoka	Clark County Gazette	do	do	1870	1 50
	Journal	do	do	1878	1 50
CLAY CO.—*Population:* 15,572.					
Liberty	Liberty Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1846	2 00
	Liberty Advance	do	Miscellaneous	1875	2 00
	Jewell Student	Monthly	Collegiate	1880	1 00

a Suspended. *b* Suspended December, 1880.

MISSOURI—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
CLINTON CO.—*Population:* 16,073.					
Cameron	Cameron Observer	Weekly	News and politics	1868	$2 00
	Vindicator	do	do	1876	2 00
Lathrop	Monitor	do	do	1870	1 50
	Herald	do	do	1880	1 50
Plattsburg	County Register	do	do	1866	1 50
	Lever	do	do	1873	3 00
	Purifier	do	do	1880	2 00
COLE CO.—*Population:* 15,515.					
Jefferson City	Tribune	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1864	7 20
	People's Tribune	Weekly	do	1864	1 50
	State Journal	Daily (*evening*)	do	1872	3 00
	State Journal	Weekly	do	1872	1 50
	Missouri Volksfreund	do	News and politics (*German*)	1876	2 00
	Staats-Zeitung	do	News and politics (*German*)	1878	1 50
	Eclipse	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1878	5 20
	Missouri Bar	Weekly	Law	1879	3 00
COOPER CO.—*Population:* 21,596.					
Boonville	Boonville Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1840	1 50
	Der Central Missourier	do	News and politics (*German*)	1868	2 00
	Boonville Topic	do	News and politics	1877	1 50
CRAWFORD CO.—*Population:* 10,756.					
Steelville	Crawford Mirror	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 50
	Crawford Sentinel	do	do	1872	1 00
DADE CO.—*Population:* 12,557.					
Greenfield	Greenfield Vidette	Weekly	News and politics	1866	1 50
	Dade County Advocate	do	do	1874	1 50
DALLAS CO.—*Population:* 9,263.					
Buffalo	Buffalo Reflex	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 00
	Buffalo Register	do	do	1879	1 50
DAVIESS CO.—*Population:* 19,145.					
Gallatin	North Missourian	Weekly	News and politics	1864	1 50
	Gallatin Democrat	do	do	1866	1 50
	Jamesport Gazette	do	do	1877	2 50
DE KALB CO.—*Population:* 13,334.					
Maysville	Maysville Register	Weekly	News and politics	1866	1 50
	De Kalb County Republican	do	do	1877	1 50
Stewartsville	Stewartsville Independent	do	do	1877	1 50
DENT CO.—*Population:* 10,646.					
Salem	Salem Monitor	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 00
	Dent County Democrat	do	do	1880	1 00
DOUGLAS CO.—*Population:* 7,753.					
Ava	Ava Times	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
DUNKLIN CO.—*Population:* 9,604.					
Kennett	Dunklin County Advance	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
FRANKLIN CO.—*Population:* 26,534.					
Union	Record	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 25
Washington	Franklin County Observer	do	do	1861	1 50
	Die Washingtoner Post	do	News and politics (*German*)	1869	2 00
	Franklin County Democrat	do	News and politics	1871	1 50
	People's Palladium	Semi-monthly	Miscellaneous	1879	1 00
GASCONADE CO.—*Population:* 11,153.					
Hermann	Hermanner Volksblatt	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1855	2 00
	Advertiser-Courier	do	News and politics	1872	1 50
	Gasconade Independent	do	do	1879	1 00
GENTRY CO.—*Population:* 17,176.					
Albany	Albany Ledger	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 50
	American Freeman	do	do	1874	1 50
Stanberry	Stanberry News	do	do	1880	1 50
	Stanberry Sentinel	do	do	1880	1 50
GREENE CO.—*Population:* 28,801.					
North Springfield	Patriot-Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1864	1 50
	Times-Leader	do	do	1867	2 00
	Southwester	do	do	1876	1 25
	Greenback News	do	do	1878	1 25
	North Springfield Watchword	Monthly	Temperance	1879	50
Springfield	Springfield Extra	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1879	5 00
GRUNDY CO.—*Population:* 15,185.					
Trenton	Trenton Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1862	1 50
	Grundy County Times	do	do	1871	1 50
	Grand River College Courant	Monthly	Collegiate	1876	50
	Trenton Star	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
HARRISON CO.—*Population:* 20,304.					
Bethany	Bethany Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
	Broad-Ax	do	do	1877	1 50
Eagleville	Eagleville Clipper	do	do	1877	1 00
HENRY CO.—*Population:* 23,906.					
Clinton	Henry County Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 50
	Clinton Advocate	do	do	1876	1 50
Montrose	News (*a*)	do	do	1879	1 50
	Prohibition Advocate (*b*)	do	Temperance	1879	.....
Windsor	Windsor Review	do	News and politics	1876	1 00
HICKORY CO.—*Population:* 7,387.					
Hermitage	New Era (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 25
Wheatland	Wheatland Star	do	do	1877	1 00

a Suspended September, 1880. *b* Suspended June, 1879.

MISSOURI—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
HOLT CO.—*Population:* 15,509.					
Corning	Corning Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1879	$1 50
Craig	Craig Gazette	do	do	1879	1 50
Mound City	Holt County News	do	do	1879	1 50
Oregon	Holt County Sentinel	do	do	1864	1 50
	Holt County Press	do	do	1876	1 50
HOWARD CO.—*Population:* 18,428.					
Fayette	Howard County Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1840	1 50
	Missouri Independent	do	do	1879	1 00
Glasgow	Glasgow Journal	do	do	1866	1 50
	Central Missourian	do	do	1879	1 50
HOWELL CO.—*Population:* 8,814.					
West Plains	Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 00
IRON CO.—*Population:* 8,183.					
Ironton	Iron County Register	Weekly	News and politics	1867	1 50
JACKSON CO.—*Population:* 82,325.					
Independence	Independence Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1866	1 50
	National Crisis	do	do	1879	1 00
	Independence Democrat (*a*)	do	do	1877	1 50
Kansas City	Journal	Daily (*morning*)	do	1854	10 00
	Journal	Weekly	do	1854	1 50
	Journal	Tri-weekly	do	1854	4 00
	Post und Tribuene	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1858	10 00
	Post und Tribuene	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1872	2 00
	Times	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1868	12 00
	Times	Weekly	do	1868	1 50
	Times	Tri-weekly	do	1868	5 00
	Pioneer	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	4 00
	Pioneer	Weekly	do	1873	1 50
	Kansas City Price Current	do	Commercial	1873	2 00
	Herold	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1880	10 00
	Herold	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1874	2 00
	Evening Mail	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1875	8 00
	Mail	Weekly	do	1875	1 50
	Camp's Emigrant Guide	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1875	1 00
	Review of Science and Industry	do	Science and mechanics	1877	2 50
	Commercial Indicator	Weekly	Commercial	1878	2 00
	Kansas City Gazette (*b*)	do	News and politics	1879	1 50
	Saturday Evening Herald	do	Miscellaneous	1879	2 00
	Stock Farm and Home Weekly (*b*)	do	Agricultural	1879	1 50
	Western Religious Herald (*b*)	do	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1879	2 00
	National Grocer	Bi-weekly	Trade	1879	1 25
	Western Cultivator (*b*)	Weekly	Agricultural	1879	.....
	Western Sentinel (*b*)	do	News and politics	1879	.....
	Liberal Advocate (*b*)	do	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1879	.....
	Church Guide (*b*)	do	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1879	.....
	Exodus (*c*)	do	News and politics	1879	1 00
	Mid-Continent Presbyterian	do	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1880	2 00
JASPER CO.—*Population:* 32,019.					
Carthage	Banner	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1866	8 00
	Banner	Weekly	do	1866	1 50
	Patriot	Daily (*morning*)	do	1876	7 00
	Patriot	Weekly	do	1869	1 50
	People's Press	do	do	1872	1 50
	Southwestern Weekly (*d*)	do	do	1879	1 50
	Christian Polemic	Monthly	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1879	50
	Republican (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	.....
Joplin	News	Daily (*evening*)	do	1875	8 00
	Mining News	Weekly	do	1872	2 00
	Herald	Daily (*morning*)	do	1877	8 00
	Sunday Herald	Sunday	do	1877	2 00
	Dispatch (*b*)	Daily (*evening*)	do	.....	.....
Webb	Webb City Times	Weekly	do	1879	1 50
JEFFERSON CO.—*Population:* 18,736.					
De Soto	Messenger	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
Hillsboro'	Jefferson Democrat	do	do	1866	1 50
	De Soto Herald	do	do	1880	1 50
JOHNSON CO.—*Population:* 28,172.					
Holden	Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1867	1 50
	Daily Advance (*e*)	Daily (*morning*)	do	1878	.....
	Avalanche (*a*)	Weekly	do	1879	.....
Knob Noster	Knob Noster Gem	do	do	1878	1 00
Warrensburg	Standard	Daily (*morning*)	do	1878	6 00
	Standard	Weekly	do	1865	1 50
	Journal-Democrat	do	do	1866	1 50
	Warrensburg Press (*b*)	do	do	1878	1 00
	Warrensburg News (*b*)	Semi-weekly	do	1874	5 00
KNOX CO.—*Population:* 13,047.					
Edina	Edina Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1866	1 00
	Knox County Democrat	do	do	1870	1 25
	National Weekly (*b*)	do	do	1879	1 50
LACLEDE CO.—*Population:* 11,524.					
Lebanon	Anti-Monopolist	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 00
	Rustic Leader	Tri-weekly	do	1873	1 50
	Lebanon Journal	Weekly	do	1875	1 00
	American Bee Keeper	Monthly	Agricultural	1879	1 00
	Laclede Leader (*f*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
LA FAYETTE CO.—*Population:* 25,710.					
Higginsville	La Fayette County Advance	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
Lexington	Lexington Register	do	do	1865	2 00
	Missouri Thalbote	do	News and politics (*German*)	1871	2 00
	Lexington Intelligencer	do	News and politics	1871	2 00
	La Fayette County Sentinel	do	do	1876	1 50

a Suspended December, 1879.
b Suspended in census year.
c Suspended July, 1880.
d Suspended June, 1880.
e Changed to "Weekly Enterprise".
f Merged in "Lebanon Rustic".

MISSOURI—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
LAWRENCE CO.—*Population:* 17,583.					
Mount Vernon	Fountain and Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1867	$1 00
	Lawrence Chieftain	do	do	1876	1 00
Marionville	Southwest Missourian	do	do	1877	1 00
Pierce City	Empire	do	do	1875	1 00
	Record	do	do	1876	1 50
	Emigrants' Guide	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1879	50
LEWIS CO.—*Population:* 15,925.					
Canton	Canton Press	Weekly	News and politics	1862	1 50
	Canton News	do	do	1880	1 50
La Grange	Democrat	do	do	1872	1 50
Monticello	Lewis County Journal	do	do	1878	1 00
LINCOLN CO.—*Population:* 17,426.					
Troy	Troy Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1865	1 50
	Troy Press	do	do	1878	1 50
LINN CO.—*Population:* 20,016.					
Brookfield	Brookfield Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1867	1 50
	Brookfield Chronicle	do	do	1876	1 00
Bucklin	Bucklin Advertiser	do	do	1880	1 00
Linneus	Linneus Bulletin	do	do	1871	1 50
LIVINGSTON CO.—*Population:* 20,196.					
Chillicothe	Chillicothe Constitution	Weekly	News and politics	1860	1 50
	Tribune	do	do	1865	1 50
	Chillicothe Crisis	do	do	1877	1 50
Utica	Utica Herald	do	do	1873	1 00
MCDONALD CO.—*Population:* 7,816.					
Pineville	Pineville News	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 00
	Pineville Pilot (*a*)	do	do	1879	1 00
MACON CO.—*Population:* 26,222.					
La Plata	Home Press	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 00
Macon	North Missouri Register	do	do	1870	1 50
	Macon Republican	do	do	1871	1 25
	Messenger of Peace	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Primitive Baptist*)	1874	1 50
	Macon Greenback (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
	Missouri Temperance Advocate	Semi-monthly	Temperance	1879	1 00
	Macon Democrat (*c*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	.....
	Macon News (*c*)	do	do	1879	1 50
MADISON CO.—*Population:* 8,876.					
Fredericktown	Plaindealer	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
MARIES CO.—*Population:* 7,304.					
Vienna	Maries County Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 00
MARION CO.—*Population:* 24,837.					
Hannibal	Hannibal Courier (*c*)	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1863	6 00
	Clipper-Herald	Daily (*evening*)	do	1874	7 20
	Clipper-Herald	Weekly	do	1871	1 00
	Great Southwest	Monthly	Railroads, etc	1876	1 00
	Morning Journal	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1878	5 00
	Hannibal Independent	Weekly	do	1879	1 50
	American Chess Journal (*c*)	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1877	3 00
Palmyra	Palmyra Spectator	Weekly	do	1839	1 50
	Marion County Democrat	do	News and politics	1872	1 50
MERCER CO.—*Population:* 14,673.					
Princeton	Princeton Advance	Weekly	News and politics	1866	1 50
	Princeton Telegraph	do	do	1873	1 25
MILLER CO.—*Population:* 9,805.					
Tuscumbia	Miller County Vindicator	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
	Osage Valley Banner	do	do	1879	1 00
MISSISSIPPI CO.—*Population:* 9,270.					
Charleston	Courier-Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1857	1 25
	Charleston Enterprise	do	do	1875	1 25
	Charleston Sentinel	do	do	1879	1 50
MONITEAU CO.—*Population:* 14,346.					
California	California Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
	Moniteau Monitor	do	do	1880	1 50
Tipton	Tipton Times	do	do	1877	1 50
MONROE CO.—*Population:* 19,071.					
Monroe City	Monroe City News	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 25
Madison	Madison Gazette (*b*)	do	do	1879	.....
Paris	Paris Mercury	do	do	1843	1 50
	Monroe County Appeal	do	do	1868	1 50
MONTGOMERY CO.—*Population:* 16,249.					
Jonesburg	Jonesburg Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 25
Montgomery City	Montgomery Standard	do	do	1865	1 50
	Montgomery Ray	do	do	1871	1 00
Middletown	North Missouri Sentinel	do	do	1879	1 25
New Florence	Optic	do	do	1877	1 25
Wellsville	Advertiser	do	do	1879	1 00
	Wide Awake	do	do	1880	1 50
MORGAN CO.—*Population:* 10,132.					
Versailles	Versailles Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 50
NEW MADRID CO.—*Population:* 7,694.					
New Madrid	Record-Tribune (*c*)	Weekly	News and politics	1867	1 50
	South-East Chronicle	do	do	1879	1 50
NEWTON CO.—*Population:* 18,947.					
Neosho	Neosho Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1866	1 50
	Neosho Times	do	do	1869	1 50
	Miner and Mechanic	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	5 00
	Miner and Mechanic	Weekly	do	1873	1 50
Seneca	Seneca Signal (*d*)	do	do	1879	1 00

a Suspended December, 1880. *b* Suspended November, 1880. *c* Suspended. *d* Suspended February, 1881.

MISSOURI—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
NODAWAY CO.—*Population:* 29,544.					
Barnard	Barnard Times	Weekly	News and politics	1877	$1 25
Burlington Junction	Burlington Junction Post	do	do	1879	1 50
Graham	Graham News (*a*)	do	do	1879	1 00
Hopkins	Hopkins Journal	do	do	1875	2 00
Maryville	Nodaway Democrat	do	do	1869	1 50
	Maryville Republican	do	do	1870	1 75
	Legal Tender News (*a*)	do	do	1877	.....
OREGON CO.—*Population:* 5,791.					
Alton	Alton Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 00
OSAGE CO.—*Population:* 11,824.					
Chamois	Chamois Liberalist	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
Linn	Osage County News	do	do	1866	1 00
OZARK CO.—*Population:* 5,618.					
Gainesville	Ozark County News (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	.....
PEMISCOT CO.—*Population:* 4,299.					
Gayoso	Gayoso Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
PERRY CO.—*Population:* 11,895.					
Perryville	Perryville Union	Weekly	News and politics	1862	1 50
	People's Forum (*a*)	do	do	1874	1 50
	Perry County Sun	do	do	1880	1 50
PETTIS CO.—*Population:* 27,271.					
Sedalia	Sedalia Eagle	Weekly	News and politics	1865	1 50
	Sedalia Times (*b*)	do	do	1865	2 00
	Democrat	Daily (*morning*)	do	1871	10 00
	Democrat	Weekly	do	1868	1 50
	Bazoo	Daily (*evening*)	do	1869	10 00
	Bazoo	Weekly	do	1869	1 00
	Sunday Morning Bazoo	Sunday	do	1869	2 50
	Sedalia Journal	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1877	1 50
	Sunday Morning Eagle	Sunday	News and politics	1878	1 50
	Sedalia Register	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1878	20
	Sprig of Myrtle	do	Secret society	1879	75
	Saturday Evening Call	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
	Evening News	Daily (*evening*)	do	1880	6 00
PHELPS CO.—*Population:* 12,568.					
Rolla	Rolla Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1866	1 50
	Rolla New Era	do	do	1875	1 50
PIKE CO.—*Population:* 26,715.					
Bowling Green	Post-Observer	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
	Bowling Green Times	do	do	1875	1 50
Clarksville	Clarksville Sentinel	do	do	1866	1 50
Frankford	Chronicle	do	do	1878	1 00
Louisiana	Journal	do	do	1854	1 50
	Riverside Press	do	do	1868	1 50
PLATTE CO.—*Population:* 17,366.					
Platte City	Platte Landmark	Weekly	News and politics	1865	1 50
	Platte County Advocate (*c*)	do	do	1874	1 25
Weston	Missouri Commercial	do	do	1872	1 50
POLK CO.—*Population:* 15,734.					
Bolivar	Bolivar Free Press	Weekly	News and politics	1867	1 50
	Bolivar Herald	do	do	1871	1 50
PULASKI CO.—*Population:* 7,250.					
Richland	Richland Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 00
Waynesville	Pulaski County Tribune	do	do	1879	1 00
PUTNAM CO.—*Population:* 13,555.					
Unionville	Unionville Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1865	1 50
	New Century	do	do	1876	1 50
RALLS CO.—*Population:* 11,838.					
New London	Ralls County Record	Weekly	News and politics	1865	1 50
	Ralls County Guide	do	do	1879	1 50
RANDOLPH CO.—*Population:* 22,751.					
Huntsville	Huntsville Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 00
Moberly	Monitor	Daily (*evening*)	do	1873	6 00
	Monitor	Weekly	do	1869	1 50
	Headlight	Daily (*evening*)	do	1872	6 00
	Headlight	Weekly	do	1872	1 50
	Moberly News (*a*)	do	do	1879	.....
	Moberly Chronicle	Daily (*morning*)	do	1880	5 00
	Moberly Chronicle	Weekly	do	1880	1 50
RAY CO.—*Population:* 20,190.					
Richmond	Conservator	Weekly	News and politics	1852	1 50
	Richmond Democrat	do	do	1873	1 50
REYNOLDS CO.—*Population:* 5,722.					
Centreville	Reynolds County Outlook	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 00
RIPLEY CO.—*Population:* 5,377.					
Doniphan	Doniphan Prospect	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
	Current River News	do	do	1878	1 50
SAINT CHARLES CO.—*Population:* 23,065.					
Saint Charles	St. Charles Cosmos	Weekly	News and politics	1836	2 00
	St. Charles Demokrat	do	News and politics (*German*)	1852	2 00
	News	do	News and politics	1866	2 00
SAINT CLAIR CO.—*Population:* 14,125.					
Appleton City	Appleton City Leader	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 25
Osceola	Osceola Sun	do	do	1878	1 00
	Voice of the People	do	do	1878	1 00

a Suspended in census year. *b* Merged with "Daily News", Sedalia. *c* Merged with Platte City "Landmark".

MISSOURI—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
SAINT FRANÇOIS CO.—*Population:* 13,822.					
Bonne Terre	St. François County Banner (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	1878	$1 25
Farmington	Reveille	do	do	1879	1 00
	Times	do	do	1874	1 50
	Farmington New Era (*a*)	do	do	1871	1 00
SAINTE GENEVIEVE CO.—*Popul'n:* 10,390.					
Sainte Genevieve	Fair Play	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 50
	Freie Blaetter (*b*)	do	News and politics (*German*)	1876	2 00
SAINT LOUIS CITY.—*Population:* 350, 518.					
Saint Louis	Missouri Republican	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1830	12 00
	Missouri Republican	Sunday	do	1808	1 00
	Missouri Republican	Tri-weekly	do	1808	5 00
	Anzeiger Des Westens	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1834	10 00
	Anzeiger Des Westens	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1834	2 00
	Anzeiger Des Westens	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1834	2 00
	Medical and Surgical Journal	Semi-monthly	Medicine and surgery	1843	4 00
	Der Lutheraner	do	Religious (*Lutheran; German*)	1844	1 00
	Central Christian Advocate	Weekly	Religious (*Methodist*)	1846	2 20
	Colman's Rural World	do	Agricultural	1848	1 50
	Der Herold des Glaubens	do	Religious (*Catholic; German*)	1850	2 50
	St. Louis Christian Advocate	do	Religious (*Methodist*)	1851	2 00
	Globe-Democrat	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1852	12 00
	Globe-Democrat	Sunday	do	1852	1 00
	Globe-Democrat	Semi-weekly	do	1852	3 00
	Globe-Democrat	Tri-weekly	do	1852	5 00
	Post-Dispatch	Daily (*evening*)	do	1853	9 00
	Post-Dispatch	Weekly	do	1853	1 00
	Post-Dispatch	Tri-weekly	do	1853	4 50
	Die Abendschule	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1853	2 00
	Ford's Christian Repository	Monthly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1855	2 50
	Lehre und Wehre	do	Religious (*Lutheran; German*)	1855	2 00
	Westliche Post	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1857	10 00
	Westliche Post	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1857	2 00
	Age of Steel	do	Science and mechanics	1857	3 00
	Christian Monitor	Monthly	Religious	1862	1 50
	Christian	Weekly	Religious (*Disciples*)	1863	2 00
	Central Baptist	do	Religious (*Baptist*)	1865	2 00
	Evangelisch-Lutherisches Schulblatt	Monthly	Religious (*Lutheran; German*)	1865	1 00
	Little Sower	do	News and politics	1865	1 00
	St. Louis Presbyterian	Weekly	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1866	2 50
	Times	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1866	9 00
	Times	Weekly	do	1866	1 00
	Times	Sunday	do	1866	2 00
	Times	Tri-weekly	do	1866	4 00
	Journal of Agriculture and Farmer	Weekly	Agricultural	1866	1 00
	Journal of Speculative Philosophy	Quarterly	Philosophical	1867	3 00
	Western Insurance Review	Monthly	Insurance	1867	3 00
	American Journal of Education	do	Educational	1868	1 00
	St. Louis Commercial Gazette	Weekly	Commercial	1868	2 00
	Western Trade Journal	do	Trade	1869	3 00
	Missouri Dental Journal	Monthly	Medicine and surgery	1869	2 50
	Western Watchman	Weekly	Religious (*Catholic*)	1869	2 50
	Midland Farmer	Monthly	Agricultural	1870	50
	Church News	do	Religious (*Episcopal*)	1870	1 00
	Illustrated Magazine	do	Literary	1870	1 00
	Inland Magazine	do	do	1871	3 00
	Southern Law Review	Bi-monthly	Law	1872	5 00
	Amerika	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1872	8 00
	Amerika	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1872	2 00
	Sonntags Blatt	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1872	2 00
	Dry Goods and Grocery Reporter	Weekly	Commercial	1872	3 00
	American Medical Journal	Monthly	Medicine and surgery	1873	2 00
	Medical Brief	do	do	1873	1 00
	Clinical Record	do	do	1874	2 00
	Eclectic Medical Journal	do	do	1874	2 00
	Central Law Journal	Weekly	Law	1874	5 00
	Western	Bi-monthly	Literary	1875	2 00
	American Baptist Flag	Weekly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1875	2 00
	St. Louis Evangelist	Monthly	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1875	50
	Texas Presbyterian	Weekly	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1876	2 50
	El Comercio del Valle	Monthly	Commercial (*Spanish and English*)	1876	2 00
	National Tribune	Weekly	Educational	1876	2 00
	Volkstimme des Westens	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1877	10 00
	Volkstimme des Westens	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1877	2 00
	Volkstimme des Westens	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1877	2 00
	St. Louis Practical Photographer	Monthly	Art	1877	3 00
	St. Louis Observer	Weekly	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1877	2 00
	Student Life	Monthly	Collegiate	1878	1 00
	St. Louis Grocer	Weekly	Commercial	1878	1 50
	St. Louis Spirit	do	News and politics	1878	2 00
	Clinical Review	Monthly	Medicine and surgery	1878	2 00
	Le Patriote	Weekly	Miscellaneous (*French*)	1878	2 50
	Kunkel's Musical Review	Monthly	Music	1878	1 50
	St. Louis Brewer	do	Trade	1878	1 50
	St. Louis Miller	Semi-monthly	do	1878	2 00
	Hotel Reporter	Daily (*morning*)	Miscellaneous	1878	12 00
	Agriculturalist and Floral Guide (*a*)	Monthly	Agricultural	1879	.....
	Exporter and Importer	do	Commercial	1879	2 00
	Handels Zeitung (*a*)	Weekly	Commercial (*German*)	1879	2 00
	Fonetic Teacher	Monthly	Educational	1879	50
	Missouri Workman (*c*)	do	Society	1879	50
	Overseer	do	Secret society	1879	1 00
	Humorist	Weekly	Miscellaneous (*German*)	1879	1 50
	Freedman's Journal (*d*)	Monthly	News and politics	1879	.....
	Fireside Visitor	do	General literature	1871	1 00
	Railway Register	Weekly	Railroads	1879	.....
	Christian at Home	do	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1879	1 50
	Truth	Monthly	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1874	1 00
	Jewish Tribune	Weekly	Religious (*Jewish*)	1879	2 50
	Courier of Medicine and Collateral Science	Monthly	Medicine and surgery	1879	3 00
	National Prohibitionist (*a*)	Weekly	Temperance	1879	.....
	Western Live-Stock Journal	do	Trade	1879	1 50

a Suspended. *b* Removed to Chester, Ill. *c* Merged in the "Overseer". *d* Suspended January, 1881.

MISSOURI—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
SAINT LOUIS CITY—Continued	Hackstaff's Monthly	Monthly	Literary	1880	$2 50
	Carondelet Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00
	Hildreth's Weekly (*a*)	do	do	1880	2 50
SAINT LOUIS CO.—*Population:* 31,888.					
Clayton	Star-Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
	Clayton Democrat	do	do	1879	2 00
	Mt. Olive Mail (*b*)	do	do	1877	.....
SALINE CO.—*Population:* 29,911.					
Brownsville	Brownsville Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
Marshall	Progress	Daily (*evening*)	do	1865	4 00
	Saline County Progress	Weekly	do	1865	1 50
	Saline County Democrat	do	do	1872	2 00
	Marshall News	do	do	1879	1 00
	Independent Missourian	do	do	1880	1 00
Miami	Miami Index	do	do	1874	1 50
Slater	Slater Sentinel (*c*)	do	do	1879	1 50
	Monitor	do	do	1880	1 50
SCHUYLER CO.—*Population:* 10,470.					
Glenwood	Criterion	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
Lancaster	Excelsior	do	do	1866	1 50
SCOTLAND CO.—*Population:* 12,508.					
Memphis	Memphis Reveille	Weekly	News and politics	1865	1 50
	Memphis Conservator	do	do	1866	1 50
	Memphis Democrat	do	do	1872	1 50
	Memphis News	do	do	1876	1 50
	Greenback Tribune	do	do	1879	1 50
SCOTT CO.—*Population:* 8,587.					
Benton	Benton Dispatch	Weekly	News and politics	1867	1 50
	Benton Record	do	do	1879	1 00
	Benton Express	do	do	1880	1 25
SHANNON CO.—*Population:* 3,441.					
Eminence	Eminence Argus	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 25
SHELBY CO.—*Population:* 14,024.					
Clarence	Clarence Tribune (*c*)	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 00
Shelbina	Shelbina Democrat	do	do	1868	1 50
Shelbyville	Shelby County Herald	do	do	1871	1 50
STODDARD CO.—*Population:* 13,431.					
Bloomfield	Enterprise-Messenger	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 50
	Vindicator	do	do	1878	1 00
Dexter	Christian Union	do	Religious (*Baptist*)	1880	1 00
STONE CO.—*Population:* 4,404.					
Galena	Galena Times	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
SULLIVAN CO.—*Population:* 16,569.					
Milan	Sullivan Standard	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 50
	Milan Republican	do	do	1875	1 50
	Milan Ventilator (*c*)	do	do	1879	.....
TANEY CO.—*Population:* 5,599.					
Forsyth	White River Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
TEXAS CO.—*Population:* 12,206.					
Houston	Houston Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 00
	Houston Herald	do	do	1878	1 00
VERNON CO.—*Population:* 19,369.					
Nevada	Vernon County Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
	Nevada Ledger	do	do	1873	1 50
	Democrat-Criterion	do	do	1879	1 00
WARREN CO.—*Population:* 10,806.					
Warrenton	Missouri Banner	Weekly	News and politics	1865	1 50
	Warrenton Sentinel	do	do	1880	1 50
WASHINGTON CO.—*Population:* 12,896.					
Potosi	Potosi Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 50
WAYNE CO.—*Population:* 9,096.					
Greenville	Greenville Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 00
WEBSTER CO.—*Population:* 12,175.					
Marshfield	Webster County News	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 00
	Marshfield Chronicle	do	do	1877	1 50
WORTH CO.—*Population:* 8,203.					
Grant City	Grant City Star	Weekly	News and politics	1867	1 50
	Worth County Times	do	do	1873	1 50
WRIGHT CO.—*Population:* 9,712.					
Hartville	Wright County Home Talk (*c*)	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 00

MONTANA TERRITORY.

BEAVER HEAD CO.—*Population:* 2,712.					
Glendale	Atlantis (*d*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	$5 00
CHOTEAU CO.—*Population:* 3,058.					
Fort Benton	Benton Record	Weekly	News and politics	1875	5 00
CUSTER CO.—*Population:* 2,510.					
Miles City	Yellowstone Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1879	4 00

a Suspended May, 1880. *b* Merged with the "Town and Country", Providence, R. I. *c* Suspended. *d* Consolidated with "Inter-Mountain Freeman".

MONTANA TERRITORY—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
DEER LODGE CO.—*Population:* 8,876.					
Butte	Daily Miner	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1879	$18 00
	Butte Miner	Weekly	do	1876	5 00
	Frontier Index (*a*)	do	do	1850	5 00
	Inter-Mountain Freeman	Sunday	do	1850	5 00
Deer Lodge City	New Northwest	Weekly	do	1869	5 00
GALLATIN CO.—*Population:* 3,643.					
Bozeman	Avant Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1871	3 50
LEWIS AND CLARKE CO.—*Population:* 6,521.					
Helena	Herald	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1806	18 00
	Herald	Weekly	do	1866	5 00
	Independent	Daily (*morning*)	do	1867	24 00
	Independent	Weekly	do	1867	5 00
	Morning Capital	Daily (*morning*)	do	1880	10 00
MADISON CO.—*Population:* 3,915.					
Sheridan	Messenger	Weekly	News and politics	1879	3 00
Virginia City	Madisonian	do	do	1873	5 00
MEAGHER CO.—*Population:* 2,743.					
White Sulphur Springs	Rocky Mountain Husbandman	Weekly	Agricultural	1875	4 00
MISSOULA CO.—*Population:* 2,537.					
Missoula	Weekly Missoulian	Weekly	News and politics	1872	5 00

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ADAMS CO.—*Population:* 10,235.					
Hastings	Adams County Gazette (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1872	$2 00
	Hastings Journal	do	do	1873	2 00
	Central Nebraskan	Semi-weekly	do	1878	2 00
Juniata	Herald	Weekly	do	1876	1 00
ANTELOPE CO.—*Population:* 3,953.					
Elkhorn	Pen and Plow	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
Neligh	Republican	do	do	1879	2 00
BOONE CO.—*Population:* 4,170.					
Albion	Boone County Argus	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
	Boone County News	do	do	1879	1 50
BUFFALO CO.—*Population:* 7,531.					
Kearney	Central Nebraska Press	Weekly	News and politics	1873	2 00
	True Citizen (*c*)	do	do	1877	2 00
	Literary and Educational Notes	Semi-monthly during school year.	Educational	1878	1 25
	Kearney Nonpareil	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
Shelton	Clarion	do	do	1879	1 50
BURT CO.—*Population:* 6,937.					
Tehamah	Burtonian	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
	Burt County News	do	do	1880	2 00
BUTLER CO.—*Population:* 9,194.					
David City	Butler County Press	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
	Republican	do	do	1877	1 50
Ulysses	Dispatch	do	do	1880	1 50
CASS CO.—*Population:* 16,683.					
Plattsmouth	Nebraska Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1865	2 00
	Daily Enterprise	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	7 00
	Cass County Democrat (*d*)	Weekly	do	1880	1 50
	Courant (*e*)	do	do	1880	.....
CEDAR CO.—*Population:* 2,899.					
Saint Helena	Cedar County Nonpareil	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
CHEYENNE CO.—*Population:* 1,558.					
Sidney	Sidney Telegraph	Weekly	News and politics	1873	2 00
	Sidney Plaindealer	do	do	1878	2 00
CLAY CO.—*Population:* 11,294.					
Edgar	Review	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Fairfield	News	do	do	1877	2 00
Harvard	Sentinel	do	do	1878	1 50
	Clay County Journal	do	do	1879	1 50
Sutton	Clay County Globe	do	do	1875	1 50
	Register	do	do	1880	1 50
COLFAX CO.—*Population:* 6,588.					
Schuyler	Schuyler Sun	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 50
	Schuyler News	do	do	1878	1 50
CUMING CO.—*Population:* 5,569.					
West Point	Nebraska Volksblatt and Staats-Zeitung	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1867	2 00
	West Point Republican	do	News and politics	1870	2 00
	West Point Progress	do	do	1876	2 00
DAKOTA CO.—*Population:* 3,213.					
Dakota City	North Nebraska Eagle	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
	North Nebraska Argus	do	do	1880	2 00
Jackson	Jackson Reporter (*f*)	do	do	.....	.....

a Consolidated with "Inter-Mountain Freeman".
b Consolidated with "Journal".
c Suspended October, 1879.
d Suspended March, 1880.
e Suspended October, 1880.
f Suspended January, 1880

NEBRASKA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
DAWSON CO.—*Population:* 2,909.					
Cozad	Hundredth Meridian	Weekly	News and politics	1875	$1 00
Plum Creek	Dawson County Pioneer	do	do	1873	2 00
DIXON CO.—*Population:* 4,177.					
Ponca City	Northern Nebraska Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1873	2 00
	Dixon County Courier	do	do	1877	2 00
DODGE CO.—*Population:* 11,263.					
Fremont	Fremont Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1867	2 00
	Herald	Daily (*evening*)	do	1870	6 00
	Herald	Weekly	do	1870	2 00
	Nebraska Pionier	do	News and politics (*German*)	1879	2 00
North Bend	North Bend Bulletin	do	News and politics	1879	1 50
DOUGLAS CO.—*Population:* 37,645.					
Omaha	Omaha Republican	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1858	10 00
	Omaha Republican	Weekly	do	1858	1 50
	Omaha Post	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1860	8 00
	Omaha Post	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1860	2 00
	Omaha Herald	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1865	10 00
	Omaha Herald	Weekly	do	1865	1 50
	Rural Nebraska	Monthly	Agricultural	1868	1 00
	Center Union Agriculturist	Weekly	do	1869	1 50
	Nebraska Watchman	do	News and politics	1870	2 00
	Pokrok Zapadu	do	News and politics (*Bohemian*)	1871	2 20
	Omaha Bee	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1871	8 00
	Omaha Bee	Daily (*evening*)	do	1871	8 00
	Omaha Bee	Weekly	do	1871	2 00
	Den Danske Pioneer	do	News and politics (*Danish*)	1872	2 25
	Omaha Home Journal	Monthly	Literary	1872	1 00
	Church Guardian	do	Religious (*Protestant Episcopal*)	1873	50
	Evening News (*a*)	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1878	7 00
	Westra Posten	Weekly	News and politics (*Swedish*)	1879	2 00
	Portfolio	do	News and politics	1879	1 00
	Western Templar and Home Magazine (*b*)	Monthly	Literary		
	Der Courier	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1879	2 00
	Journal of Commerce (*c*)	do	Commercial	1876	2 00
Waterloo	Waterloo Sentinel	do	News and politics	1879	1 50
FILLMORE CO.—*Population:* 10,204.					
Exeter	Exeter Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
Fairmont	Fairmont Bulletin	do	do	1872	1 50
Geneva	Fillmore County Review	do	do	1875	1 50
FRANKLIN CO.—*Population:* 5,465.					
Bloomington	Bloomington Guard	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 50
Naponee	Naponee Banner	do	do	1879	1 50
Riverton	Riverton Eagle	do	do	1879	1 50
FURNAS CO.—*Population:* 6,407.					
Arapahoe	Arapahoe Pioneer	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
Beaver City	Beaver City Times	do	do	1875	1 50
GAGE CO.—*Population:* 13,164.					
Beatrice	Beatrice Express	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
	Beatrice Courier	do	do	1875	2 00
	Beatrice Leader	do	do	1879	2 00
	Gage County Democrat	do	do	1879	2 00
Blue Springs	Blue Springs Motor	do	do	1878	1 50
	Blue Springs Reporter	do	do	1879	1 00
GREELEY CO.—*Population:* 1,461.					
Scotia	Greeley Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
HALL CO.—*Population:* 8,572.					
Grand Island	Platte Valley Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1869	2 00
	Grand Island Times	do	do	1873	1 50
	Nebraska Staats-Zeitung Tribuene (*d*)	do	News and politics (*German*)	1879	2 00
	Our Commonwealth (*e*)	do	News and politics	1878	
	Nebraska Democrat	Daily (*evening*)	do	1880	5 00
	Nebraska Democrat	Weekly	do	1879	2 00
HAMILTON CO.—*Population:* 8,267.					
Aurora	Aurora Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
	Hamilton County News	do	do	1873	1 50
HARLAN CO.—*Population:* 6,086.					
Alma	Harlan County Standard (*d*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Orleans	Republican Valley Sentinel	do	do	1873	1 50
Republican City	Republican City News	do	do	1874	1 00
HITCHCOCK CO.—*Population:* 1,012.					
Culbertson	Culbertson Sun	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
HOLT CO.—*Population:* 3,287.					
O'Neill City	Holt County Record	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
HOWARD CO.—*Population:* 4,391.					
Saint Paul	Howard Advocate	Weekly	News and politics	1873	2 00
	Phonograph	do	do	1878	2 00
JEFFERSON CO.—*Population:* 8,096.					
Fairbury	Fairbury Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
	Fairbury Telegraph (*f*)	do	do	1879	2 00
Steel City	Southern Nebraska Advance	do	do	1879	1 50
JOHNSON CO.—*Population:* 7,595.					
Sterling	Sterling News	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
Tecumseh	Tecumseh Chieftain	do	do	1869	2 00
	Johnson County Journal	do	do	1879	2 00

a Suspended June, 1880.
b Suspended 1879.
c Suspended July, 1880.
d Suspended since census year.
e Suspended July, 1879.
f Removed to Hubbell, Thayer county, after census year and published as the "Times".

NEBRASKA—Continued

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
KEARNEY CO.—*Population:* 4,072.					
Minden	Kearney County Bee	Weekly	News and politics	1878	$1 50
KNOX CO.—*Population:* 3,666.					
Niobrara	Niobrara Pioneer	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 00
	Knox County News	do	do	1879	1 50
LANCASTER CO.—*Population:* 28,090.					
Firth	Firth Advertiser (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	.....
Lincoln	Nebraska State Journal	Daily (*morning*)	do	1869	10 00
	Nebraska State Journal	Weekly	do	1869	2 00
	Hesperian Student	Monthly	Collegiate	1872	1 00
	Daily Globe	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1876	5 00
	Lincoln Globe	Weekly	do	1876	1 00
	Nebraska Farmer	Monthly	Agricultural	1877	1 50
	Western World	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
	State Democrat	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	7 00
	State Democrat	Weekly	do	1879	1 00
LINCOLN CO.—*Population:* 3,632.					
North Platte	North Platte Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1868	2 00
	Western Nebraskian	do	do	1874	2 00
MADISON CO.—*Population:* 5,589.					
Madison	Madison County Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
Norfolk	Norfolk Journal	do	do	1877	2 00
	Norfolk Deutsche Zeitung (*a*)	do	News and politics (*German*)	.....	.....
MERRICK CO.—*Population:* 5,341.					
Central City	Central City Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 00
	Merrick County Item	do	do	1880	1 50
Clarksville	Clarksville Messenger	do	do	1878	2 00
NANCE CO.—*Population:* 1,212.					
Fullerton	Nance County Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Genoa	Genoa Leader	do	do	1879	1 50
NEMAHA CO.—*Population:* 10,451.					
Brownville	Nebraska Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1855	2 00
	Nebraska County Granger	do	do	1874	2 00
Nemaha City	Nemaha Times	do	do	1880	1 50
Peru	Peru Herald	do	do	1877	1 50
Sheridan	Sheridan Post	do	do	1879	1 50
NUCKOLLS CO.—*Population:* 4,235.					
Nelson	Nuckolls County Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
Superior	Superior Guide	do	do	1879	1 75
	Southwestern Chronicle	do	do	1879	1 50
OTOE CO.—*Population:* 15,727.					
Nebraska	Daily News	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1879	7 00
	News	Weekly	do	1854	2 00
	Nebraska Press	Daily (*morning*)	do	1858	12 00
	Nebraska Press	Weekly	do	1858	2 00
	Nebraska Sun (*b*)	Daily (*evening*)	do	.....	.....
	Nebraska Staats-Zeitung	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1867	1 50
Syracuse	Syracuse Journal	do	News and politics	1878	1 50
PAWNEE CO.—*Population:* 6,920.					
Pawnee City	Pawnee Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1868	2 00
	Pawnee Enterprise	do	do	1877	2 00
PIERCE CO.—*Population:* 1,202.					
Pierce	Pierce County Call	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
PLATTE CO.—*Population:* 9,511.					
Columbus	Columbus Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
	Columbus Era (*c*)	do	do	1874	1 50
	Columbus Volksblatt	do	News and politics (*German*)	1878	2 00
	Columbus Independent (*a*)	do	News and politics	1879	1 00
POLK CO.—*Population:* 6,846.					
Osceola	Osceola Record	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
	Osceola Home News	do	do	1879	1 50
Stromsburg	Stromsburg Republican	do	do	1880	1 50
RED WILLOW CO.—*Population:* 3,044.					
Indianola	Indianola Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00
RICHARDSON CO.—*Population:* 15,031.					
Falls City	Globe Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1866	2 00
	Falls City News	do	do	1879	1 50
Humboldt	Humboldt Sentinel	do	do	1877	2 00
SALINE CO.—*Population:* 14,491.					
Crete	Saline County Union	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
	Freie Stimmen aus Reiche Gottes	do	Religious (*German; Congregational*)	1878	1 00
	Das Schatz Kästchen	Monthly	Sunday school periodical (*German*)	1878	20
	Saline County Standard	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
Friendville	Friendville Telegraph	do	do	1879	1 50
Wilber	Wilber Opposition	do	do	1874	1 50
	Free Press (*d*)	do	do	1877	1 50
	Wilber Beseda (*a*)	do	do	1877	2 50
SARPY CO.—*Population:* 4,481.					
Papillion	Papillion Times	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
SAUNDERS CO.—*Population:* 15,810.					
Ashland	Ashland Gazette (*e*)	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
Valparaiso	Valparaiso Avalanche	do	do	1879	1 50
Wahoo City	Wahoo Times	do	do	1870	2 00
	Wahoo Independent	do	do	1875	1 50

a Suspended 1880. *b* Suspended May, 1880. *c* Suspended October, 1880. *d* Destroyed by fire in February, 1881. *e* Changed from "Reporter" to "Gazette", July, 1880.

NEBRASKA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
SEWARD CO.—*Population:* 11,147.					
Seward	Nebraska Atlas	Weekly	News and politics	1870	$1 50
	Nebraska Reporter	do	do	1871	2 00
	Blue Valley Blade	do	do	1878	2 00
SHERMAN CO.—*Population:* 2,061.					
Long City	Sherman County Times	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 00
STANTON CO.—*Population:* 1,813.					
Stanton	Weekly Register	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
THAYER CO.—*Population:* 6,113.					
Alexandria	Alexandria News	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
Belvidere	Belvidere Sentinel (*a*)	do	do	1879	.....
Hebron	Thayer County Sentinel	do	do	1866	2 00
	Hebron Journal	do	do	1871	2 00
VALLEY CO.—*Population:* 2,324.					
Ord	Valley County Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
WASHINGTON CO.—*Population:* 8,631.					
Blair	Blair Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
	Blair Pilot	do	do	1872	2 00
WAYNE CO.—*Population:* 813.					
La Porte	Wayne Review	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 50
WEBSTER CO.—*Population:* 7,104.					
Red Cloud	Red Cloud Chief	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
	Webster County Argus	do	do	1878	1 50
YORK CO.—*Population:* 11,170.					
Waco	Waco Star (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1880	.....
York	York Republican	do	do	1876	1 50

NEVADA.

ELKO CO.—*Population:* 5,716.					
Elko	Elko Post	Weekly	News and politics	1875	$5 00
	Independent	Daily (*evening*)	do	1874	10 00
	Independent	Weekly	do	1869	5 00
Tuscarora	Times-Review	Daily (*morning*)	do	1877	15 00
ESMERALDA CO.—*Population:* 3,220.					
Aurora	Esmeralda Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1877	5 00
Columbus	Borax Miner (*c*)	do	do	1879	5 00
EUREKA CO.—*Population:* 7,086.					
Eureka	Daily Sentinel	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1870	15 00
	Eureka Sentinel	Weekly	do	1879	5 00
	Daily Leader	Daily (*evening*)	do	1878	15 00
Ruby Hill	Mining News	Weekly	Mining	1880	5 00
	Mining Report (*d*)	do	do	1878	5 00
HUMBOLDT CO.—*Population:* 3,480.					
Paradise	Paradise Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1879	4 00
Winnemucca	Silver State	Daily (*evening*)	do	1869	8 00
LANDER CO.—*Population:* 3,624.					
Austin	Reese River Reveille	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1863	14 00
Battle Mountain	Battle Mountain Messenger	Weekly	do	1877	5 00
LINCOLN CO.—*Population:* 2,637.					
Pioche	Pioche Record	Weekly	News and politics	1870	5 00
LYON CO.—*Population:* 2,409.					
Dayton	Lyon County Times	Weekly	News and politics	1874	5 00
Sutro	Sutro Independent (*e*)	do	do	1874	5 00
NYE CO.—*Population:* 1,875.					
Belmont	Belmont Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1874	8 00
Grantsville	Grantsville Sun (*d*)	do	do	1874	5 00
	Grantsville Bonanza	do	do	1874	5 00
ORMSBY CO.—*Population:* 5,412.					
Carson City	Morning Appeal	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1865	8 00
	Nevada Tribune	Daily (*evening*)	do	1872	10 00
	Carson City Daily Times	Daily (*evening*)	do	1880	10 00
STOREY CO.—*Population:* 16,115.					
Gold Hill	Daily News	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1863	8 00
Virginia City	Territorial Enterprise	Daily (*morning*)	do	1858	10 00
	Territorial Enterprise	Weekly	do	1858	3 00
	Evening Chronicle	Daily (*evening*)	do	1872	8 00
	Virginia City Chronicle	Weekly	do	1872	2 00
	Nevada Monthly	Monthly	do	1880	2 50
WASHOE CO.—*Population:* 5,664.					
Reno	Nevada State Journal	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1870	6 00
	Nevada State Journal	Weekly	do	1870	2 50
	Evening Gazette	Daily (*evening*)	do	1876	6 00
	Reno Gazette	Weekly	do	1876	2 50
WHITE PINE CO.—*Population:* 2,682.					
Cherry Creek	Cherry Creek Independent (*f*)	Weekly	News and politics	1877	10 00
Hamilton	White Pine News	do	do	1869	5 00
Ward	Ward Reflex	do	do	1877	7 50

a Edition of "Thayer County Sentinel".
b Suspended April, 1880.
c Removed December 10, 1880, to Monmouth City.
d Suspended.
e Suspended December 18, 1880.
f Suspended March 31, 1880.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
BELKNAP CO.—*Population:* 17,948.					
Laconia	Laconia Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1849	$1 50
Lake Village	Lake Village Times	do	do	1868	1 50
Meredith	Meredith Eagle	do	do	1880	1 00
CARROLL CO.—*Population:* 18,224.					
North Conway	White Mountain Record	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Wolfeborough	Granite State News	do	do	1859	1 50
CHESHIRE CO.—*Population:* 28,734.					
Fitzwilliam	Fitzwilliam Gazette (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Hinsdale	Star Spangled Banner	Monthly	Literary	1863	50
Keene	Cheshire Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1793	1 50
	New Hampshire Sentinel	do	do	1799	1 50
	Granite State Journal (*b*)	do	do	1869	3 00
	New England Observer (*c*)	do	do	1874	1 25
Troy	Home Companion (*d*)	Monthly	Literary	1872	40
COOS CO.—*Population:* 18,580.					
Colebrook	Northern Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
	Colebrook News	do	do	1876	1 50
Gorham	Mountaineer	do	do	1877	1 50
Lancaster	Coos Republican	do	do	1855	1 25
	Lancaster Gazette	do	do	1872	1 25
GRAFTON CO.—*Population:* 38,788.					
Bristol	Bristol Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 25
East Canaan	Canaan Reporter	do	do	1867	1 00
Hanover	Dartmouth	Bi-weekly	Collegiate	1867	2 00
	Granite State Journal (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1869	3 00
Haverhill	Haverhill Herald	do	do	1879	1 00
Lebanon	Granite State Free Press	do	do	1844	1 25
	Kendall's Dollar Weekly (*e*)	do	do	1879	1 00
Lisbon	Globe	do	do	1877	1 25
Littleton	White Mountain Republic	do	do	1867	1 25
Muscoma	Muscoma Register (*f*)	do	do	1876	1 50
Plymouth	Grafton County Journal	do	do	1874	1 25
	Grafton County Democrat	do	do	1878	1 00
HILLSBOROUGH CO.—*Population:* 75,634.					
Amherst	Farmers' Cabinet	Weekly	News and politics	1802	1 25
Greenville	Greenville Advertiser	do	do	1879	1 00
Hillsborough	Hillsborough Messenger	do	do	1867	1 25
Manchester	Mirror and American	Daily (*evening*)	do	1850	6 00
	Mirror and Farmer	Weekly	do	1850	1 00
	Daily Union	Daily (*morning*)	do	1863	6 00
	Daily Union	Daily (*evening*)	do	1863	6 00
	Union Democrat	Weekly	do	1851	1 25
	Whitney's New Hampshire Journal of Music (*g*)	Monthly	Musical	1872	1 00
	Manchester Weekly Times	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
	Greenback Press (*g*)	do	do	1880	1 00
Milford	Milford Enterprise	do	do	1873	1 50
Nashua	Daily Gazette	Daily (*evening*)	do	1872	5 00
	Nashua Gazette	Weekly	do	1826	1 50
	Telegraph	Daily (*evening*)	do	1869	5 00
	Telegraph	Weekly	do	1832	1 50
Peterborough	Peterborough Transcript	do	do	1849	1 50
Wilton	Wilton Journal	do	do	1873	1 50
MERRIMACK CO.—*Population:* 46,300.					
Concord	Daily Monitor	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1863	6 00
	Independent Statesman	Weekly	do	1823	2 00
	People and New Hampshire Patriot (*h*)	Daily (*evening*)	do	1868	6 00
	People and New Hampshire Patriot (*h*)	Weekly	do	1809	1 25
	Granite Monthly	Monthly	Literary	1879	1 50
Dunbarton	Snow Flake	Semi-monthly	do	1877	30
Fisherville	Rays of Light	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 00
Franklin Falls	Merrimack Journal	do	Agricultural	1872	2 00
Suncook	Suncook Journal	do	News and politics	1874	1 25
Wilmot	Kearsarge Sentinel	do	do	1879	1 00
ROCKINGHAM CO.—*Population:* 49,064.					
Candia	Candia Banner	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 00
Exeter	News-Letter	do	do	1831	1 50
	Exeter Gazette	do	do	1876	1 25
New Market	New Market Advertiser	do	do	1873	1 50
Portsmouth	Daily Chronicle	Daily (*morning*)	do	1852	6 00
	New Hampshire Gazette	Weekly	do	1756	1 50
	Portsmouth Journal	do	do	1793	2 00
	Evening Times	Daily (*evening*)	do	1868	5 00
	States and Union	Weekly	do	1863	1 50
	Portsmouth Weekly	do	do	1877	1 50
STRAFFORD CO.—*Population:* 35,558.					
Dover	Morning Star	Weekly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1826	2 00
	Little Star	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1826	25
	Myrtle	do	Religious (*Baptist*)	1826	25
	Sunday School Lesson Sheet	Monthly	Children's periodical	1826	05
	Weekly Enquirer	Weekly	News and politics	1828	1 50
	Foster's Democrat	Daily (*evening*)	do	1873	5 00
	Foster's Democrat	Weekly	do	1872	1 10
	State Press	do	do	1874	1 00
	Reform Templar	Monthly	Temperance	1878	25
Farmington	Advertiser (*i*)	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 75
	Farmington News	do	do	1879	1 00
Rochester	Rochester Courier	do	do	1864	1 50
	Anti-Monopolist	do	do	1878	1 00
Somersworth	Great Falls Journal	do	do	1867	1 50
	Great Falls Free Press	do	do	1876	1 50

a Suspended October, 1880.
b Edition of the Windsor (Vt.) "Journal".
c Edition of the "Grafton County Journal".
d Edition of the "Peterborough Transcript".
e Consolidated with "Free Press" December, 1879.
f Edition of "East Canaan Reporter".
g Suspended June, 1880.
h Established as "The Patriot".
i Suspended.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
SULLIVAN CO.—*Population:* 18,161.					
Claremont	National Eagle	Weekly	News and politics	1835	$1 25
	Northern Advocate	do	do	1861	1 25
	Granite State Journal (*a*)	do	do	1869	3 00
	Claremont Narrative	Monthly	Literary	1870	50
Newport	Argus and Spectator	Weekly	News and politics	1823	1 25

NEW JERSEY.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
ATLANTIC CO.—*Population:* 18,704.					
Atlantic City	Atlantic Review (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1872	$2 00
	Atlantic Times (*b*)	do	do	1877	1 50
Egg Harbor	Der Egg Harbor Pilot	do	News and politics (*German*)	1858	2 50
	Atlantic Democrat	do	News and politics	1861	1 50
	Der Zeitgeist	do	News and politics (*German*)	1867	2 00
	Atlantic Journal	do	News and politics	1871	2 00
Hammonton	South Jersey Republican	do	do	1862	1 25
	Hammonton Hornet	do	do	1878	50
May's Landing	May's Landing Record	do	do	1877	1 50
BERGEN CO.—*Population:* 36,786.					
Carlstadt	Freie Presse	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1873	2 00
Englewood	Englewood Times	do	News and politics	1874	2 00
	Englewood Standard	do	do	1879	1 50
Hackensack	Bergen County Democrat	do	do	1861	2 00
	Hackensack Republican	do	do	1870	2 00
	Bergen Index	Semi-weekly	do	1875	2 00
Rutherford	Bergen County Herald	Weekly	do	1872	2 00
BURLINGTON CO.—*Population:* 55,402.					
Beverly	Beverly Visitor	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 20
	Beverly Banner	do	do	1878	1 50
	County Practitioner	Monthly	Medicine and surgery	1879	2 00
Bordentown	Bordentown Register	Weekly	News and politics	1845	1 50
Burlington	Burlington Gazette	do	do	1835	1 50
	New Jersey Enterprise	do	do	1866	2 00
Cinnaminson	Christian Herald	Monthly	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1878	50
Moorestown	Moorestown Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Mount Holly	New Jersey Mirror	do	do	1818	2 00
	Mount Holly Herald	do	do	1826	2 00
	Mount Holly News	Semi-weekly	do	1879	1 00
Smithville	Smithville Mechanic	Weekly	do	1870	1 00
CAMDEN CO.—*Population:* 62,942.					
Atco	Argus and Advocate	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
	Science Advocate	Quarterly	Science and mechanics	1880	15
Camden	West Jersey Press	Weekly	News and politics	1820	2 00
	Camden Democrat	do	do	1832	2 00
	Camden County Courier	do	do	1875	2 00
	Daily Post	Daily (*evening*)	do	1875	3 00
	Every Month (*c*)	Monthly	Literary	1879	1 00
	Weekly News	Weekly	News and politics	1880	50
	Saturday Evening Express	do	do	1879	.....
	Camden Eagle (*d*)	do	do	.....	.....
Gloucester	Gloucester Reporter	do	do	1874	1 50
CAPE MAY CO.—*Population:* 9,765.					
Cape May	Cape May Wave (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1855	1 50
	Star of the Cape (*b*)	do	do	1868	1 50
	Cape May County Gazette	do	do	1880	1 00
CUMBERLAND CO.—*Population:* 37,687.					
Bridgeton	Bridgeton Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1815	2 00
	West Jersey Pioneer	do	do	1847	1 50
	New Jersey Patriot	do	do	1865	2 00
	Evening News	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	3 00
	Dollar News	Weekly	do	1874	1 00
	Florists' Advertiser (*e*)	Monthly	Agricultural	.....	1 00
Mauricetown	Mauricetown Pilot	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
Millville	Millville Republican	do	do	1864	1 50
	Millville Herald	do	do	1872	1 50
Vineland	Vineland Independent	do	do	1866	1 50
	Evening Journal (*f*)	Daily (*evening*)	do	1875	2 00
	Vineland Advocate	Weekly	do	1879	50
	Vineland Times	Daily (*morning*)	do	1877	3 00
ESSEX CO.—*Population:* 189,929.					
Bloomfield	Bloomfield Record	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
East Orange	East Orange Gazette	do	do	1873	2 00
Mont Clair	Mont Clair Times	do	do	1877	2 00
Newark	Daily Advertiser	Daily (*evening*)	do	1832	9 00
	Sentinel of Freedom	Weekly	do	1796	2 00
	American Church Review (*g*)	Bi-monthly	Religious (*Protestant Episcopal*)	1848	2 00
	Daily Journal	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1857	8 00
	Weekly Journal	Weekly	do	1857	2 00
	New Jersey Freie Zeitung	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1858	7 00
	New Jersey Freie Zeitung	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1858	2 00
	Der Erzaehker	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1858	2 00
	Morning Register	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1869	5 00
	Sunday Call	Sunday	do	1872	2 50
	Essex County Press	Weekly	do	1872	2 00
	Beobachter am Passaic	do	News and politics (*German*)	1874	2 00
	Steinmen aus Der Kirche	Monthly	Miscellaneous (*German*)	1879	1 00
	Temperance Herald	Weekly	Temperance	1879	1 00
	New Jersey Deutsche Zeitung	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1880	7 00
	Tribuene	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1880	2 00

a Edition of the Windsor (Vt.) "Journal".
b Daily during July and August.
c Suspended September, 1879.
d Suspended April, 1880.
e Merged in the "Fruit Recorder", Palmyra, N. Y., December, 1880.
f Prints an edition at 10 a. m. for Millville.
g Removed to New York city since census year.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
Essex co.—Continued.					
Newark—Continued	American Saddler	Quarterly	Trade	1880	$1 00
	Coach Painter	Monthly	do	1880	1 00
	Morning Bulletin (*a*)	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1880	5 00
Orange	Orange Journal	Weekly	do	1854	2 00
	Orange Chronicle	do	do	1869	2 00
	Orange Volksbote	do	News and politics (*German*)	1872	2 50
	Essex County Wochenblatt	do	News and politics (*German*)	1876	2 00
South Orange	South Orange Bulletin	do	News and politics	1868	00
Gloucester co.—*Population:* 25,886.					
Clayton	Clayton Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
Newfield	Newfield Item	do	do	1873	1 00
Swedesborough	Swedesborough Times	do	do	1871	2 00
Wenonah	Wenonah Advance	do	do	1872	1 50
Woodbury	Constitution and Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser.	do	do	1834	2 00
	Liberal Press	do	do	1877	1 50
	Gloucester County Democrat	do	do	1878	1 50
Hudson co.—*Population:* 187,944.					
Bayonne	Bayonne Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 50
	Bayonne Times	do	do	1870	1 50
Harrison	Kearney Record	do	do	1873	2 00
Hoboken	Hudson County Democrat	do	do	1851	1 00
	Hudson County Journal	do	News and politics (*German*)	1867	2 00
	Hudson County Observer	do	News and politics	1880	1 00
Jersey City	Evening Journal	Daily (*evening*)	do	1867	6 00
	Jersey City Herald	Weekly	do	1870	1 50
	Hudson County Dispatch	do	do	1872	1 50
	Jersey City Argus	Daily (*evening*)	do	1875	6 00
West Hoboken	Palisade News and Highland Sentinel	Weekly	do	1870	1 00
Hunterdon co.—*Population:* 38,570.					
Clinton	Clinton Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 50
Flemington	Hunterdon County Democrat	do	do	1838	2 00
	Hunterdon County Republican	do	do	1856	2 00
Frenchtown	Hunterdon County Independent	do	do	1871	1 50
	Frenchtown Star	do	do	1880	1 00
Glen Gardner	Glen Gardner Philocrat	do	Temperance	1879	75
Lambertville	Lambertville Beacon	do	News and politics	1845	2 00
	Lambertville Record	do	do	1872	2 00
Milford	Milford Leader	do	do	1880	1 00
Mercer co.—*Population:* 58,061.					
Chambersburg	Mercer County News	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 00
Hightstown	Hightstown Gazette	do	do	1849	1 50
	Hightstown Independent	do	do	1876	1 50
Hopewell	Hopewell Herald	do	do	1874	1 25
Princeton	Princeton Press	do	do	1832	1 25
	Nassau Literary Magazine	Monthly	Collegiate	1835	2 25
	Princetonian	Bi-weekly	do	1876	2 00
Trenton	State Gazette	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1847	5 00
	State Gazette	Weekly	do	1792	2 00
	True American	Daily (*morning*)	do	1838	5 00
	True American	Weekly	do	1801	1 50
	Daily Emporium	Daily (*morning*)	do	1867	3 00
	New Jersey Staats Journal (*b*)	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1879	.....
	New Jersey Staats Journal (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1867	2 00
	Trenton Mail (*c*)	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1879	.....
	Trenton Herald	Weekly	do	1875	1 00
	New Jersey Methodist	Monthly	Religious (*Methodist*)	1878	50
	Flowers' Family Magazine	do	Literary	1878	2 00
	New Jersey Home Magazine (*d*)	do	do	1878	1 00
	Trenton Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 00
Middlesex co.—*Population:* 52,286.					
New Brunswick	Times	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1865	7 00
	Times	Weekly	do	1792	1 50
	Fredonian	Daily (*evening*)	do	1855	6 00
	Fredonian	Weekly	do	1811	2 00
	Rutgers Targum	Bi-weekly	Collegiate	1869	2 00
	Home News	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1879	4 00
Perth Amboy	Middlesex County Democrat	Weekly	do	1868	2 00
	Perth Amboy Republican	do	do	1874	1 50
South Amboy	South Amboy Argus (*a*)	do	do	.....	.....
Woodbridge	Independent Hour	do	do	1876	2 00
Monmouth co.—*Population:* 55,538.					
Allentown	Allentown Industry (*d*)	Weekly	News and politics	1880	.....
Asbury Park	Asbury Park Journal	do	do	1876	1 00
	Shore Press	do	do	1879	2 00
Eatontown	Eatontown Advertiser	do	do	1877	1 50
	Monmouth County Jerseyman (*e*)	do	do	1880	1 50
Freehold	Monmouth Enquirer	do	do	1820	2 00
	Monmouth Democrat	do	do	1834	2 00
Keyport	Keyport Weekly	do	do	1869	1 50
Long Branch	Long Branch News (*f*)	do	do	1866	1 50
Manasquan	Sea Side	do	do	1877	1 00
Matawan	Matawan Journal	do	do	1869	1 25
Ocean Grove	Ocean Grove Record	do	do	1875	1 50
Red Bank	New Jersey Standard	do	do	1851	2 00
	Red Bank Register	do	do	1878	1 50
Shrewsbury	Little Silver Mirror	do	do	1880	1 50
Morris co.—*Population:* 50,861.					
Boonton	Boonton Bulletin	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 50
Dover	Dover Iron Era	do	do	1870	2 00
	Dover Index	do	do	1875	1 00

a Suspended May, 1880.
b Suspended April, 1880.
c Suspended.
d Suspended September, 1880.
e Merged in the "Advertiser" April, 1880.
f Daily during July and August.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
MORRIS CO.—Continued.					
Madison	Madison Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1877	$2 00
	New Jersey Monitor (a)	do	do	1879	2 00
Morristown	Morristown Jerseyman	do	do	1826	2 00
	True Democratic Banner	do	do	1838	2 00
	Morris County Chronicle	do	do	1877	2 00
	Morris Avalon (a)	Monthly	Collegiate	1879	1 00
OCEAN CO.—*Population:* 14,455.					
Lakewood	Lakewood Times and Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 50
Tom's River	New Jersey Courier	do	do	1850	2 00
	New Jersey Temperance Gazette	do	Temperance	1869	1 25
	Ocean County Democrat	do	News and politics	1877	1 50
PASSAIC CO.—*Population:* 68,860.					
Passaic	Passaic Item	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
	Passaic Herald	do	do	1871	2 00
	Passaic News	Daily (*evening*)	do	1877	2 75
Paterson	Guardian	Daily (*evening*)	do	1841	7 00
	Guardian	Weekly	do	1841	1 50
	Press	Daily (*evening*)	do	1863	7 50
	Press	Weekly	do	1863	1 50
	Paterson Volksfreund	Tri-weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1869	4 00
	Passaic County Journal (b)	Semi-weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1877	2 50
	Labor Standard	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
SALEM CO.—*Population:* 24,579.					
Penn's Grove	Penn's Grove Record	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
Salem	National Standard	do	do	1819	2 00
	Salem Sunbeam	do	do	1844	2 00
	Salem Qui Vive	Monthly	Temperance	1879	50
Woodstown	Woodstown Register	Weekly	News and politics	1869	2 00
SOMERSET CO.—*Population:* 27,162.					
Bound Brook	Bound Brook Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 50
Somerville	Somerset Messenger	do	do	1822	2 00
	Somerset Gazette	do	do	1848	2 00
	Somerset Unionist	do	do	1868	2 00
	New Jersey Law Journal	Monthly	Law	1878	3 00
Raritan	Somerset Democrat (b)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
SUSSEX CO.—*Population:* 23,539.					
Deckertown	Sussex County Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
Newton	Sussex Register	do	do	1813	2 00
	New Jersey Herald	do	do	1829	2 00
UNION CO.—*Population:* 55,571.					
Elizabeth	Herald	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1862	6 00
	Central New Jersey Herald	Weekly	do	1862	2 00
	Elizabeth Monitor	Daily (*evening*)	do	1868	3 00
	Freie Presse	Semi-weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1871	3 00
	Freie Zeitung	do	News and politics (*German*)	1874	2 00
	Daily Journal	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1871	6 00
	New Jersey Journal	Weekly	do	1779	2 00
Plainfield	New Jersey Times	do	do	1868	2 50
	Plainfield Constitutionalist	do	do	1868	2 00
	Daily Bulletin	Daily (*evening*)	do	1880	5 00
	Plainfield Bulletin	Weekly	do	1880	1 50
Rahway	Advocate and Times	do	do	1822	2 00
	National Democrat	do	do	1840	2 00
	Rahway Enterprise (a)	do	do	1879	1 50
	Rahway Advertiser (c)	Semi-weekly	do	1880	.....
Westfield	Westfield Herald (d)	Weekly	do	1879	.....
WARREN CO.—*Population:* 36,589.					
Belvidere	Belvidere Apollo	Weekly	News and politics	1824	2 00
	Warren's Journal	do	do	1832	2 00
Blairstown	Blairstown Press	do	do	1877	1 50
Hackettstown	Hackettstown Gazette	do	do	1856	1 50
	Hackettstown Herald	do	do	1872	1 50
Phillipsburg	Warren Democrat	do	do	1866	2 00
Washington	Washington Star	do	do	1868	1 50
	Washington Review	do	do	1877	1 00

NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.

BERNALILLO CO.—*Population:* 17,225.					
Albuquerque	Albuquerque Review	Weekly	News and politics (*Eng. and Spanish*)	1870	$2 00
	Albuquerque Miner (b)	do	News and politics	1870	.....
Bernalillo	Bernalillo Native (e)	do	do	1879	3 00
COLFAX CO.—*Population:* 3,398.					
Cimarron	Cimarron News and Press	Weekly	News and politics	1869	3 00
DOÑA AÑA CO.—*Population:* 7,612.					
Las Cruces	Thirty Four	Weekly	News and politics	1878	3 00
Mesilla	Mesilla News	do	News and politics (*English and Spanish*).	1873	4 00
GRANT CO.—*Population:* 4,539.					
Silver City	Grant County Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1875	3 00
SAN MIGUEL CO.—*Population:* 20,638.					
Las Vegas	Gazette	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1879	10 00
	Gazette	Weekly	do	1872	3 00
	Revista Catolica	do	Religious (*Catholic; Spanish*)	1875	3 00

a Suspended October, 1879.
b Suspended.
c Suspended August, 1880.
d Suspended March, 1880.
e Suspended January, 1880.

NEW MEXICO TERRITORY—Continued

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
SAN MIGUEL CO.—Continued.					
Las Vegas—Continued	Optic	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1879	$10 00
	Optic	Weekly	do	1879	3 00
	Mining World	do	do	1879	50
San Lorenzo	Red River Chronicle	do	do	1880	2 00
SANTA FÉ CO.—*Population:* 10,867.					
Santa Fé	New Mexican	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1862	10 00
	New Mexican	Weekly	do	1862	4 00
	El Nuevo Mexicana	do	News and politics (*Spanish*)	1880	4 00
	Rocky Mountain Sentinel (*a*)	do	News and politics	1879	.....

NEW YORK.

ALBANY CO.—*Population:* 154,890.					
Albany—Continued	Argus	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1825	$8 00
	Argus	Sunday	do	1813	2 00
	Argus	Weekly	do	1813	1 00
	Argus	Semi-weekly	do	1813	2 25
	Evening Journal	Daily (*evening*)	do	1830	9 00
	Albany Journal	Weekly	do	1830	1 50
	Albany Journal	Semi-weekly	do	1830	3 00
	Cultivator and Country Gentleman	Weekly	Agricultural	1831	2 50
	Freie Blaetter	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1852	8 00
	Evening Times	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1856	7 00
	Albany Times	Weekly	do	1873	1 50
	Morning Express	Daily (*morning*)	do	1858	8 00
	Evening Post	Daily (*evening*)	do	1865	5 00
	Everybody's Paper	Monthly	Sunday school (*Unsectarian*)	1868	15
	Herold	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1869	6 00
	Press and Knickerbocker	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1870	6 00
	Press and Knickerbocker	Weekly	do	1870	75
	Sunday Press	Sunday	do	1870	2 00
	Albany Law Journal	Weekly	Law	1870	5 00
	Our Work at Home	Monthly	Religious (*Evangelical*)	1875	1 00
	Every Youth's Paper	do	Sunday school (*Unsectarian*)	1876	08
	Every Child's Paper	do	Sunday school (*Unsectarian*)	1876	04
	Poultry Monthly	do	Agricultural	1878	1 00
	Fanciers' Weekly (*b*)	Weekly	do	1878	1 00
	The Voice	Monthly	Music, art, etc	1879	1 00
	Albany Mirror and Public Spirit	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
	Gospel News	do	Sunday school	1880	50
Coeymans	Coeymans Herald	do	News and politics	1873	1 00
Cohoes	Cohoes Cataract	do	do	1847	2 00
	News	Daily (*morning*)	do	1873	5 00
	News	Weekly	do	1880	1 50
	La Patrie Nouvelle	do	News and politics (*French*)	1876	1 50
	Cohoes Regulator	do	News and politics	1879	2 00
	Cohoes Leader (*c*)	do	do	1879	2 00
	Cohoes Register (*d*)	do	do	1879	1 50
Green Island	Green Island Review	do	do	1880	1 50
Knowersville	Golden Era	do	do	1877	1 00
Rensselaerville	Rensselaerville Press	do	do	1872	1 00
Shaker	Shaker Manifesto	Monthly	Religious (*Shakers*)	1871	60
Watervliet	Watervliet Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00
West Troy	Albany County Democrat	do	do	1860	2 00
ALLEGANY CO.—*Population:* 41,810.					
Alfred Center	Sabbath Recorder	Weekly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1844	2 00
Angelica	Allegany County Republican	do	News and politics	1820	1 50
Belmont	Genesee Valley Free Press and Farmer	do	do	1855	1 50
Canaseraga	Canaseraga Times	do	do	1873	1 00
Cuba	Cuba Patriot	do	do	1862	1 50
Friendship	Friendship Register	do	do	1870	1 25
	Friendship Chronicle	do	do	1880	1 50
Hume	Hume Enterprise	do	do	1880	1 50
Rushford	Rushford Spectator	do	do	1878	1 25
Wellsville	Allegany County Reporter	do	do	1839	1 65
	Allegany Democrat	do	do	1859	1 50
BROOME CO.—*Population:* 49,483.					
Binghamton	Republican	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1822	7 50
	Broome Republican	Weekly	do	1822	1 50
	Democrat	Daily (*evening*)	do	1845	7 00
	Democrat	Weekly	do	1845	2 00
	Leader	Daily (*evening*)	do	1878	6 00
	Democratic Leader	Weekly	do	1860	1 50
	Binghamton Sunday Tribune	Sunday	do	1879	2 00
Deposit	Deposit Courier	Weekly	do	1848	1 50
Lisle	Lisle Gleaner	do	do	1871	1 00
Union	Union Argus (*e*)	do	do	.....	.....
	Union News	do	do	1851	1 50
Whitney's Point	Whitney's Point Reporter	do	do	1872	1 50
Windsor	Windsor Standard	do	do	1878	1 00
CATTARAUGUS CO.—*Population:* 55,806.					
Allegany	The Infidel	Semi-monthly	Free thought	1879	1 00
	Allegany Journal (*f*)	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 00
Cattaraugus	Cattaraugus Chronicle (*g*)	do	do	1879	50
Ellicottville	Cattaraugus Union	do	do	1856	2 50
Franklinville	Franklinville Argus	do	do	1875	1 50
Gowanda	Gowanda Enterprise	do	do	1877	1 50
Limestone	Limestone Reporter	do	do	1879	1 50
Olean	Times	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	6 00
	Times	Weekly	do	1858	1 50
	Olean Democrat	do	do	1879	1 50
	Olean Record (*c*)	do	do	1876	1 50
Randolph	Randolph Register	do	do	1865	1 00

a Merged into "New Mexican", December, 1879.
b Consolidated with "Poultry Monthly".
c Suspended.
d Suspended March, 1880.
e Consolidated with "News" May, 1880.
f Suspended November, 1879.
g Suspended May, 1880.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
CATTARAUGUS CO.—Continued.					
Randolph—Continued	Randolph Courant	Weekly	News and politics	1879	$1 00
	Randolph True Friend (a)	do	Temperance	1878	50
Salamanca	Cattaraugus Republican	do	News and politics	1867	1 50
	Salamanca Gazette (b)	do	do	1868	1 50
	County Record (c)	do	do	1879	1 50
CAYUGA CO.—*Population:* 65,081.					
Auburn	Advertiser	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1844	8 50
	Auburn Journal	Weekly	do	1827	2 00
	News and Bulletin	Daily (*evening*)	do	1864	6 00
	News and Democrat	Weekly	do	1868	1 50
	Cayuga County Independent	do	do	1874	1 50
	Evening Auburnian	Daily (*evening*)	do	1877	4 50
	Central New Yorker (d)	Weekly	do	1878	1 00
Moravia	Moravia Valley Register	do	do	1863	1 50
	Moravia Citizen	do	do	1876	1 50
Port Byron	Port Byron Chronicle	do	do	1871	2 00
Springport	Union Springs Advertiser	do	do	1866	2 00
Weedsport	Weedsport Sentinel	do	do	1865	1 50
	Cayuga Chief	do	do	1877	1 00
	Cayuga County National (e)	do	do		
CHAUTAUQUA CO.—*Population:* 65,342.					
Cherry Creek	Cherry Creek Herald (f)	Weekly	News and politics		
Dunkirk	Dunkirk Journal	do	do	1850	1 50
	Dunkirk Advertiser and Union	do	do	1851	1 50
	Chautauqua Farmer	do	Agricultural	1869	1 50
Findley's Lake	Findlay's Lake Record (e)	do	News and politics		
Fredonia	Fredonia Censor	do	do	1821	1 50
Jamestown	Jamestown Journal	Daily (*evening*)	do	1870	7 00
	Jamestown Journal	Weekly	do	1826	1 50
	Chautauqua Democrat	do	do	1852	1 50
	Folkets Rost	do	News and politics (*Swedish*)	1874	2 00
	People's Press (d)	do	News and politics	1878	1 00
	Jamestown Standard	do	do	1879	1 50
	Countryside	Monthly	Agricultural	1880	1 00
Mayville	Mayville Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1834	1 50
Panama	Panama Herald	do	do	1879	1 00
Sherman	Chautauqua News	do	do	1876	1 50
Silver Creek	Silver Creek Local	do	do	1877	1 00
	Counterfeit Detective (g)	Monthly	Financial		
Sinclairville	Sinclairville Spectator	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
Westfield	Westfield Republican	do	do	1855	1 50
CHEMUNG CO.—*Population:* 43,065.					
Elmira	Elmira Gazette	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1859	8 00
	Elmira Gazette	Weekly	do	1826	1 50
	Elmira Advertiser	Daily (*morning*)	do	1853	9 00
	Elmira Advertiser	Weekly	do	1853	1 50
	Bistoury	Quarterly	Medical	1865	50
	Sibyl	do	Collegiate	1869	50
	Elmira Husbandman	Weekly	Agricultural	1874	1 00
	Elmira Bulletin	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1875	4 25
	Free Press	do	do	1879	6 00
	Free Press	Weekly	do	1879	1 00
	Sunday Morning Telegram	Sunday	do	1879	2 00
	Chemung County Greenbacker (h)	Weekly	do	1878	2 00
	Sunday Morning Times (i)	Sunday	do		
	Elmira Journal (j)	Tri-weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1878	5 00
Horseheads	Horseheads Journal and Chemung County Greenbacker.	Weekly	News and politics	1864	1 00
	Horseheads Independent	do	do	1879	1 00
CHENANGO CO.—*Population:* 39,891.					
Afton	Home Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 00
Bainbridge	Bainbridge Republican	do	do	1871	1 00
	Bainbridge Times (d)	do	do	1879	1 00
Greene	Chenango American	do	do	1855	1 50
New Berlin	New Berlin Gazette	do	do	1849	1 50
Norwich	Chenango Union	do	do	1816	2 00
	Chenango Telegraph	Semi-weekly	do	1829	2 00
	Norwich Sentinel	Weekly	do	1878	1 25
Oxford	Oxford Times	do	do	1836	1 50
Sherburne	Sherburne News	do	do	1863	1 50
CLINTON CO.—*Population:* 50,897.					
Champlain	Champlain Journal (k)	Weekly	News and politics	1865	2 00
	Clinton County Herald (l)	do	do	1877	1 50
Plattsburgh	Plattsburgh Republican	do	do	1811	2 00
	Plattsburgh Sentinel	do	do	1855	1 50
	Plattsburgh News (m)	do	do	1869	2 00
	Teachers' Companion	Monthly	Educational	1879	50
COLUMBIA CO.—*Population:* 47,928.					
Chatham	Chatham Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1861	1 50
	Chatham Echo	do	do	1879	1 00
Claverack	Claverack Courant	Quarterly	Collegiate	1879	40
Hillsdale	Hillsdale Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 25
Hudson	Daily Register	Daily (*evening*)	do	1866	8 00
	Hudson Gazette	Weekly	do	1784	1 50
	Republican	Daily (*morning*)	do	1847	7 00
	Columbia Republican and Star	Weekly	do	1820	1 50
Kinderhook	Kinderhook Rough Notes	do	do	1825	1 50
New Lebanon	Journal of Materia Medica	Monthly	Medical	1862	50
Philmont	Philmont Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 25
CORTLAND CO.—*Population:* 25,825.					
Cincinnatus	Otselic Valley Register	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
Cortland	Cortland Democrat	do	do	1864	2 00
	Cortland Standard	do	do	1867	2 00

a Consolidated with "Exponent", Rochester, March, 1880.
b Suspended March, 1880.
c Suspended June, 1880.
d Suspended April, 1880.
e Suspended November, 1879.
f Suspended.
g Suspended May, 1880.
h Merged in "Horseheads Journal".
i Suspended June, 1879.
j Suspended in census year.
k An edition of the "Rhode Island Democrat", Providence; suspended April, 1880.
l Suspended October, 1879.
m Edition of "Rhode Island Democrat", Providence.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
CORTLAND CO.—Continued.					
Cortland—Continued	Normal News	Monthly	Collegiate	1879	$1 00
Homer	Homer Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1812	2 00
McGrawville	McGrawville Sentinel	do	do	1878	1 00
Marathon	Marathon Independent	do	do	1870	1 50
DELAWARE CO.—*Population:* 42,721.					
Andes	Andes Record	Weekly	News and politics	1867	1 00
Cannonsville	Cannonsville Press (*a*)	do	do		
Davenport	Charlotte Valley News	do	do	1877	1 00
Delhi	Delaware Gazette	do	do	1819	1 50
	Delaware Express	do	do	1839	1 50
	Delaware Republican	do	do	1860	1 50
Downsville	Downsville News	do	do	1875	75
Franklin	Franklin Register	do	do	1868	1 00
Hancock	Hancock Herald	do	do	1873	1 50
Margaretville	Margaretville Utilitarian	do	do	1863	1 00
Roxbury	Delaware Times	do	do	1880	1 00
Sidney	Rural Press	do	do	1879	1 00
Stamford	Stamford Mirror	do	do	1851	1 00
Walton	Walton Chronicle	do	do	1869	1 50
DUCHESS CO.—*Population:* 79,184.					
Amenia	Amenia Times	Weekly	News and politics	1852	1 50
Dover Plains	Dover Press (*b*)	do	do	1878	1 50
Fishkill	Fishkill Standard	do	do	1842	2 00
	Fishkill Journal	do	do	1856	2 00
North East	Millerton Telegram	do	do	1876	1 50
Pine Plains	Pine Plains Herald	do	do	1859	1 50
Poughkeepsie	Eagle	Daily (*morning*)	do	1860	7 00
	Eagle	Weekly	do	1785	2 00
	Press	Daily (*evening*)	do	1850	6 00
	Telegraph	Weekly	do	1820	2 00
	Duchess Farmer	do	Agricultural	1869	1 50
	News	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1871	5 00
	News	Weekly	do	1871	1 50
	Vassar Miscellany	Monthly	Collegiate	1872	2 00
	Poughkeepsie Sunday Courier	Sunday	News and politics	1872	2 50
	Wochentliche Post	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1879	2 50
Rawling	Rawling Pioneer	do	News and politics	1870	1 50
Red Hook	Red Hook Journal	do	do	1859	1 50
Rhinebeck	Rhinebeck Gazette	do	do	1848	2 00
Wappinger's Falls	Wappinger's Falls Chronicle	do	do	1870	2 00
	Wappinger's Falls Era	do	do	1876	1 50
ERIE CO.—*Population:* 219,884.					
Akron	Akron Breeze	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 25
Alden	Alden Trumpet (*a*)	do	do		
Angola	Angola Record	do	do	1879	75
Buffalo	Commercial Advertiser	Daily (*evening*)	do	1835	10 00
	Commercial Patriot and Journal	Weekly	do	1810	1 00
	Commercial Advertiser	Tri-weekly	do	1810	5 00
	Courier	Daily (*morning*)	do	1835	10 00
	Courier	Weekly	do	1845	1 00
	Courier	Sunday	do	1875	2 50
	Evening Republic	Daily (*evening*)	do	1859	5 00
	Daily Demokrat	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1837	6 50
	Weltbuerger	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1837	1 50
	Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal	Monthly	Medicine and surgery	1844	2 00
	Express	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1846	9 00
	Express	Weekly	do	1846	1 25
	Buffalo Christian Advocate	do	Religious (*Methodist*)	1850	2 00
	Die Aurora	do	Religious (*Catholic; German*)	1851	2 50
	Freie Presse	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1852	6 50
	Freie Presse	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1852	2 00
	Tribuene	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1852	2 00
	Volksfreund	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1868	6 50
	Volksfreund	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1868	2 00
	Our Record	do	Charitable	1869	50
	Catholic Union	do	Religious (*Catholic*)	1872	2 00
	Buffalo Sunday Morning News	Sunday	News and politics	1873	2 50
	Die Christliche Woche	Weekly	Religious (*Catholic; German*)	1875	1 50
	Royal Templar	do	Temperance	1876	1 50
	School Journal (*c*)	Monthly	Educational	1877	50
	Fraternal Censor	Semi-monthly	Secret society (*United Workmen*)	1878	1 00
	Deutsche Volksblatt	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1878	2 00
	Queen City	do	News and politics	1878	2 00
	Buffalo Sunday Morning Times	Sunday	do	1879	2 00
	Milling World	Monthly	Trade journal	1879	1 00
	Buffalo Saturday Bulletin	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
	Kalendar	do	Religious (*Episcopal*)	1880	1 00
	Every Saturday (*d*)	do	News and politics	1877	2 50
	Sunday Herald (*e*)	Sunday	do	1878	1 50
East Aurora	Aurora Advertiser	Weekly	do	1872	1 25
	Aurora Times	do	do	1880	1 00
Evans	Evans Record	do	do	1879	75
Hamburgh	Erie County Independent	do	do	1875	1 25
	Hamburgh Sentinel (*f*)	do	do		
Lancaster	Lancaster Times	do	do	1880	1 00
Springville	Journal and Herald	do	do	1867	1 00
	Local News	do	do	1879	1 00
Tonawanda	Tonawanda Enterprise	do	do	1871	1 50
Williamsville	Amherst Bee	do	do	1879	1 00
ESSEX CO.—*Population:* 34,515.					
Ausable	Mountain Echo	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
Crown Point	Crown Point Budget	do	do	1878	1 00
Elizabethtown	Post and Gazette	do	do	1852	1 50
Keeseville	Essex County Republican	do	do	1839	1 50
Port Henry	Port Henry Record (*g*)	do	do	1871	2 00
	Port Henry Herald	do	do	1872	1 50
Ticonderoga	Ticonderoga Sentinel	do	do	1873	1 50
	Adirondack Eagle	do	do	1879	1 00

a Suspended.
b Suspended November, 1880.
c Merged in the "New England Journal of Education", Boston, September, 1880.
d Suspended December, 1879.
e Suspended July, 1879.
f Suspended October, 1879.
g Suspended; edition of "Rhode Island Democrat", Providence.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
FRANKLIN CO.—*Population:* 32,390.					
Brushton	Brushton North Star	Weekly	News and politics	1877	$1 00
Chateaugay	Chateaugay Star (*a*)	do	do	1873	2 00
	Chateaugay Record	do	do	1878	1 50
Malone	Malone Palladium	do	do	1835	1 50
	Franklin Gazette	do	do	1837	1 50
Moira	Moira Journal (*a*)	do	do	1867	2 00
FULTON CO.—*Population:* 30,985.					
Gloversville	Gloversville Standard	Weekly	News and politics	1856	2 00
	Gloversville Intelligencer	do	do	1869	2 00
Johnstown	Fulton County Democrat	do	do	1842	1 50
	Fulton County Republican	do	do	1869	2 00
	Fulton County Independent	do	do	1879	1 50
GENESEE CO.—*Population:* 32,806.					
Athens	Athens Sentinel (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Batavia	Republican Advocate	do	do	1811	1 00
	Spirit of the Times	do	do	1818	2 00
	Progressive Batavian	do	do	1868	1 50
	Batavia News	Daily (*evening*)	do	1878	5 20
Le Roy	Le Roy Gazette	Weekly	do	1826	2 00
	Genesee Courier	do	do	1870	1 50
GREENE CO.—*Population:* 32,695.					
Catskill	Catskill Recorder	Weekly	News and politics	1792	2 00
	Catskill Examiner	do	do	1830	2 00
	Catskill Independent (*c*)	do	do	1879	.....
	Catskill Morning Mail	Daily (*morning*)	do	1879	5 00
Coxsackie	Coxsackie News	Weekly	do	1867	1 50
Greenville	Greenville Local	do	do	1877	1 00
Prattsville	Prattsville News	do	do	1858	1 00
Windham	Windham Journal	do	do	1857	1 50
HAMILTON CO.—*Population:* 3,923.					
Hope Falls	Hamilton County Democrat (*d*)	Weekly	News and politics	1860	1 00
Hope	Hamilton County Press	do	do	1873	1 00
	Valley Times (*e*)	do	do	.....	.....
Wells	Journal and Republican (*f*)	do	do	1870	2 00
HERKIMER CO.—*Population:* 42,669.					
Herkimer	Herkimer Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1842	1 50
Ilion	Ilion Citizen	do	do	1864	1 50
	Forest, Forge, and Farm	Monthly	Agricultural	1880	50
Little Falls	Journal and Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1835	1 50
	Herkimer County News	do	do	1868	1 50
	Catholic Telegraph	do	Religious (*Catholic*)	1878	2 00
Mohawk	Mohawk Independent	do	News and politics	1873	1 25
West Winfield	Winfield Standard (*g*)	do	do	1872	2 00
JEFFERSON CO.—*Population:* 66,103.					
Adams	Jefferson County Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1844	1 50
	Enterprise (*c*)	do	do	.....	.....
Antwerp	Antwerp Gazette	do	do	1873	1 50
Cape Vincent	Democratic Eagle	do	do	1872	1 50
Carthage	Carthage Republican and Northern N. Yorker	do	do	1860	1 50
Clayton	Clayton Independent	do	do	1872	1 50
Watertown	Morning Dispatch	Daily (*morning*)	do	1872	6 00
	Watertown Re-Union	Weekly	do	1824	1 50
	Times	Daily (*evening*)	do	1860	6 00
	Times and Reformer	Weekly	do	1850	2 00
	Watertown Post	do	do	1870	1 50
	Poultry Chronicle (*h*)	Monthly	Agricultural	1879	50
KINGS CO.—*Population:* 599,495.					
Brooklyn	Eagle	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1839	8 00
	Eagle	Sunday	do	1839	2 00
	Times	Daily (*evening*)	do	1848	7 00
	Der Triangel (*i*)	Semi-monthly	Secret society (*German*)	1855	2 50
	Union-Argus	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1863	6 00
	Brooklyner Freie Presse	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1865	7 50
	Long Islaender	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1873	2 00
	Brooklyn News	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 00
	Carpet Trade	Monthly	Commerce and trade	1870	3 00
	National Monitor	Bi-weekly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1870	1 00
	Brooklyner Reform	Weekly	Secret society (*German*)	1871	2 50
	Brooklyn Review	do	News and politics	1873	2 50
	Brooklyner Anzeiger	do	News and politics (*German*)	1874	1 60
	Brooklyn Advance	Monthly	Literary	1877	1 00
	Brooklyn Globe	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
	Brooklyner Courier	do	News and politics (*German*)	1879	1 60
	Brooklyn Stats Svenska Argus	do	News and politics (*Swedish*)	1879	1 00
	Green Point Sentinel	do	News and politics	1880	1 00
	Brooklyn Leader (*j*)	do	do	1880	2 50
East New York	East New York Sentinel	do	do	1866	1 50
	Long Island Record	do	do	1874	1 50
	East New York Laterne	do	News and politics (*German*)	1878	1 50
Flatbush	Kings County Rural and Brighton Gazette	do	News and politics	1872	2 00
LEWIS CO.—*Population:* 31,416.					
Copenhagen	Copenhagen Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
Lowville	Journal and Republican	do	do	1830	1 50
	Lewis County Democrat	do	do	1856	2 00
	Lowville Times	do	do	1876	1 50
LIVINGSTON CO.—*Population:* 39,562.					
Avon	Avonian	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 50
	Livingston County Herald	do	do	1876	1 50
Caledonia	Caledonia Advertiser	do	do	1878	1 25
Dansville	Dansville Express	do	do	1850	1 50
	Journal of Health	Monthly	Medical	1858	1 50
	Dansville Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1860	1 50

a An edition of "Rhode Island Democrat", Providence.
b Suspended.
c Suspended November, 1879.
d An edition of the "Democrat", Johnstown.
e Suspended January, 1880.
f Edition of "Fulton County Republican", Johnstown.
g Changed to "Reporter", April, 1881.
h Suspended July, 1879.
i Suspended December, 1879.
j Suspended November, 1880.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
LIVINGSTON CO.—Continued.					
Geneseo	Livingston Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1837	$1 50
	Union Citizen	do	do	1876	1 00
Lima	Lima Recorder	do	do	1869	1 50
Livonia	Livonia Gazette	do	do	1875	1 50
Mount Morris	Union and Constitution	do	do	1834	1 00
	Mount Morris Enterprise	do	do	1875	1 50
Nunda	Nunda News	do	do	1859	1 50
Springwater	Springwater Enterprise	do	do	1879	1 25
MADISON CO.—*Population:* 44,112.					
Brookfield	Brookfield Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
Canastota	Canastota Herald	do	do	1865	1 50
Cazenovia	Cazenovia Republican	do	do	1854	2 00
Chittenango	Madison County Times	do	do	1870	1 50
De Ruyter	De Ruyter Gleaner	do	do	1878	1 00
	De Ruyter New Era	do	do	1880	1 50
Earlville	Earlville News (*a*)	do	do	1878	75
Hamilton	Democratic Republican	do	do	1839	1 50
	Democratic Volunteer	do	do	1864	1 50
	Madisonensis	Bi-weekly	Collegiate	1869	1 50
	Hamilton Recorder	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1879	25
Morrisville	Madison Observer	Weekly	News and politics	1821	2 00
Oneida	Oneida Dispatch	do	do	1854	2 00
	Democratic Union	do	do	1856	2 00
	Oneida Free Press	do	do	1880	1 00
	American Socialist (*b*)	Monthly	Communistic	1876	2 00
MONROE CO.—*Population:* 144,903.					
Brockport	Brockport Republic	Weekly	News and politics	1856	1 50
	Brockport Democrat	do	do	1870	1 50
Fairport	Fairport Herald	do	do	1873	1 50
Honeoye Falls	Honeoye Falls Free Press	Monthly	do	1864	50
	Honeoye Falls Gazette	Weekly	do	1876	1 00
Rochester	Union and Advertiser	Daily (*evening*)	do	1826	8 00
	Rochester Republican	Weekly	do	1816	1 50
	Union and Advertiser	Semi-weekly	do	1826	3 00
	Democrat and Chronicle	Daily (*morning*)	do	1836	9 00
	Democrat and Chronicle	Sunday	do	1836	1 25
	Democrat and Chronicle	Semi-weekly	do	1836	3 00
	Beobachter	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1851	7 80
	Wochenblatt	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1851	2 00
	Volksblatt	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1863	6 00
	Volksblatt	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1854	2 00
	Sonntags Journal	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1878	1 20
	Express	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1859	8 00
	Express	Weekly	do	1859	1 25
	Express	Tri-weekly	do	1859	4 00
	Earnest Christian and Golden Rule	Monthly	Religious (*Free Methodist*)	1860	1 25
	Hospital Review	do	Benevolent	1864	50
	Industrial School Advocate	do	do	1865	62
	Fruit Recorder and Cottage Garden	do	Agricultural	1860	1 00
	Sunday Morning Tribune	Sunday	News and politics	1870	2 00
	American Rural Home	Weekly	Agricultural	1871	1 50
	Herald of the Morning	Monthly	Religious (*Adventist*)	1873	50
	Campus (*c*)	do	Collegiate	1873	2 00
	Rochester Y. M. C. A. Bulletin	do	Religious	1876	25
	Casket	do	Trade	1876	1 00
	Sunday Morning Herald	Sunday	News and politics	1876	2 00
	Catholic Times	Weekly	Religious (*Catholic*)	1877	2 00
	Vick's Illustrated Magazine	Monthly	Horticultural	1878	1 25
	Exponent	Weekly	Religious (*Evangelical*)	1878	1 50
	Rochester Sonntags-Blatt	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1878	2 00
	Katholische Volkszeitung	Weekly	Religious (*Catholic; German*)	1878	2 00
	Rochester Courier (*d*)	do	Agricultural (*German*)	1878	2 00
	Rochester Telephone (*e*)	do	Juvenile	1879	60
	Morning Herald	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1879	5 00
	Rochester Sun (*e*)	Daily (*morning*)	do		
	Rochester Miscellany	Monthly	Literary	1880	1 50
	Rochester Journal	Semi-monthly	Agricultural	1880	1 00
Spencerport	Spencerport Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
MONTGOMERY CO.—*Population:* 38,315.					
Amsterdam	Amsterdam Recorder	Weekly	News and politics	1854	2 00
	Amsterdam Sentinel	do	do	1879	1 50
	Democrat	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	5 00
	Democrat	Weekly	do	1870	2 00
	Friday Democrat	do	do	1879	2 00
Canajoharie	Canajoharie Radii	do	do	1836	2 00
	Bee-Keepers' Exchange	Monthly	Agricultural	1879	75
	Canajoharie Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Fonda	Mohawk Valley Democrat	do	do	1842	2 00
Fort Plain	Mohawk Valley Register	do	do	1840	1 50
	Fort Plain Standard	do	do	1877	1 00
Fultonville	Montgomery County Republican	do	do	1857	2 00
Saint Johnsville	St. Johnsville Portrait	do	do	1875	1 50
NEW YORK CO.—*Population:* 1,206,299.					
New York	American Agriculturist	Monthly	Agricultural	1842	1 50
	Amerikanischer Agrikulturist (*f*)	do	Agricultural (*German*)	1842	1 50
	National Agriculturist and Working Farmer	do	Agricultural	1848	1 10
	Rural New Yorker	Weekly	do	1850	2 00
	Pet Stock, Pigeon and Poultry Bulletin	Monthly	do	1869	1 25
	The South	do	do	1871	2 00
	Bee-Keepers' Magazine	do	do	1872	1 00
	American Garden	Quarterly	do	1874	25
	Wallace's Monthly	Monthly	do	1875	3 00
	American Dairyman and Butter, Cheese, and Egg Reporter.	Weekly	do	1877	1 50
	House and Garden	Monthly	do	1878	60
	Revista Agricola é Industriale	do	Agricultural (*Spanish*)	1878	2 00
	Homing Pigeon and Exchange and Mart	Bi-weekly	Agricultural	1880	1 00

a Succeeded by "Standard" August, 1880.
b Suspended December, 1879.
c Suspended September, 1880.
d Merged in "Katholische Volkszeitung".
e Suspended August, 1880.
f German edition of the "American Agriculturist".

NEW YORK—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
NEW YORK CO.—Continued.					
New York—Continued	American Art Journal	Weekly	Art	1863	$3 00
	Taxigrafer	Monthly	do	1874	1 00
	Painters' Magazine	do	do	1874	1 50
	Art Journal	do	do	1875	9 00
	Art Interchange	Bi-weekly	do	1878	2 00
	Art Amateur	Monthly	do	1879	4 00
	Chromatic Art Magazine	Quarterly	Trade	1879	1 00
	Figaro	Weekly	Art (*German*)	1879	2 50
	Acta Columbia	Bi-weekly	Collegiate	1868	2 00
	Columbia Spectator	Semi-monthly	do	1877	2 00
	University Quarterly	Quarterly	do	1878	1 00
	Shipping and Commercial List and New York Price Current.	Semi-weekly	Commerce and trade	1795	10 00
	United States Economist and Dry Goods Reporter.	Weekly	do	1846	5 00
	Journal of Commerce	Daily (*morning*)	do	1827	15 00
	Journal of Commerce	Weekly	do	1827	2 00
	Journal of Commerce	Semi-weekly	do	1827	5 00
	New Yorker Handels-Zeitung	Weekly	Commerce and trade (*German*)	1851	10 00
	New York Produce Exchange Reporter and Corn Trade List.	do	Commerce and trade	1854	3 00
	New York Shipping Gazette and Travelers' Guide.	Semi-monthly	do	1862	1 00
	Mackey's Office Directory	Weekly	do	1862	4 00
	New York Mercantile Journal	do	do	1863	4 00
	Wine and Fruit Reporter (*a*)	do	do	1863	.....
	Commercial Bulletin	Daily (*morning*)	do	1865	11 00
	Commercial Bulletin	Semi-weekly	do	1865	5 00
	American Trade Reporter	Weekly	do	1867	5 00
	Sheldon's Price List	do	do	1868	5 00
	Sheldon's Price List (*b*)	Monthly	do	1868	1 00
	Bullinger's Guide	Weekly	do	1869	6 00
	New York Trade Reporter	do	do	1869	5 00
	New York Maritime Register	do	do	1869	20 00
	American Grocer	do	do	1869	3 00
	Agents' Journal (*c*)	Monthly	do	1869	.....
	New York Dock Directory	Semi-weekly	do	.....	5 00
	Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter	Weekly	do	1871	4 00
	Mackey's A B C Guide	do	do	1873	6 00
	American Stationer	do	do	1873	2 00
	New York Mercantile Review	do	do	1873	4 00
	El Espejo	Monthly	Commerce and trade (*Spanish*)	1873	3 50
	United States Grocer (*d*)	Weekly	Commerce and trade	1875	3 00
	El Comercio	Monthly	Commerce and trade (*Spanish*)	1875	3 50
	Grocer	Weekly	Commerce and trade	1875	3 00
	Commercial Magazine	Monthly	do	1876	5 00
	Commercial Gazette	Weekly	do	1877	2 00
	El Avisador Commercial de Neuva York	do	Commerce and trade (*Spanish*)	1877	2 50
	American Mail and Export Journal	Monthly	Commerce and trade	1877	3 00
	American Exporter	do	Commerce and trade (*Span. and Eng.*)	1877	2 00
	Board of Trade Gazette	Weekly	Commerce and trade	1878	3 00
	Correspondence Americaine	do	Commerce and trade (*Fr. and Eng.*)	1878	1 00
	Correspondencia dos Estados Unidos	Monthly	Commerce and trade (*Portuguese*)	1878	100 00
	El Anunciador Hispano-Americano (*c*)	Weekly	Commerce and trade (*Spanish*)	1879	2 50
	New York Market Index and Journal	do	Commerce and trade	1879	1 00
	Mackey's Dry Goods Price List	do	do	1879	4 00
	Spice Mill	do	do	.....	3 00
	Merchant's Review	do	do	1880	2 00
	Industrial Monthly and Commercial and Statistical Review.	Monthly	do	1880	1 50
	National Buyers' Economist	Weekly	do	.....	3 00
	New York School Journal	do	Educational	1870	2 00
	Deaf Mutes' Journal	do	do	1871	1 50
	Little Gem and Kindergarten	Monthly	Juvenile	1871	1 00
	Students' Journal	do	Educational	1872	2 00
	Barnes' Educational Journal	do	do	1874	1 50
	Brown's Phonographic Monthly and Reporters' Journal.	do	do	1875	2 00
	Fortschritt	Weekly	Educational (*German and English*)	1875	2 00
	Munson's Phonographic News	Monthly	Educational	1876	2 00
	Elocutionist's Journal	Quarterly	do	1877	40
	Scholar's Companion	Monthly	do	1877	50
	American Kindergarten	do	do	1878	1 00
	Teachers' Institute	do	do	1878	1 00
	School Index	do	do	.....	2 00
	The Spelling Reform	Weekly	do	.....	75
	Atlas	do	General literature	1833	75
	New York Weekly	do	do	1845	3 00
	New York Ledger	do	do	1848	3 00
	Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper	do	do	1855	4 00
	Frank Leslie's Illustrirte Zeitung	do	General literature (*German*)	1857	4 00
	Novellen-Schatz	Semi-monthly	General literature (*German*)	1859	3 90
	Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine	Monthly	General literature	1863	3 50
	Fuer Alle	Weekly	General literature (*German*)	1865	3 50
	Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner	do	General literature	1865	4 00
	Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours	Monthly	do	1866	1 50
	Frank Leslie's Boys' and Girls' Weekly	Weekly	do	1866	2 50
	New York Fireside Companion	do	do	1867	3 00
	Wood's Household Advocate	Monthly	do	1867	75
	New York Saturday Journal	Weekly	do	1870	3 00
	Star Journal	do	do	1870	3 00
	Frank Leslie's Lady's Journal	do	do	1871	4 00
	Deutsch-Amerikanische Familien Blaetter	Semi-monthly	General literature (*German*)	1872	3 00
	Deutsch-Amerikanische Volks-Bibliothek	Weekly	General literature (*German*)	1873	5 00
	Family Journal	Monthly	General literature	1873	1 00
	New York Family Story Paper	Weekly	do	1873	3 00
	Boys of New York	do	do	1875	2 50
	New York Illustrated Times	do	do	1876	4 00
	Leisure Hours	Monthly	do	1877	1 00
	Sunday Magazine	Monthly (*Sunday*)	do	1877	3 00
	Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly	Monthly	do	1876	3 00

a Consolidated with "Wine and Spirit Review", Chicago.
b Suspended after the census year.
c Consolidated with "Agents' Herald", Philadelphia.
d Suspended March, 1880.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
NEW YORK CO.—Continued.					
New York—Continued	Young Men of America	Weekly	General literature	1877	$2 50
	People's Illustrated Magazine	Monthly	do	1878	1 00
	Frank Leslie's Budget	do	do	1878	1 50
	Arm Chair	Weekly	do	1879	3 00
	Fireside Monthly	Monthly	do	1879	2 00
	Home Weekly	Weekly	do	1879	2 50
	Our Home	Monthly	do	1880	1 00
	Idle Hours Magazine	do	do		2 00
	Best Reading for Old and Young	do	do		3 00
	Mirror of Fashion	Semi-annually	Fashion	1840	3 50
	Demorest's Illustrated Monthly	Monthly	do	1864	3 00
	Harper's Bazar	Weekly	do	1867	4 00
	Delineator	Monthly	do	1869	1 00
	Smith's Illustrated Pattern Bazar	Quarterly	do	1870	1 10
	Domestic Monthly	Monthly	do	1873	1 50
	Andrews' Bazar	do	do	1875	1 00
	American Fashion Review and Tailors' Journal.	Quarterly	Fashion (*German*)	1875	5 00
	Ehrich's Fashion Quarterly	do	Fashion	1876	50
	Elite Fashions	Monthly	do	1876	1 50
	New York Fashion Bazar	Weekly	do	1879	2 50
	World of Fashion	do	do	1879	3 00
	Leslie and Company's Lady's Bazar	Monthly	do	1879	2 00
	Thompson's Bank Note and Commercial Reporter.	do	Financial	1836	5 00
	Thompson's Bank Note and Commercial Reporter.	Semi-monthly	do	1836	3 00
	Bankers' Magazine and Statistical Register.	Monthly	do	1846	5 00
	Wall Street Journal	Weekly	do	1852	5 00
	Stockholder	do	do	1862	5 00
	Rhodes' Journal of Banking	Monthly	do	1873	5 00
	Indicator	Daily (*morning*)	do	1877	10 00
	American Exchange	Daily (*morning*)	do	1878	10 00
	Wall Street Daily News	Daily (*morning*)	do	1879	5 00
	Bullion	Bi-weekly	do	1879	50
	Bradstreets'	Semi-weekly	do	1879	12 00
	Hotel Reporter	Daily (*morning*)	Hotel arrivals, etc	1877	12 00
	Magazine of American History	Monthly	Historical	1877	5 00
	Der Freischütz	Weekly	Humorous (*German*)	1866	2 50
	Wild Oats	do	Humorous	1870	4 00
	Puck	do	do	1877	5 00
	Puck	do	Humorous (*German*)	1876	5 00
	Diblik	Sunday	Humorous (*Bohemian*)	1877	2 50
	Insurance Monitor	Monthly	Insurance	1853	3 25
	United States Insurance Gazette and Magazine	do	do	1854	5 00
	Weekly Underwriter	Weekly	do	1859	5 00
	American Life Assurance Magazine and Journal of Actuaries.	Quarterly	do	1860	2 00
	Insurance and Real Estate Journal	Semi-monthly	do	1862	3 00
	Chronicle	Weekly	do	1866	3 00
	Insurance Times	Monthly	do	1868	3 20
	Spectator	do	do	1868	3 00
	Insurance Law Journal	do	do	1871	5 00
	Insurance Critic	do	do	1874	3 25
	L'Eco de Italia	Semi-weekly	News and politics (*Italian*)	1848	6 00
	Scottish American Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1857	3 00
	Amerikanische Schweizer Zeitung	do	News and politics (*German*)	1867	2 00
	La Independencia	do	News and politics (*Spanish*)	1873	5 00
	Scotman and Caledonia Advertiser	do	News and politics	1874	3 00
	Nachrichten aus Amerika	Monthly	News and politics (*German*)	1876	50
	Las Novedades	Semi-weekly	News and politics (*Spanish*)	1876	15 00
	New Yorker Schwæbisches Wochenblatt	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1877	2 50
	St. Nicholas	Monthly	Juvenile	1873	3 00
	Harper's Young People	Weekly	do	1879	1 50
	Internal Revenue Record	do	Legal	1865	5 00
	Register	Daily (*morning*)	do	1870	10 00
	City Record	Daily (*evening*)	Legal official city organ	1873	9 30
	New York Weekly Digest	Weekly	Legal	1875	5 00
	Notaries' Journal	Quarterly	do	1877	2 00
	North American Review	Monthly	Literary	1815	5 00
	Princeton Review	Bi-monthly	do	1825	2 00
	London Quarterly Review	Quarterly	do	1834	4 00
	Westminster Review	do	do	1834	4 00
	Edinburgh Review	do	do	1834	4 00
	Blackwood's Edinburgh Review	Monthly	do	1835	4 00
	Messenger	Weekly	do	1841	3 00
	Eclectic Magazine	Monthly	do	1844	5 00
	Home Journal	Weekly	do	1846	2 00
	Harper's New Monthly Magazine	Monthly	do	1850	4 00
	New Yorker Belletristisches Journal	Weekly	Literary (*German*)	1851	5 00
	National Quarterly Review	Quarterly	Literary	1860	4 00
	The Nation	Weekly	do	1865	5 20
	The Aldine	Monthly	do	1868	5 00
	Appleton's Journal	do	do	1869	3 00
	Literary News	do	do	1869	50
	Scribner's Monthly and Illustrated Magazine	do	do	1870	4 00
	British Quarterly Review	Quarterly	do	1871	4 00
	Nordstjernan	Weekly	Literary (*Swedish*)	1872	2 00
	International Review	Monthly	Literary	1874	5 00
	Library Table (*a*)	Weekly	do	1875	
	Present Century (*b*)	do	do	1879	4 00
	Landsberg's Illustrirtes Wochenblatt (*c*)	do	Literary (*German*)	1880	5 00
	Cricket on the Hearth	Monthly	Literary	1875	1 00
	Andrew's American Queen	Weekly	Fashion	1879	4 00
	Library Magazine	Monthly	Literary	1879	1 00
	Celtic Monthly	do	do	1879	3 00
	Nineteenth Century	do	do	1879	2 25
	Contemporary Review	do	do	1879	2 25
	Fortnightly Review	do	do	1879	2 25
	Fireside at Home	do	do	1880	1 00
	Morford's New Monthly Magazine	do	do	1880	2 50

a Suspended December, 1879. *b* Suspended. *c* Suspended September, 1880.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
NEW YORK CO.—Continued.					
New York—Continued	Standard Series	Weekly	Literary	1880	$10 00
	Index	Monthly	do	1880	2 00
	Braithwait's Retrospect	Semi-annually	Medical and surgical	1840	2 50
	North American Journal of Homeopathy	Quarterly	do	1851	4 00
	Druggists' Circular and Chemical Gazette	Monthly	do	1857	1 60
	New York Medical and Surgical Journal	do	do	1864	2 00
	New York Medical Journal	do	do	1865	4 00
	Gaillard's Medical Journal	do	do	1866	5 00
	Medical Record	Weekly	do	1866	5 00
	American Journal of Obstetrics	Quarterly	do	1868	5 00
	The Physician	Monthly	do	1868	2 00
	Archives of Opthalmology	Quarterly	do	1869	4 00
	New Remedies	Monthly	do	1872	2 00
	Homeopathic Times	do	do	1873	3 00
	The Sanitarian	do	do	1873	3 00
	Medical Eclectic	do	do	1874	2 00
	American Medical Bi-Weekly (*a*)	Bi-weekly	do	1874	1 00
	Archives of Dermatology	Quarterly	do	1874	4 00
	Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases	do	do	1874	5 00
	Medical Gazette	Weekly	do	1876	5 00
	American Homeopath	Monthly	do	1876	2 00
	Dr. Foote's Health Monthly	do	do	1876	50
	Druggists' Advertiser and Trade Journal (*b*)	do	do	1876	1 00
	New York Quarterly Cancer Journal	Quarterly	do	1877	1 00
	Medical Tribune	Monthly	do	1878	1 00
	Index Medicus	do	do	1879	6 00
	American Journal of Otology	Quarterly	do	1879	3 00
	Archives of Medicine	Bi-monthly	do	1879	3 00
	Archives of Otology	Quarterly	do	1879	3 00
	Homeopathic Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.	do	do	1879	4 00
	Physiologist and Family Physician	Semi-monthly	do	1879	4 00
	Deutsch-Amerikanische Apotheker Zeitung	do	Medical and surgical (*German*)	1880	2 50
	Engineering and Mining Journal	Weekly	Mining	1866	4 00
	Mining Record	do	do	1877	3 00
	Mining News	Daily (*evening*)	do	1880	6 00
	New York Philharmonic Journal and Advertiser	Semi-monthly	Musical	1865	1 50
	Orpheus (*c*)	Monthly	do	1865	1 00
	Hitchcock's Illustrated Musical Monthly (*d*)	do	do	.....	.....
	Musical Review	Weekly	do	1879	3 00
	Sunday Mercury	Sunday	News and family reading	1838	2 00
	New York Mercury (*e*)	Weekly	do	1838	.....
	New York Dispatch	Sunday	do	1845	2 50
	Harper's Weekly	Weekly	Literary	1857	4 00
	Commercial Advertiser	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1794	9 00
	Evening Post	Daily (*evening*)	do	1801	9 00
	Evening Post	Weekly	do	1801	1 50
	Evening Post	Semi-weekly	do	1801	3 00
	Courrier des Etats-Unis	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*French*)	1828	12 00
	Courrier des Etats-Unis	Weekly	News and politics (*French*)	1828	5 00
	Courrier des Etats-Unis	do	News and politics (*French*)	1828	6 00
	Sun	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1833	6 50
	Sun	Weekly	do	1835	1 00
	Sun	Sunday	do	1876	1 20
	New Yorker Staats-Zeitung	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1835	9 00
	New Yorker Staats-Zeitung	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1835	2 00
	New Yorker Sonntagsblatt	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1835	2 00
	Herald	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1835	10 00
	Herald	Weekly	do	1835	1 00
	Herald	Sunday	do	1835	1 00
	Evening Express	Daily (*evening*)	do	1836	9 00
	Express	Weekly	do	1836	1 00
	Tribune	Daily (*morning*)	do	1841	12 00
	Tribune	Weekly	do	1841	2 00
	Tribune	Semi-weekly	do	1841	3 00
	Tribune	Sunday	do	1880	2 00
	New Yorker Zeitung	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1845	7 00
	New Yorker Zeitung	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1845	2 00
	Revue und Beobachter am Hudson	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1845	2 00
	Times	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1851	12 00
	Times	Weekly	do	1851	1 00
	Times	Sunday	do	1851	2 00
	Times	Semi-weekly	do	1851	2 50
	Daily News	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*Eng. and Germ.*)	1857	3 00
	News	Weekly	News and politics (*Eng. and Germ.*)	1857	1 00
	News	Sunday	News and politics (*Eng. and Germ.*)	1867	1 50
	World	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1860	12 00
	World	Weekly	do	1860	1 00
	World	Sunday	do	1860	2 00
	World	Semi-weekly	do	1860	2 00
	Le Messager Franco-Américain	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*French*)	1860	10 00
	Le Messager Franco-Américain	Weekly	News and politics (*French*)	1860	3 00
	Le Messager Franco-Américain	Semi-weekly	News and politics (*French*)	1860	5 00
	Le Messager Franco-Américain	Sunday	News and politics (*French*)	1860	3 00
	Westchester Times	Weekly	News and politics	1864	1 50
	Star	Daily (*morning*)	do	1867	6 00
	Star	Sunday	do	1867	1 50
	Evening Mail	Daily (*evening*)	do	1867	6 00
	Mail	Weekly	do	1871	2 00
	Evening Telegram	Daily (*evening*)	do	1867	5 00
	New Yorker Tagsblatt	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1868	2 00
	Union	do	News and politics	1869	2 50
	Irish World and American Industrial Liberator.	do	do	1870	2 50
	New Yorker Deutsches Volksblatt	do	News and politics (*German*)	1870	2 00
	Progressive American	do	News and politics	1871	2 00
	Irish Democrat	do	do	1871	2 50
	Local Reporter	Semi-weekly	do	1873	1 50
	Graphic	Daily (*evening*)	Illustrated news and politics	1873	12 00
	Der Republikaner	Weekly	News and politics (*Germ. and Eng.*)	1875	1 00
	American Sentry	do	News and politics	1875	1 00

a Suspended after census year. *b* Suspended January, 1881. *c* Suspended October, 1880. *d* Suspended May, 1880. *e* An edition of the "Sunday Mercury".

NEW YORK—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
NEW YORK CO.—Continued.					
New York—Continued	National Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1876	$1 00
	McGee's Illustrated Weekly	do	Literary	1876	3 00
	Harlem Record	Semi-weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
	New York People	Weekly	do	1879	1 00
	America	do	do	1879	2 00
	Truth	Daily (*morning*)	do	1879	4 00
	Truth	Sunday	do	1879	1 00
	Suffragist	Weekly	do	1880	2 00
	Leader	do	do	1880	50
	Annex (*a*)	do	do	1880	1 00
	Illustrirte Nachrichten aus Deutschland und der Schweiz.	do	News and politics (*German*)	1880	5 00
	Penman's Art Journal	Monthly	Penmanship	1877	1 00
	Penman's Gazette	do	do	1880	75
	American Railroad Journal	Weekly	Railroads	1831	5 00
	Railroad Gazette	do	do	1857	4 20
	Traveller's Official Railway Guide	Monthly	do	1867	4 00
	Waring's Railroad and Steamboat Guide	do	do	1879	2 00
	Appleton's Railway and Steam Navigation Guide.	do	do		2 00
	Examiner and Chronicle	Weekly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1823	2 50
	Baptist Weekly	do	Religious (*Baptist*)	1833	2 50
	Baptist Home Mission	Monthly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1878	50
	New York Watch Tower	Weekly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1878	1 50
	New York Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register.	do	Religious (*Catholic*)	1840	3 00
	Christian World	Monthly	Religious (*Catholic*)	1850	1 10
	New York Tablet	Weekly	Religious (*Catholic*)	1857	3 00
	Catholic World	Monthly	Religious (*Catholic*)	1865	4 00
	Sunday Democrat	Sunday	Religious (*Catholic*)	1869	2 50
	Catholic Review	Weekly	Religious (*Catholic*)	1872	3 20
	Weekly and Sunday Union	Sunday	Religious (*Catholic*)	1873	2 00
	Cæcilia	Monthly	Religious (*Catholic; Eng. and Germ.*)	1874	1 10
	Katholisches Volksblatt	Weekly	Religious (*Catholic; German*)	1878	2 50
	Catholic Herald	do	Religious (*Catholic*)	1878	2 50
	Illustrated Catholic American	do	Religious (*Catholic*)	1880	3 00
	Catholic Fireside	Monthly	Religious (*Catholic*)	1880	1 00
	Home Missionary	do	Religious (*Congregational*)	1828	60
	Parish Visitor	do	Religious (*Episcopal*)	1854	50
	Register of the American Church Missionary Society.	Quarterly	Religious (*Protestant Episcopal*)	1863	40
	People's Pulpit (*b*)	Weekly	Religious (*Episcopal*)	1874	
	Standard	do	Religious (*Protestant Episcopal*)	1879	1 00
	Church Weekly	do	Religious (*Protestant Episcopal*)	1879	1 50
	Guardian	do	Religious (*Protestant Episcopal*)	1879	3 00
	Truth Seeker	do	Miscellaneous (*Free Thought*)	1873	3 00
	Hebrew Leader	do	General literature	1850	3 00
	Jewish Messenger	do	Religious (*Judaism*)	1857	5 00
	New Jerusalem Messenger	do	Religious (*Judaism*)	1859	3 20
	Jewish Gazette	do	Religious (*Judaism; Heb. and Germ.*)	1874	2 50
	Jewish Advocate	Monthly	Religious (*Judaism*)	1878	1 00
	Judische Volks-Zeitung	Weekly	Religious (*Judaism; German*)	1878	2 00
	American Hebrew	do	Religious (*Judaism*)	1879	3 00
	Evangelische Lutherischer Missione Blatt	Monthly	Religious (*Lutheran; German*)	1875	25
	Christian Advocate	Weekly	Religious (*Methodist*)	1826	2 50
	Quarterly Review	Quarterly	Religious (*Methodist*)	1830	2 50
	Methodist	Weekly	Religious (*Methodist*)	1860	2 20
	New York Evangelist	do	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1830	3 00
	Presbyterian Review	Quarterly	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1880	3 00
	Christian Intelligencer	Weekly	Religious (*Reformed*)	1823	2 65
	Sunday School Advocate	Semi-monthly	Sunday school (*Methodist*)	1840	25
	Child's Paper	Monthly	Sunday school (*Methodist*)	1852	12
	Berean Leaf	Quarterly	Sunday school (*Methodist*)	1868	06
	Sunday School Journal	Monthly	Sunday school (*Methodist*)	1868	50
	Good Words	do	Sunday school (*Methodist*)	1869	12
	Good Cheer	do	Sunday school (*Methodist*)	1870	08
	Old and Young	do	Sunday school (*Methodist*)	1870	30
	Young Catholic	do	Sunday school (*Catholic*)	1870	40
	Morning Light	do	Sunday school (*Evangelical*)	1871	12
	My Paper	do	Sunday school	1871	12
	Apples of Gold	Weekly	do	1872	50
	Sunday School Lesson Leaflet	Monthly	do	1876	10
	Sunday School Classmate	Semi-monthly	do	1877	25
	Study	Quarterly	do	1878	50
	Young Christian Soldier and Carrier Dove	Weekly	do	1878	54
	Teachers' Assistant	Monthly	do	1879	25
	Picture Lesson Paper	do	do	1879	25
	Lesson Helper	Quarterly	do		30
	Lesson Teacher's Quarterly	do	do		10
	Light on the Lesson	do	do		20
	My Picture Lesson	Weekly	do		25
	Christian Tidings	Monthly	do		25
	Sunday Companion	do	do		25
	Sunshine	do	do		25
	Young Folks' Paper	do	do		25
	New York Observer	Weekly	Religious (*Undenominational*)	1823	3 15
	Mother's Magazine and Family Circle	Monthly	Religious (*Undenominational*)	1832	1 50
	Spirit of Missions	do	Religious (*Episcopal*)	1835	1 50
	American Messenger	do	Religious (*Undenominational*)	1843	30
	Bible Society Record	do	Religious (*Undenominational*)	1843	30
	Churchman	Weekly	Religious (*Episcopal*)	1844	3 50
	Guide to Holiness	Monthly	Religious (*Undenominational*)	1845	1 00
	Amerikanischer Botschafter	do	Religious (*Undenom.; German*)	1846	30
	American Missionary	do	Religious (*Undenominational*)	1846	50
	Independent	Weekly	General literature	1848	3 00
	Sower and Mission Monthly	Monthly	Religious (*Undenominational*)	1853	25
	Missionary Link	Bi-monthly	Religious (*Undenominational*)	1861	50
	Voice from the Old Brewery	Monthly	Religious (*Undenominational*)	1861	25
	Kind Words (*c*)	do	Sunday school paper	1865	09
	Your Paper (*c*)	do	do	1865	09
	Band of Hope (*c*)	do	do	1865	09

a Succeeded by New York "Republican", August, 1880. *b* Suspended May, 1879. *c* Removed to La Porte, Ind., since census year.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
NEW YORK CO.—Continued.					
New York—Continued	Good Things (*a*)	Monthly	Sunday school paper	1865	$0 09
	Complete Preacher (*b*)	do	Religious		
	Christian at Work	Weekly	Religious (*Undenominational*)	1866	3 00
	Christian Union	do	Religious (*Undenominational*)	1869	3 00
	Illustrated Christian Weekly	do	Religious (*Undenominational*)	1871	2 50
	Deutscher Volksfreund	do	Religious (*Undenom.; German*)	1871	2 25
	New York Weekly Witness	do	Religious (*Undenominational*)	1872	1 50
	Church Union	do	Religious (*Undenominational*)	1873	2 50
	Morning and Day of Reform (*a*)	Monthly	Religious (*Undenominational*)	1874	60
	Lay Evangelist	do	Religious (*Undenominational*)	1875	25
	Preacher and Homiletic Monthly	do	Religious (*Undenominational*)	1876	2 50
	Zeage der Wahrheit	Bi-weekly	Religious (*Lutheran; German*)	1877	1 00
	Christian Herald and Signs of our Times	Weekly	Religious (*Undenominational*)	1878	1 50
	Church and People	Monthly	Religious (*Undenominational*)	1878	1 00
	Sabbath Reading	Weekly	Religious (*Undenominational*)	1878	50
	Oriental Magazine	Quarterly	Religious (*Undenominational*)	1879	2 00
	Gospel in all Lands	Monthly	Religious (*Undenominational*)	1880	2 50
	Foreign Missionary of the Presbyterian Church.	do	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1841	1 00
	Denni Delnicke Listy	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*Bohemian*)	1877	8 00
	Delnicke Listy	Weekly	News and politics (*Bohemian*)	1877	3 00
	New Yorker Volkszeitung	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1878	6 00
	New Yorker Volkszeitung	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1878	1 50
	New Yorker Sonntagsblatt	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1878	1 50
	Scientific American	Weekly	Scientific	1846	3 00
	Monthly Record of Scientific Literature	Monthly	do	1872	25
	Popular Science Monthly	do	do	1872	5 00
	Growing World	do	do	1874	1 00
	American Journal of Microscopy	do	do	1875	1 00
	Scientific American Supplement	Weekly	do	1876	5 00
	Water, Gas, and Steam (*c*)	Monthly	do	1877	2 00
	Scientific Man	Weekly	do	1878	1 00
	Young Scientist	Monthly	do	1878	50
	Illustrated Scientific News	do	do	1878	1 50
	American Microscopical Journal	do	do	1880	1 00
	Magnet	Semi-monthly	do	1880	1 00
	Practical American	Monthly	do	1880	1 50
	Science News (*d*)	Weekly	do		
	Corner Stone	do	Secret society	1870	2 00
	Echo	Semi-monthly	Pro-secret society	1872	2 00
	Grand Army Gazette and National Guardsman.	Monthly	Secret society	1873	1 00
	Der Fuehrer	Weekly	Secret society (*German*)	1873	2 30
	Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club	Monthly	Scientific	1873	1 00
	Germania	Bi-weekly	Secret society (*German*)	1877	1 20
	Die New Yorker Bundes-Presse	Weekly	Secret society (*German*)	1878	2 50
	Foresters' Journal	Monthly	Secret society	1878	50
	Masonic Newspaper (*e*)	Weekly	do	1878	1 25
	Spirit of the Times	do	Sporting	1831	5 00
	National Police Gazette	do	do	1846	4 00
	New York Clipper	do	do	1853	4 00
	Turf, Field, and Farm	do	do	1865	5 00
	Fur, Fin, and Feather	Bi-monthly	do	1868	2 50
	Forest, Stream, Rod, and Gun	Weekly	do	1871	4 00
	Sportsman	do	do	1875	3 00
	Scheutzen and Jago-zeitung	Semi-monthly	Sporting (*German*)	1877	2 00
	New York Mirror	Weekly	Sporting	1879	2 50
	American Yacht Register and Quarterly Reporter.	Quarterly	do	1879	1 00
	Phelan Checker Player	Monthly	do		2 00
	Sunday Times and Messenger	Sunday	News and politics	1841	2 50
	Sunday Courier	do	do	1842	1 25
	Courrier Suisse	do	News and politics (*Swedish*)		2 00
	Review	do	News and politics	1873	75
	Journal of the Telegraph	Semi-monthly	Telegraphic	1867	2 00
	Operator	do	do	1874	1 00
	Youths' Temperance Banner	Monthly	Temperance	1866	12
	National Temperance Advocate	do	do	1866	1 00
	Our Union	do	do	1874	60
	Harness and Carriage Journal	do	Commerce and trade	1855	3 00
	Iron Age	Weekly	do	1855	4 50
	Shoe and Leather Reporter	do	do	1857	3 50
	Hub	Monthly	do	1858	3 00
	Photographic Times and American Photographer.	do	do	1860	2 00
	Tobacco Leaf	Weekly	do	1864	4 00
	Typographic Messenger	Semi-annually	do	1865	1 00
	Woodcock's Printers' and Lithographers' Weekly Gazette and Newspaper Reporter.	Weekly	do	1866	2 00
	Der Amerikanische Bier-Brauer	Monthly	Commerce and trade (*German*)	1868	6 00
	Manufacturers' Review and Industrial Record	do	Commerce and trade	1868	1 50
	Millers' Journal	Weekly	do	1868	2 00
	Paper Trade Reporter	Monthly	do	1868	1 00
	Builder and Wood Worker	do	do	1868	1 50
	Coal Trade Journal	Weekly	do	1869	3 00
	Van Nostrund's Engineering Magazine	Monthly	Scientific	1869	5 00
	Manufacturer and Builder	do	Trade	1869	2 00
	Jewelers' Circular and Horological Review	do	do	1869	2 00
	Dry Goods Bulletin	Weekly	do	1870	5 00
	Anthony's Photographic Bulletin	Monthly	do	1870	2 00
	National Car Builder	do	do	1870	1 00
	American Brewers' Gazette and Hop Trade Review.	do	do	1871	5 00
	Bonforti's Wine and Liquor Circular	Semi-monthly	do	1871	5 00
	Publishers' Weekly	Weekly	do	1872	3 00
	Milliner	Monthly	do	1872	2 00
	Paper Trade Journal	Weekly	do	1872	4 00
	Clothier and Hatter	Monthly	do	1872	1 00
	Sewing Machine Journal	do	do	1873	1 25
	Buchdrucker Zeitung	Semi-monthly	Commerce and trade (*German*)	1873	1 50
	Hat, Cap, and Fur Trade Review	Monthly	Commerce and trade	1873	3 00

a Removed to La Porte, Ind., since census year.
b Merged in the "Preacher and Homiletic Monthly".
c Suspended June, 1880.
d Suspended October, 1879.
e Suspended April, 1880.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
NEW YORK CO.—Continued.					
New York—Continued	Carpet Trade Review	Monthly	Commerce and trade	1873	$3 00
	Metal Worker	Weekly	do	1874	1 20
	Engineering News	do	Science and mechanics	1874	3 00
	Weekly Proof-Sheet	do	Commerce and trade	1874	1 00
	Trade Bureau	do	do	1874	3 00
	Notions and Fancy Goods Record and Silk Reporter.	Semi-monthly	do	1875	3 00
	United States Tobacco Journal	Weekly	do	1875	3 00
	American Bookseller	Semi-monthly	do	1876	1 00
	Millinery Trade Review	Monthly	do	1876	3 00
	German and American Brewers' Journal and Malt and Hop Trade Reporter.	do	Commerce and trade (*English and German*).	1876	5 00
	Geyers' Stationer	Semi-monthly	Commerce and trade	1877	2 00
	American Machinist	Weekly	Science and mechanics	1877	3 00
	Furnishing Goods Trade Review	Monthly	Commerce and trade	1878	2 00
	Der Techniker	Semi-monthly	Science and mechanics (*German*)	1878	1 40
	Tobacconist	Monthly	Commerce and trade	1878	1 00
	Carpentry and Building	do	do	1879	1 00
	American Hair-dresser and Perfumer	do	do	1879	2 00
	Sewing Machine News	do	do	1879	1 00
	American Model Printer	do	do	1879	3 00
	Industrial News and Inventors' Guide (*a*)	do	Scientific	1879	.....
	Blacksmith and Wheelwright	do	Commerce and trade	1880	1 00
	Carriage Builder	do	do	1880	1 00
	Deutsch-Amerikanischer Grocer	Weekly	Commerce and trade (*German*)	1880	3 00
	Sailors' Magazine and Seaman's Friend	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1828	1 00
	Advocate and Family Guardian	Semi-monthly	Benevolent	1834	1 00
	Phrenological Journal	Monthly	Scientific	1838	2 00
	Irish-American	Sunday	News and politics (*English and Irish*)	1849	2 50
	New York Era	Weekly	News and politics	1850	2 00
	Hall's Journal of Health	Monthly	Medical	1854	1 50
	Monthly Record of Five Points House of Industry.	do	Miscellaneous	1857	1 00
	American Gas Light Journal	Semi-monthly	do	1859	3 00
	Comic Monthly (*b*)	Monthly	do	1859	1 00
	Army and Navy Journal	Weekly	do	1863	6 00
	Herald of Health	Monthly	Medical	1863	1 00
	Public	Weekly	Miscellaneous	1867	5 00
	Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide	do	do	1868	10 00
	Sheltering Arms	Monthly	do	1868	1 00
	Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers.	do	Science and mechanics	1868	15 00
	Ladies' Floral Cabinet	do	Miscellaneous	1870	1 25
	Nautical Gazette	Weekly	do	1871	4 00
	Liberator and Industrial Tribuene	do	Miscellaneous (*German*)	1871	50
	Fire Record	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1871	50
	Cook's Excursionist and Home and Foreign Tourist Advertiser.	do	do	1873	1 00
	La Llumanera	do	Miscellaneous (*Catalan*)	1874	2 50
	Heiraths Anzeiger	do	Miscellaneous (*German*)	1874	50
	Johnston's Dental Miscellany	do	Dentistry	1874	2 50
	Deutscher Familien Schatz	Bi-weekly	Miscellaneous (*German*)	1875	3 75
	Our Animal Friends	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1875	1 00
	True Citizen	do	do	1875	1 00
	Coin Collector's Journal	do	do	1875	1 00
	Amerikanische Schweizer Zeitung	Weekly	Miscellaneous (*German*)	1876	2 50
	Florida New Yorker (*c*)	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1876	1 00
	Library Journal	do	Literary	1876	5 00
	Evolution (*d*)	do	Scientific	1877	....
	Putnam's Library Companion	Quarterly	Miscellaneous	1877	50
	Fireman's Journal	Weekly	do	1877	2 00
	Hotel Gazette	do	do	1877	2 00
	Taxpayer	Monthly	do	1877	1 00
	Plumber and Sanitary Engineer	Semi-monthly	do	1877	2 00
	Hotel Mail	Weekly	do	1877	2 00
	American Ship	do	do	1878	3 00
	Household Journal	Monthly	Literary	1878	1 00
	Household Guest Magazine	do	do	1878	1 50
	Land and Home (*e*)	Weekly	Miscellaneous	1879	2 00
	Field Glass (*f*)	Monthly	do	1879	1 00
	Thoughts and Events (*d*)	Weekly	do	1879	4 00
	L'Artiste	Monthly	Art	1879	1 00
	Brentano's Monthly	do	Miscellaneous	1879	4 00
	American Wine and Grape Grower	do	Commerce and trade	1879	1 50
	Sunday Library	Sunday	Miscellaneous	1879	2 50
	Sentinel	Weekly	do	1879	2 50
	La Raza Latina	Semi-weekly	Miscellaneous (*English and Spanish*)	1879	10 00
	Kladderadatsch (*g*)	Weekly	Miscellaneous (*German*)	1879	.....
	Hour	do	Miscellaneous	1880	5 00
	Fret Sawyer's Monthly	Monthly	do	1880	25
	Musical and Dramatic Courier	Weekly	Musical	1880	4 00
	Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States.	Quarterly	Miscellaneous	1880	2 00
	American Entomologist	Monthly	Scientific	1880	2 00
	Constellation	Semi-monthly	Miscellaneous	1880	1 00
	Philanthropist (*c*)	Monthly	do	1880	1 00
	Our Little Folks	do	Juvenile	.....	1 00
	Postal Gazette	do	Miscellaneous	.....	3 00
	Quarterly Elocutionist	Quarterly	Educational	.....	1 00
	Man (*b*)	Weekly	Scientific	.....	.....
	Champion (*h*)	do	Miscellaneous	.....	.....
	Sunday Leader (*e*)	Sunday	News and politics	.....	.....
NIAGARA CO.—*Population*: 54,173.					
Lockport	Union	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1860	8 00
	Niagara Democrat	Weekly	do	1821	1 50
	Journal	Daily (*evening*)	do	1852	8 00
	Niagara Journal	Weekly	do	1852	1 50
	Catholic Visitor	do	Religious (*Catholic*)	1875	50
	Weekly Advertiser	do	Advertising	1876	50
	Lock City News	do	News and politics	1877	50

a Suspended October, 1879.
b Suspended December, 1879
c Suspended May, 1880.
d Suspended April, 1880.
e Suspended September, 1879.
f Suspended January, 1881.
g Suspended November, 1879.
h Suspended June, 1880.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
NIAGARA CO.—Continued.					
Lockport—Continued	Lockport Free Press (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics		
Middleport	Middleport Mail	do	do	1873	$1 25
Niagara Falls	Niagara Falls Gazette	do	do	1854	1 50
Suspension Bridge	Suspension Bridge Journal	do	do	1860	1 50
	Niagara Index	Semi-monthly	Collegiate	1870	1 75
Tonawanda	Tonawanda Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
	Tonawanda Index (*b*)	do	do	1876	1 50
Wilson	Wilson Star	do	do	1878	50
ONEIDA CO.—*Population:* 115,475.					
Boonville	Boonville Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1852	1 50
Camden	Camden Journal	do	do	1864	1 50
	Camden Advance	do	do	1873	1 50
Clinton	Clinton Courier	do	do	1846	1 50
	Hamilton Literary Monthly	Monthly	Collegiate	1866	3 00
North Bay	Lake Side Gazette (*c*)	Weekly	News and politics		
Oriskany Falls	Oriskany News	do	do	1869	1 00
Remsen	Y Cenhadwr Americanaidd	Monthly	Religious (*Congregational; Welsh*)	1840	1 60
Rome	Rome Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1833	2 00
	Roman Citizen	do	do	1840	2 00
	Watchword (*d*)	do	do	1870	1 00
	Once a Month	Monthly	Religious (Y. M. C. A)	1872	50
Sauquoit	Sauquoit Valley Register	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Utica	Morning Herald and Gazette	Daily (*morning*)	do	1842	8 00
	Herald and Gazette and Courier	Weekly	do	1793	1 50
	Daily Observer	Daily (*evening*)	do	1848	8 00
	Utica Observer	Weekly	do	1816	1 50
	Y Cyfaill O'r Hen Wlad	Monthly	Religious (*Presbyterian; Welsh*)	1837	1 60
	American Journal of Insanity	Quarterly	Insanity and medicine	1844	5 00
	Y Drych	Weekly	News and politics (*Welsh*)	1851	2 50
	Utica Deutsche Zeitung	Tri-weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1854	3 50
	Y Wawr	Monthly	Religious (*Baptist; Welsh*)	1865	1 60
	Church Eclectic	do	Religious (*Episcopal*)	1873	3 00
	Olive Branch	do	Spiritualistic	1875	1 00
	Church Worker	do	Charitable	1876	1 00
	Sunday Tribune	Sunday	News and politics	1877	2 00
	Western Echo	Semi-monthly	Miscellaneous	1877	1 00
	Nationalist (*e*)	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
Vienna	Vienna News	do	do	1877	1 00
Waterville	Waterville Times	do	do	1855	1 50
ONONDAGA CO.—*Population:* 117,893.					
Baldwinsville	Baldwinsville Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1846	1 75
Camillus	Independent	do	do	1878	1 50
Fayetteville	Weekly Recorder	do	do	1865	1 50
Jordan	Jordan Intelligencer	do	do	1874	1 00
	Transcript (*f*)	do	do	1853	1 25
Manlius	Monitor (*g*)	do	do	1879	1 00
Marcellus	Marcellus Weekly Observer	do	do	1879	1 25
	Marcellus Christian Gazette	Monthly	Religious	1880	1 00
Skaneateles	Skaneateles Weekly Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1840	1 50
	Skaneateles Free Press	do	do	1874	1 25
Syracuse	Morning Standard	Daily (*morning*)	do	1848	6 50
	Syracuse Standard	Weekly	do	1825	1 50
	Journal	Daily (*evening*)	do	1844	8 00
	Journal	Weekly	do	1839	2 00
	Northern Christian Advocate	do	Religious (*Methodist Episcopal*)	1840	2 00
	American Wesleyan	do	Religious (*Wesleyan Methodist*)	1843	1 70
	Syracuse Union	do	News and politics (*German*)	1855	2 50
	Courier	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1857	8 00
	Onondaga Courier	Weekly	do	1857	2 00
	Sunday Courier	Sunday	do	1874	2 00
	Syracuse Central Demokrat	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1858	2 50
	Children's Banner	Semi-monthly	Sunday school	1860	25
	Typo	Bi-monthly	Typographical	1871	1 00
	University Herald	Monthly	Collegiate	1872	1 00
	School Bulletin and Normal School State Educational Journal.	do	Educational	1874	1 00
	Commercial Traveler	do	Commercial	1875	1 00
	Gospel Messenger	do	Religious (*Episcopal*)	1876	50
	National Citizen and Ballot-Box	do	Political	1876	1 00
	Sunday Times	Sunday	News and politics	1876	2 00
	Syracusan	Once every 3 weeks	Collegiate	1878	1 50
	Bible Standard	Monthly	Religious (*Wesleyan Methodist*)	1878	1 00
	Evening Herald	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1877	5 00
	Sunday Herald	Sunday	do	1880	2 00
	Poultry Record	Monthly	Poultry breeding	1880	50
	Syracuse Advertiser (*h*)	Weekly	News and politics		
	Onondaga County Reporter (*i*)	Monthly	do		
ONTARIO CO.—*Population:* 49,541.					
Canandaigua	Ontario Repository and Messenger	Weekly	News and politics	1803	2 00
	Ontario County Times	do	do	1852	2 00
	Ontario County Journal	do	do	1874	2 00
Clifton Springs	Clifton Springs Press	do	do	1877	1 00
East Bloomfield	East Bloomfield News (*h*)	do	do	1879	1 25
Geneva	Geneva Gazette	do	do	1809	1 50
	Geneva Courier	do	do	1832	2 00
	Geneva Asteroid	do	do	1878	1 00
	Hobart Herald	Monthly	Collegiate	1879	2 00
Naples	Naples Record	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
	The Neapolitan	do	do	1880	1 00
Phelps	Phelps Citizen	do	do	1832	1 50
	Neighbors' Home Mail	Monthly	do	1874	60
ORANGE CO.—*Population:* 88,220.					
Cornwall	Cornwall Times and Newburgh Temperance Herald.	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 50
	Cornwall Mirror	do	do	1876	50
	Cornwall Reflector	do	do	1877	1 50

a Suspended March, 1880.
b Suspended July, 1880.
c Established and suspended in 1880.
d Suspended after census year.
e Suspended in fall of 1879.
f Suspended November, 1879.
g Suspended during the year.
h Suspended December, 1879.
i Suspended October, 1879.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
ORANGE CO.—Continued.					
Goshen	Goshen Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1800	$2 00
	Independent Republican	do	do	1812	2 00
Highland	Highland Journal	do	do	1875	1 00
Middletown	Signs of the Times	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1832	2 00
	Press	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1867	6 00
	Orange County Press	Weekly	do	1851	2 00
	Argus	Daily (*evening*)	do	1876	6 00
	Mercury	Weekly	do	1858	2 00
Monroe	Monroe Times	do	do	1880	1 00
Montgomery	Republican and Standard	do	do	1858	2 00
Newburgh	Journal	Daily (*evening*)	do	1862	7 00
	Journal	Weekly	do	1833	1 50
	Register	Daily (*evening*)	do	1876	3 00
	Register	Weekly	do	1876	1 50
Port Jervis	Union	Daily (*evening*)	do	1874	5 00
	Tri-State Union	Semi-weekly	do	1850	2 00
	Gazette	Tri-weekly	do	1869	4 80
	Port Jervis Gazette	Weekly	do	1869	2 00
Walden	Walden Herald and Recorder	do	do	1870	1 50
Warwick	Warwick Advertiser	do	do	1866	2 00
ORLEANS CO.—*Population:* 30,128.					
Albion	Orleans American	Weekly	News and politics	1824	2 00
	Orleans Republican	do	do	1828	1 50
	Saturday Chronicle	do	do	1876	1 00
Holley	Holley Standard	do	do	1870	1 50
Medina	Medina Tribune	do	do	1852	1 50
	Saturday Register	do	do	1877	1 50
OSWEGO CO.—*Population:* 77,911.					
Central Square	Central Square News	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 00
Cleveland	Lakeside Press	do	do	1873	1 25
Fulton	Patriot and Gazette	do	do	1837	2 00
	Fulton Times	do	do	1868	1 00
Hannibal	Hannibal News (*a*)	do	do	1876	1 00
	Hannibal Reveille	do	do	1877	1 00
Mexico	Mexico Independent	do	do	1861	1 50
Oswego	Palladium	Daily (*evening*)	do	1863	6 00
	Palladium	Weekly	do	1819	1 00
	Times	Daily (*evening*)	do	1873	6 00
	Times	Weekly	do	1844	1 50
Parish	Parish Sun and Mirror	do	do	1875	1 00
Phœnix	Phœnix Register	do	do	1858	1 00
Pulaski	Pulaski Democrat	do	do	1849	1 50
Sand Bank	Sand Bank Herald (*b*)	do	do	1879	1 00
Sandy Creek	Sandy Creek News	do	do	1871	1 25
OTSEGO CO.—*Population:* 51,397.					
Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1820	1 50
	Cherry Valley Investigator	do	do	1874	1 00
Cooperstown	Freeman's Journal	do	do	1808	2 00
	Otsego Republican	do	do	1828	2 00
	Living Issue	do	Temperance	1874	1 50
Gilbertsville	Otsego Journal	do	News and politics	1876	1 00
Milford	Milford News	do	do	1877	1 00
Morris	Morris Chronicle	do	do	1852	1 00
Oneonta	Oneonta Herald and Democrat	do	do	1852	1 50
	Oneonta Press	do	do	1867	1 25
Richfield Springs	Richfield Springs Mercury	do	do	1867	1 50
Schenevus	Schenevus Monitor	do	do	1864	1 25
Unadilla	Unadilla Times	do	do	1854	1 00
Worcester	Worcester Times	do	do	1874	1 25
PUTNAM CO.—*Population:* 15,181.					
Brewsters	Putnam County Standard	Weekly	News and politics	1869	2 00
Carmel	Putnam County Courier	do	do	1842	2 00
	Carmel Republican	do	do	1858	1 50
Cold Spring	Cold Spring Recorder	do	do	1866	2 00
QUEENS CO.—*Population:* 90,574.					
College Point	Long Island Central Zeitung	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1872	2 00
	College Point Mirror	do	News and politics	1879	2 00
	Long Island Reporter	do	do	1879	1 50
Flushing	Evening Journal	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	5 00
	Journal	Weekly	do	1842	2 00
	Times	Daily (*evening*)	do	1865	5 00
	Long Island Times	Weekly	do	1855	2 00
Glen Cove	Glen Cove Gazette	do	do	1857	1 50
	Glen Cove Echo	do	do	1875	1 50
Hempstead	Hempstead Inquirer	do	do	1830	2 00
	Queens County Sentinel	do	do	1858	1 50
Jamaica	Long Island Farmer	do	do	1819	2 00
	Long Island Democrat	do	do	1835	2 00
	Katholische Kirchen Zeitung	do	Religious (*Catholic; German*)	1846	2 70
	Jamaica Standard	do	News and politics	1868	2 00
Long Island City	Evening Star	Daily (*evening*)	do	1876	5 00
	Long Island Star	Weekly	do	1865	2 00
	Evening Courier	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	3 00
	Long Island Courier	Weekly	do	1875	2 00
	Long Island Beobachter	do	News and politics (*German*)	1877	2 00
	Astoria Chronicle	do	News and politics	1880	1 50
Newtown	Newtown Register	do	do	1873	2 00
	Long Island Journal und Volksblatt	do	News and politics (*German*)	1874	1 50
	Queens County Safeguard	do	News and politics	1875	2 00
Rockville Centre	South Side Observer	do	do	1865	2 00
Roslyn	Roslyn News	do	do	1877	1 50
Whitestone	Whitestone Herald	do	do	1870	2 00
RENSSELAER CO.—*Population:* 115,328.					
Greenbush	Rensselaer County Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
	Evening Star	do	do	1873	1 00
	Greenbush Democrat	do	do	1876	1 00

a Consolidated with "Reveille" July 24, 1879. *b* Suspended June, 1879.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
RENSSELAER CO.—Continued.					
Hoosick Falls	Rensselaer County Standard	Weekly	News and politics	1873	$1 50
	Wood's Family Guest	Monthly	Literary	1877	50
Lansingburgh	Lansingburgh Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1798	1 50
	Lansingburgh Courier	do	do	1875	1 00
Nassau	News and Farmer Advocate (a)	do	do	1874	1 00
Troy	Troy Northern Budget	Sunday	do	1798	2 00
	Telegram and Whig	Daily (*morning*)	do	1834	10 00
	Telegram and Whig	Weekly	do	1834	1 00
	Times	Daily (*evening*)	do	1851	10 00
	Times	Weekly	do	1856	1 00
	Press	Daily (*evening*)	do	1867	8 00
	Press	Weekly	do	1867	1 00
	Freie Deutsche Presse	do	News and politics (*German*)	1872	2 00
	Troy Observer	Sunday	News and politics	1875	2 00
	Evening Standard	Daily (*evening*)	do	1877	6 00
	Saturday Journal (b)	Weekly	do	1879	1 00
	Missionary Tidings	Monthly	Religious (*Methodist*)	1879	50
RICHMOND CO.—*Population:* 38,991.					
New Brighton	Richmond County Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
Stapleton	Richmond County Gazette	do	do	1859	2 00
	Der Deutsche Staten Islander	do	News and politics (*German*)	1866	2 00
	Staten Island Leader	do	News and politics	1866	2 00
	Richmond County Herald	do	do	1880	2 00
West New Brighton	Staten Island Advertiser	do	do	1877	1 75
	Staten Island Star	do	do	1877	1 50
ROCKLAND CO.—*Population:* 27,690.					
Haverstraw	Rockland County Messenger	Weekly	News and politics	1846	2 50
Nyack	Rockland County Journal	do	do	1850	2 50
	City and Country	do	do	1859	2 00
	Rockland Advertiser and Chronicle	do	do	1879	1 00
SAINT LAWRENCE CO.—*Population:* 85,997.					
Canton	St. Lawrence Plain Dealer	Weekly	News and politics	1856	1 50
	Commercial Advertiser	do	do	1873	1 50
Gouverneur	Gouverneur Herald	do	do	1873	1 00
	Gouverneur Times (c)	do	do	1864	1 50
Nicholville	Gouverneur Herald (d)	do	do	1872	2 00
Norwood	Norwood News	do	do	1878	1 50
Ogdensburg	Journal	Daily (*morning*)	do	1855	5 00
	St. Lawrence Republican	Weekly	do	1830	1 50
	Ogdensburg Advance and St. Lawrence Weekly Democrat.	do	do	1861	1 50
Potsdam	Potsdam Courier and Freeman	do	do	1852	1 50
	St. Lawrence Herald	do	do	1878	1 50
Waddington	Waddington Reporter (e)	do	do		
SARATOGA CO.—*Population:* 55,156.					
Ballston Spa	Ballston Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1798	2 00
	Ballston Democrat	do	do	1865	1 50
Saratoga	Saratoga Sentinel	do	do	1819	1 50
	Daily Saratogian	Daily (*evening*)	do	1868	6 00
	Saratogian	Weekly	do	1857	1 50
	Saratoga Sun	do	do	1870	1 00
	Saratoga Banner (f)	do	do	1876	75
	Saratoga Eagle	do	do	1879	1 00
Schuylerville	Schuylerville Standard	do	do	1871	1 50
Stillwater	Stillwater Enterprise (g)	do	do	1880	1 50
Waterford	Waterford Advertiser	do	do	1872	1 50
SCHENECTADY CO.—*Population:* 23,538.					
Schenectady	Evening Star	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1855	6 50
	Reflector	Weekly	do	1834	1 00
	Union	Daily (*evening*)	do	1864	6 00
	Union	Weekly	do	1864	1 00
	Morning Gazette	Daily (*morning*)	do	1879	5 00
	Gazette	Weekly	do	1869	1 00
	Deutscher Anzeiger	do	News and politics (*German*)	1874	2 00
	Concordiensis	Monthly	Collegiate	1877	1 00
SCHOHARIE CO.—*Population:* 32,910.					
Charlotteville	Charlotteville Phoenix	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 15
Cobleskill	Cobleskill Index	do	do	1864	1 00
	Cobleskill Herald	do	do	1877	1 50
Gilboa	Gilboa Monitor	do	do	1879	1 00
Jefferson	Jeffersonian (h)	do	do	1872	1 00
Middleburgh	Middleburgh Gazette	do	do	1871	1 00
Richmondville	Richmondville Democrat	do	do	1870	1 25
Schoharie	Schoharie Republican	do	do	1819	2 00
	Schoharie Union	do	do	1838	1 50
Sharon Springs	Sharon Springs Gazette	do	do	1873	1 50
SCHUYLER CO.—*Population:* 18,842.					
Havana	Havana Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1849	1 50
	Havana Democrat	do	do	1877	1 00
Watkins	Watkins Express	do	do	1854	1 50
	Watkins Democrat	do	do	1865	1 50
SENECA CO.—*Population:* 29,278.					
Ovid	Ovid Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
Seneca Falls	Seneca Falls Courier	Semi-weekly	do	1835	2 00
	Seneca Falls Reveillé	Weekly	do	1855	2 00
Waterloo	Waterloo Observer	do	do	1826	2 00
	Seneca County News	do	do	1878	2 00
STEUBEN CO.—*Population:* 77,586.					
Addison	Addison Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1858	1 50
Avoca	Avoca Advance	do	do	1879	1 00
Bath	Steuben Farmer's Advocate	do	do	1815	1 00
	Steuben Courier	do	do	1843	1 00
Canisteo	Canisteo Valley Times	do	do	1877	1 00

a Suspended September, 1879.
b Suspended June, 1880.
c Merged with "Herald" March, 1880, and called "Herald and Times".
d An edition of the "Democrat", Providence, R. I.
e Suspended March, 1880.
f Suspended since census year.
g Suspended July, 1880.
h Changed to "Courier" December, 1880.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
STEUBEN CO.—Continued.					
Cohocton	Cohocton Valley Times	Weekly	News and politics	1872	$1 00
Corning	Corning Journal	do	do	1847	1 00
	Corning Democrat	do	do	1857	1 00
	Corning Phonograph (*a*)	do	do		
Hammondsport	Hammondsport Herald	do	do	1874	1 50
Hornellsville	Evening Tribune	Daily (*evening*)	do	1878	5 00
	Tribune	Weekly	do	1851	1 00
	Hornell Times	Daily (*evening*)	do	1878	5 00
	Hornell Times	Weekly	do	1867	1 00
	Hornellsville Herald	do	do	1872	1 50
	Hornellsville Invincible	do	do	1878	1 00
Prattsburgh	Prattsburgh News	do	do	1872	1 50
Troupsburgh	Steuben Sentinel	do	do	1880	1 00
Wayland	Union Advertiser	do	do	1863	1 50
SUFFOLK CO.—*Population:* 53,888.					
Babylon	South Side Signal	Weekly	News and politics	1869	2 00
	Babylon Budget	do	do	1876	1 50
Greenport	Republican Watchman	do	do	1826	1 50
	Suffolk Times	do	do	1857	1 50
Huntington	Long Islander	do	do	1836	1 50
	Suffolk Bulletin	do	do	1847	2 00
North Port	Suffolk County Journal	do	do	1874	1 00
Patchogue	Patchogue Advance	do	do	1871	1 50
Port Jefferson	Long Island Leader	do	do	1871	1 50
	Port Jefferson Times	do	do	1878	1 50
Riverhead	Riverhead Weekly News	do	do	1868	1 50
Sag Harbor	Sag Harbor Corrector	do	do	1822	2 00
	Sag Harbor Express	do	do	1859	2 00
Southold	Long Island Traveler	do	do	1871	1 00
SULLIVAN CO.—*Population:* 32,491.					
Jeffersonville	Sullivan County Record	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 50
Liberty	Liberty Register	do	do	1870	1 50
Monticello	Republican Watchman	do	do	1826	1 50
	Sullivan County Republican	do	do	1843	2 00
TIOGA CO.—*Population:* 32,673.					
Candor	Candor Independent (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
Newark Valley	Tioga County Herald	do	do	1876	1 50
Owego	Owegoan (*c*)	Daily (*morning*)	do		
	Owego Gazette	Weekly	do	1814	2 00
	Owego Times	do	do	1836	2 00
	Tioga County Record	do	do	1871	1 50
	Owego Blade	do	do	1880	1 00
	Owego Resolute (*d*)	do	do		
Spencer	Spencer Herald	do	do	1878	1 50
Waverly	Waverly Advocate	do	do	1852	1 00
	Waverly Free Press	do	do	1866	40
	Waverly Review	Semi-weekly	do	1876	2 00
	Waverly Review	Weekly	do	1876	1 50
TOMPKINS CO.—*Population:* 34,445.					
Dryden	Dryden Valley Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 50
Groton	Groton and Lansing Journal	do	do	1866	1 50
Ithaca	Journal	Daily (*evening*)	do	1872	7 00
	Journal	Weekly	do	1815	2 00
	Ithaca Democrat	do	do	1820	2 00
	Cornell Era	do	Collegiate	1869	2 50
	Weekly Ithacan	do	News and politics	1871	2 00
	Cornell Review	Monthly	Collegiate	1873	2 25
McLean	Baptist Visitor (*e*)	do	Religious (*Baptist*)		
Trumansburg	Trumansburg Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1865	1 50
ULSTER CO.—*Population:* 85,838.					
Ellenville	Ellenville Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1848	1 50
	Banner of Liberty	do	do	1852	1 25
	Ellenville Press	do	do	1870	1 50
Kingston	Kingston Argus	do	do	1832	2 00
	Kingston Journal (*f*)	do	do	1840	2 00
	Morning Courier	Daily (*morning*)	do	1877	4 00
	Kingston Courier	Weekly	do	1846	1 50
	Freeman	Daily (*evening*)	do	1871	8 00
	Freeman	Weekly	do	1859	1 50
New Paltz	New Paltz Times	do	do	1860	1 00
	New Paltz Independent	do	do	1868	1 25
Saugerties	Saugerties Telegraph	do	do	1846	2 00
	Evening Post	Daily (*evening*)	do	1877	5 00
WARREN CO.—*Population:* 25,179.					
Glen Falls	Glen Falls Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1842	1 50
	Glen Falls Messenger	do	do	1855	1 50
	Glen Falls Times	Daily (*morning*)	do	1879	5 00
	Le Drapeau National	Semi-weekly	News and politics (*Fr. and Eng.*)	1880	2 00
Warrensburgh	Warrensburgh News	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 25
WASHINGTON CO.—*Population:* 47,871.					
Cambridge	Washington County Post	Weekly	News and politics	1798	1 50
Fort Edward	Fort Edward Gazette	do	do	1854	1 50
Greenwich	People's Journal	do	do	1842	1 50
Granville	Sentinel	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	5 00
	Sentinel	Weekly	do	1875	1 50
Salem	Salem Press	do	do	1850	1 50
	Salem Review	do	do	1877	1 00
Sandy Hill	Sandy Hill Herald	do	do	1823	1 50
	Sandy Hill Commercial Advertiser	do	do	1879	75
Whitehall	Whitehall Chronicle	do	do	1840	1 00
	Whitehall Times	do	do	1860	1 50

a Suspended February, 1880.
b Merged in the "Owego Blade" June, 1880.
c Suspended October, 1879.
d Suspended August, 1879.
e Suspended May, 1880.
f Merged in "Weekly Freeman" January, 1881.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
WAYNE CO.—*Population:* 51,700.					
Clyde	Clyde Times	Weekly	News and politics	1850	$2 00
	Clyde Commercial Advertiser	do	do	1880	1 50
Lyons	Lyons Republican	do	do	1821	2 00
	Wayne Democratic Press	do	do	1822	2 00
Newark	Newark Courier	do	do	1838	2 00
	Newark Union	do	do	1872	1 50
Ontario	Ontario Press	do	do	1878	1 00
Palmyra	Palmyra Courier	do	do	1838	1 50
	Wayne County Journal	do	do	1871	1 50
Savannah	Savannah News (*a*)	do	do	1879	1 50
Sodus	Wayne County Alliance	do	do	1872	1 50
Williamson	Williamson Banner (*b*)	do	do	1879	1 00
Wolcott	Lake Shore News	do	do	1874	1 50
	Wolcott Independent	do	do	1878	1 50
WESTCHESTER CO.—*Population:* 108,988.					
Croton Falls	Croton Falls News	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
Irvington	Sunny Side Courier	do	do	1874	2 50
Katonah	Katonah Recorder	do	do	1874	1 50
Mamaroneck	Mamaroneck Investigator (*c*)	do	do		
Mount Kisco	Mount Kisco Weekly	do	do	1873	1 50
Mount Vernon	Mount Vernon Chronicle	do	do	1869	2 00
	Westchester County Deutsches Volksblatt (*d*)	do	News and politics (*German*)	1870	2 00
	Westchester County Anzeiger	do	News and politics (*German*)	1873	2 00
	Eastchester Independent (*c*)	do	News and politics	1873	1 50
	Mount Vernon Argus	do	do	1879	1 50
	Mount Vernon Constellation	Semi-monthly	do	1880	1 00
New Rochelle	New Rochelle Pioneer	Weekly	do	1859	2 00
	New Rochelle Press	do	do	1875	2 50
Peekskill	Highland Democrat	do	do	1845	2 00
	Peekskill Messenger	do	do	1860	2 00
	Peekskill Blade	do	do	1878	1 00
Port Chester	Port Chester Journal	do	do	1868	2 50
	Port Chester Leader	do	do	1878	2 00
Sing Sing	Sing Sing Republican	do	do	1832	2 00
	Hudson River Chronicle	do	do	1836	2 00
	Democratic Register	do	do	1867	2 00
	Democratic Standard (*e*)	do	do	1878	1 00
Tarrytown	Tarrytown Argus	do	do	1868	3 00
	Sunnyside Press	do	do	1880	2 50
White Plains	Eastern State Journal	do	do	1845	2 50
	Westchester News	do	do	1871	2 00
Yonkers	Yonkers Gazette	do	do	1852	2 50
	Yonkers Statesman	do	do	1856	2 50
WYOMING CO.—*Population:* 30,907.					
Arcade	Arcade Leader	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
Attica	Attica News	do	do	1872	1 50
	Attica Argus	do	do	1877	1 50
	Sunday Advocate (*e*)	Sunday	do	1880	
Castile	Castilian	Weekly	do	1874	1 25
Perry	Wyoming County Herald	do	do	1877	1 50
Pike	Pike Gazette	do	do	1876	1 25
Warsaw	Western New Yorker	do	do	1841	1 50
	Wyoming County Democrat	do	do	1848	1 50
	Wyoming County Times	do	do	1870	1 50
YATES CO.—*Population:* 21,087.					
Dundee	Dundee Record	Weekly	News and politics	1844	1 50
	Dundee Observer	do	do	1878	1 50
Penn Yan	Penn Yan Democrat	do	do	1817	1 50
	Yates County Chronicle	do	do	1823	1 50
	Penn Yan Express	do	do	1865	1 50

NORTH CAROLINA.

ALAMANCE CO.—*Population:* 14,613.					
Graham	Alamance Gleaner	Weekly	News and politics	1875	$1 50
ANSON CO.—*Population:* 17,994.					
Wadesboro'	Pee Dee Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
BEAUFORT CO.—*Population:* 17,474.					
Washington	North State Press	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
BUNCOMBE CO.—*Population:* 21,909.					
Asheville	North Carolina Citizen	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
	Asheville Journal (*f*)	Semi-weekly	do	1878	2 00
BURKE CO.—*Population:* 12,809.					
Excelsior	College Pen	Weekly	Educational	1880	75
Morganton	Blue Ridge Blade	do	News and politics	1876	1 50
CABARRUS CO.—*Population:* 14,964.					
Concord	Concord Sun	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 25
	Concord Register	do	do	1875	1 50
CALDWELL CO.—*Population:* 10,221.					
Lenoir	Lenoir Topic	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 00
CASWELL CO.—*Population:* 17,825.					
Milton	Milton Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1841	2 00
CATAWBA CO.—*Population:* 14,946.					
Hickory	Piedmont Press	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
	Western Carolinian	do	do	1878	1 00
	Hickory Echo (*g*)	do	do		
Newton	Newton Enterprise	do	do	1879	2 00

a Suspended August, 1879.
b Merged in "Ontario Press" December, 1879.
c Suspended October, 1879.
d An edition of the "Deutsche Volksblatt", New York.
e Suspended May, 1880.
f Suspended August, 1880.
g Consolidated with "Western Carolinian".

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
CHATHAM CO.—*Population:* 23,453.					
Pittsboro'	Chatham Record	Weekly	News and politics	1878	$2 00
CHEROKEE CO.—*Population:* 8,182.					
Murphy	Cherokee Herald (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 00
CHOWAN CO.—*Population:* 7,900.					
Edenton	Edenton Clarion	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
CLEAVELAND CO.—*Population:* 16,571.					
Shelby	Shelby Aurora	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 00
CRAVEN CO.—*Population:* 19,729.					
New Berne	New Berne Watch Tower	Monthly	Religious (*Primitive Christian*)	1873	1 00
	Newbernian	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 00
	New Berne Nut-Shell	Daily (*morning*)	do	1875	4 00
	New Berne Democrat (*b*)	Daily (*morning*)	do	1879	3 00
	New Berne Good Samaritan	Weekly	Aid society	1880	1 50
CUMBERLAND CO.—*Population:* 23,836.					
Fayetteville	Fayetteville Examiner	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00
	Fayetteville Gazette (*b*)	do	do	1873	2 00
DUPLIN CO.—*Population:* 18,773.					
Rose Hill	North Carolina Amateur	Monthly	News and politics	1877	25
Warsaw	Warsaw Brief Mention	Weekly	do	1879	1 00
EDGECOMBE CO.—*Population:* 26,181.					
Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount Progress	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 25
Tarboro'	The Southerner	do	do	1822	2 00
FORSYTH CO.—*Population:* 18,070.					
Salem	People's Press	Weekly	News and politics	1851	1 50
Winston	Western Sentinel	do	do	1852	1 50
	Union Republican	do	do	1872	1 50
	Winston Leader	do	do	1879	1 50
	Church Messenger	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Protestant Episcopal*)	1879	1 50
FRANKLIN CO.—*Population:* 20,829.					
Louisburg	Franklin Times	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
GRANVILLE CO.—*Population:* 31,286.					
Henderson	Tobacconist and Review	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
	Border Review (*c*)	do	do	.....	.....
Oxford	Oxford Torch Light	do	do	1873	1 50
	Granville Free Lance	do	do	1877	1 50
GUILFORD CO.—*Population:* 23,585.					
Greensboro'	North State	Weekly	News and politics	1871	2 00
	Central Protestant	do	Religious (*Protestant Methodist*)	1874	2 00
	Greensboro' Beacon	do	News and politics	1879	1 25
	Greensboro' Patriot	Daily (*evening*)	do	1880	4 00
	Greensboro' Patriot	Weekly	do	1821	2 00
High Point	High Point Mercury (*d*)	do	do	1879	1 00
HALIFAX CO.—*Population:* 30,300.					
Enfield	Enfield Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
Weldon	Roanoke News	do	do	1866	2 00
	Roanoke Farmer	Monthly	Agricultural	1879	1 00
	Daily Railroad Ticket	Daily (*evening*)	Railroads	1879	2 50
	Railroad Ticket	Weekly	do	1879	25
HENDERSON CO.—*Population:* 10,281.					
Hendersonville	Western Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
	Hendersonville New Era (*e*)	do	do	1877	.....
HERTFORD CO.—*Population:* 11,843.					
Murfreesboro'	Albemarle Enquirer	Weekly	News and politics	1875	2 00
Winton	Winton Sentry (*e*)	do	do	.....	.....
IREDELL CO.—*Population:* 22,675.					
Mooresville	Iredell Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
Statesville	Statesville American	do	do	1857	1 50
	Statesville Landmark	do	do	1876	2 00
LENOIR CO.—*Population:* 15,344.					
Kinston	Kinston Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
La Grange	Baptist Review	do	Religious (*Baptist*)	1873	2 00
LINCOLN CO.—*Population:* 11,061.					
Lincolnton	Lincolnton Progress	Weekly	News and politics	1873	2 00
	Lincolnton Constitution	do	do	1880	1 50
MACON CO.—*Population:* 8,064.					
Franklin	Western Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
MADISON CO.—*Population:* 12,810.					
Marshall	Madison County News (*e*)	Weekly	News and politics	.....	.....
MECKLENBURG CO.—*Population:* 34,175.					
Charlotte	Charlotte Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1852	2 00
	Charlotte Bulletin	Tri-weekly	do	1858	3 00
	Charlotte Courier	Weekly	do	1868	1 50
	Charlotte Observer	Daily (*morning*)	do	1869	8 00
	Charlotte Observer	Weekly	do	1869	2 00
	Charlotte News (*f*)	Daily (*morning*)	do	.....	5 00
	Southern Home	Weekly	do	1870	2 00
	Star of Zion	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Episcopal Methodist*)	1877	1 00
	South Land (*e*)	Monthly	Literary	1878	50
	Evening Press	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1879	4 00

a Suspended June 1, 1879.
b Suspended February, 1880.
c Consolidated with "Tobacconist".
d Removed to Mockville after census year.
e Suspended.
f Consolidated with "Observer"

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
MOORE CO.—*Population:* 16,821.					
Carthage	Moore Index	Weekly	News and politics	1879	$1 50
	Carthaginian	do	do	1879	1 50
NASH CO.—*Population:* 17,731.					
Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount Progress	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 25
NEW HANOVER CO.—*Population:* 21,376.					
Wilmington	Wilmington Review	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1875	5 00
	Wilmington Journal	Weekly	do	1844	2 00
	North Carolina Presbyterian	do	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1858	2 65
	Morning Star	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1867	7 00
	Wilmington Star	Weekly	do	1869	1 50
	Wilmington Post	do	do	1868	1 00
	South Atlantic (*a*)	Monthly	Literary	1877	3 00
	North Carolina Medical Journal	do	Medical and surgical	1878	3 00
	Africo-American Presbyterian	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1879	1 00
NORTHAMPTON CO.—*Population:* 20,032.					
Jackson	Northampton Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
ORANGE CO.—*Population:* 23,698.					
Chapel Hill	Chapel Hill Ledger (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
Durham	Durham Recorder	do	do	1820	1 50
	Tobacco Plant	do	Agricultural	1872	1 50
	Methodist Advance	do	Religious (*Methodist*)	1880	1 50
Hillsboro'	Southern Mail	do	News and politics	1879	1 50
PASQUOTANK CO.—*Population:* 10,369.					
Elizabeth City	North Carolinian	Weekly	News and politics	1869	2 00
	Elizabeth City Economist	do	do	1875	2 00
	Elizabeth City Falcon	do	do	1879	2 00
	Evening Telegram (*c*)	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	3 00
PITT CO.—*Population:* 21,794.					
Greenville	Greenville Express	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
RANDOLPH CO.—*Population:* 20,836.					
Ashboro'	Ashboro' Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 00
	Randolph Regulator (*d*)	do	do	1876	1 00
RICHMOND CO.—*Population:* 18,245.					
Laurinburg	Laurinburg Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00
Rockingham	Spirit of the South	do	do	1873	2 00
	Pee Dee Bee	do	do	1879	2 00
ROBESON CO.—*Population:* 23,880.					
Lumberton	Robesonian	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
ROCKINGHAM CO.—*Population:* 21,744.					
Leaksville	Leaksville Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
Reidsville	Reidsville News	do	do	1875	2 00
	Reidsville Times	do	do	1879	2 50
	Reidsville Democrat	do	do	1880	1 00
ROWAN CO.—*Population:* 19,965.					
Salisbury	Carolina Watchman	Weekly	News and politics	1832	2 00
	Salisbury Democrat (*e*)	do	do		
	Salisbury News (*f*)	Semi-weekly	do	1878	1 50
	Salisbury Examiner (*a*)	Weekly	do		
STANLEY CO.—*Population:* 10,505.					
Albemarle	The Second Century	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
STOKES CO.—*Population:* 15,353.					
Danbury	Danbury Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 50
SURRY CO.—*Population:* 15,302.					
Mount Airy	Surry Visitor	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 00
	Mount Airy Times	do	do	1880	1 50
	Experimental Farmer (*a*)	do	Agricultural		
UNION CO.—*Population:* 18,056.					
Monroe	Monroe Enquirer	Weekly	News and politics	1873	2 00
	Union Express	do	do	1876	1 50
WAKE CO.—*Population:* 47,939.					
Raleigh	Biblical Recorder	Weekly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1835	2 00
	Raleigh Christian Advocate	do	Religious (*Methodist Episcopal*)	1855	2 00
	Weekly State Journal (*g*)	do	News and politics	1860	1 50
	Friend and Templar	do	Temperance	1867	2 00
	Raleigh News	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1867	5 00
	Raleigh News (*h*)	Weekly	do	1872	1 00
	Raleigh Observer	Daily (*morning*)	do	1876	6 00
	Raleigh Observer	Weekly	do	1876	2 00
	North Carolina Farmer	Monthly	Agricultural	1876	1 00
	Farmer and Mechanic	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
	Evening Visitor	Daily (*evening*)	do	1878	3 00
	North Carolina Republican (*i*)	Weekly	do	1880	
	Raleigh Advertiser (*a*)	Tri-weekly	do	1879	3 00
	People's Voice (*i*)	Weekly	do	1880	
	Raleigh Sentinel (*a*)	do	do		
	Hale's Weekly (*a*)	do	do		
WARREN CO.—*Population:* 22,619.					
Warrenton	Warrenton Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
WAYNE CO.—*Population:* 24,951.					
Fremont	Free Will Baptist (*j*)	Weekly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1880	1 50
Goldsboro'	Goldsboro' Messenger	Semi-weekly	News and politics	1867	3 00
	Transcript-Messenger	Weekly	do	1867	2 00
	Goldsboro' Mail (*k*)	do	do	1872	2 00

a Suspended.
b Removed to Hillsboro'.
c Suspended February, 1880.
d Merged in "Ashboro' Courier".
e Suspended in 1880.
f Suspended in 1879.
g Suspended June, 1880.
h Consolidated with "Observer".
i Suspended May, 1880.
j Removed from Pine Level, Johnson county.
k Suspended April, 1880.

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
WILKES CO.—*Population:* 19,181.					
Wilkesboro'	Wilkesboro' Index	Weekly	News and politics	1879	$1 00
WILSON CO.—*Population:* 16,064.					
Wilson	Zion's Landmark	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1867	2 00
	Wilson Advance	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00

OHIO.

ADAMS CO.—*Population:* 24,005.					
Manchester	Ohio River Boatman	Weekly	News and politics	1880	$1 00
West Union	West Union Scion	do	do	1853	1 00
	People's Defender	do	do	1866	1 00
	Adams County New Era	do	do	1877	1 50
ALLEN CO.—*Population:* 31,314.					
Bluffton	Bluffton News	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 25
Lima	Allen County Democrat	do	do	1848	2 00
	Lima Gazette	do	do	1854	1 50
	Allen County Republican	do	do	1875	1 50
	Der Courier	do	News and politics (*German*)	1877	2 00
	Democratic Times	do	News and politics	1879	1 50
Spencerville	Spencerville Journal	do	do	1879	1 50
ASHLAND CO.—*Population:* 23,883.					
Ashland	Ashland Press	Weekly	News and politics	1846	2 00
	Ashland Times	do	do	1853	1 75
	Young Disciple	do	Religious (*Baptist*)	1875	50
Hayesville	Hayesville Journal	do	News and politics	1874	1 50
Loudonville	Loudonville Advocate	do	do	1872	1 50
	Loudonville Democrat	do	do	1879	1 50
ASHTABULA CO.—*Population:* 37,139.					
Andover	Andover Review (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
Ashtabula	Ashtabula Telegraph	do	do	1850	2 00
	Ashtabula News	do	do	1873	2 00
	Democratic Standard	do	do	1877	1 50
Conneaut	Conneaut Reporter	do	do	1843	2 00
Geneva	Geneva Times	do	do	1866	2 00
	Geneva Express	do	do	1878	1 00
	Foster's Musical Journal	Monthly	Musical	1879	60
Jefferson	Ashtabula Sentinel	Semi-weekly	News and politics	1832	2 00
	Jefferson Gazette	Weekly	do	1876	1 50
Rock Creek	Rock Creek Banner	do	do	1879	1 25
ATHENS CO.—*Population:* 28,411.					
Albany	Albany Echo	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 00
Athens	Athens Messenger	do	do	1825	2 00
	Athens Journal	do	do	1868	2 00
Nelsonville	Nelsonville News	do	do	1879	1 50
AUGLAIZE CO.—*Population:* 25,444.					
New Bremen	Stern des Westlichen Ohio	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1875	2 00
Saint Mary's	St. Mary's Argus	do	News and politics	1878	1 50
Wapakoneta	Auglaize County Democrat	do	do	1848	2 00
	Wapakoneta Bee	do	do	1876	2 00
BELMONT CO.—*Population:* 49,638.					
Barnesville	Barnesville Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1866	2 00
Bellaire	Bellaire Independent	Daily (*evening*)	do	1880	5 00
	Bellaire Independent	Weekly	do	1871	1 50
	Bellaire Tribune	do	do	1879	1 75
	Bellaire Democrat	do	do	1880	2 00
Bridgeport	Bridgeport River Side Press (*b*)	do	do	1879	1 25
Martin's Ferry	Ohio Valley News	do	do	1872	2 00
Saint Clairsville	St. Clairsville Gazette	do	do	1812	2 00
	Belmont Chronicle	do	do	1813	2 00
BROWN CO.—*Population:* 32,911.					
Georgetown	Brown County News	Weekly	News and politics	1838	1 50
	Georgetown Sentinel	do	do	1874	1 50
Ripley	Ripley Bee and Times	do	do	1843	1 50
	Ohio Valley Times (*c*)	do	do	1876	1 00
BUTLER CO.—*Population:* 42,579.					
Hamilton	Butler County Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1814	1 50
	National Zeitung	do	News and politics (*German*)	1864	2 00
	Hamilton Observer	do	News and politics	1875	50
	Hamilton Daily News	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	3 30
	Hamilton News	Weekly	do	1814	1 50
Middletown	Middletown Journal	do	do	1859	1 50
	Middletown Signal	do	do	1874	1 00
Oxford	Oxford Citizen	do	do	1854	1 50
CARROLL CO.—*Population:* 16,416.					
Carrollton	Carroll Free Press	Weekly	News and politics	1831	2 00
	Carroll County Chronicle	do	do	1871	2 00
Leesburgh	Connotton Valley Times	do	do	1878	2 00
CHAMPAIGN CO.—*Population:* 27,817.					
Mechanicsburg	Central Ohio News	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
	Mechanicsburg Herald (*d*)	do	do	1879	1 50
Saint Paris	St. Paris New Era	do	do	1872	1 50
Urbana	Urbana Citizen and Gazette	do	do	1838	1 50
	Urbana Union	Daily (*evening*)	do	1869	6 00
	Urbana Union	Weekly	do	1861	1 50
	Urbana News (*e*)	Daily (*morning*)	do	1875	6 00
	University Courant (*f*)	Monthly	Collegiate	1877	50

a Suspended.
b Removed to Freeport since census year.
c Consolidated with "Ripley Bee" May, 1880.
d Removed to New Washington, Crawford county, February, 1881.
e Suspended June, 1880, and re-established September, 1880.
f Suspended July, 1879.

OHIO—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
CLARKE CO.—*Population:* 41,948.					
New Carlisle	New Carlisle Chronicle (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	1878	$1 25
South Charleston	Clarke County Republican	do	do	1879	2 00
Springfield	Springfield Republic	Daily (*evening*)	do	1854	9 00
	Springfield Republic	Weekly	do	1814	1 50
	Springfield Republic	Tri-weekly	do	1850	4 50
	Springfield Transcript	Weekly	do	1867	1 50
	Leffel's Illustrated Milling and Mechanical News.	Monthly	Science and mechanics	1870	50
	Springfield Gazette	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1879	5 20
	Springfield Gazette	Weekly	do	1873	1 00
	Wittenberger	Monthly	Collegiate	1873	1 00
	Springfield Journal	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1874	2 00
	Farm and Fireside	Semi-monthly	Agricultural	1877	50
	Live Patron	Weekly	do	1877	1 00
	Springfield Times	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1878	7 80
	Springfield Times (*b*)	Weekly	do	1878	1 00
	Springfield Sunday News	Sunday	do	1878	2 00
	Springfield Democrat (*c*)	Daily (*morning*)	do		6 00
	Springfield Mail (*d*)	Weekly	do		
CLERMONT CO.—*Population:* 36,713.					
Batavia	Clermont Sun	Weekly	News and politics	1828	1 50
	Clermont Courier	do	do	1838	1 50
	Batavia Advance	do	do	1874	1 50
Moscow	Moscow Reporter (*e*)	do	do		
New Richmond	Clermont Independent	do	do	1869	1 50
CLINTON CO.—*Population:* 24,756.					
Blanchester	Blanchester Press	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 25
New Vienna	Messenger of Peace (*f*)	Monthly	Religious (*Friends*)	1870	50
	Christian Worker	Weekly	Religious (*Friends*)	1871	2 00
	Olive Leaf	Monthly	Sunday school paper	1873	25
	New Vienna Record	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
Sabina	Sabina News	do	do	1877	1 25
Wilmington	Clinton Republican	do	do	1838	1 50
	Wilmington Journal	do	do	1867	1 50
	Sewing Machine Gazette	Monthly	Commerce and trade	1876	50
	Clinton County Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
COLUMBIANA CO.—*Population:* 48,602.					
Columbiana	Independent Register	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
	Columbiana True Press	do	do	1875	1 00
East Liverpool	Potters' Gazette	do	do	1871	2 00
	East Liverpool Tribune	do	do	1876	1 25
	Saturday Review	do	do	1879	1 25
East Palestine	Valley Echo	do	do	1878	1 50
Leetonia	Leetonia Reporter	do	do	1871	1 50
New Lisbon	Ohio Patriot	do	do	1808	1 50
	Buckeye State	do	do	1852	2 00
	New Lisbon Journal	do	do	1867	1 00
Salem	Salem Republican	do	do	1824	2 00
	Ohio Educational Monthly	Monthly	Educational	1852	1 50
	Salem Era	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
	Educational Notes and Queries	Monthly	Educational	1875	1 00
	Mutual Underwriter	do	Insurance	1876	1 00
	National Greenback (*g*)	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
	Columbiana Herald (*h*)	do	do		
Wellsville	Wellsville Union	do	do	1863	2 00
COSHOCTON CO.—*Population:* 26,642.					
Coshocton	Coshocton Age	Weekly	News and politics	1824	1 50
	Coshocton Democrat	do	do	1840	2 00
	Coshocton Commonwealth	do	do	1880	2 00
CRAWFORD CO.—*Population:* 30,583.					
Bucyrus	Crawford County Forum	Weekly	News and politics	1844	2 00
	Bucyrus Journal	do	do	1853	2 00
	Deutsches Courier	do	News and politics (*German*)	1874	2 00
Crestline	Crestline Advocate	do	News and politics	1879	2 00
Galion	Galion Review	do	do	1850	2 00
	Galion Sun	do	do	1872	2 00
	Galion Inquirer	do	do	1877	2 00
CUYAHOGA CO.—*Population:* 196,943.					
Berea	Berea Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 00
Chagrin Falls	Chagrin Falls Exponent	do	do	1874	1 50
Cleveland	Cleveland Herald	Daily (*morning*)	do	1835	10 00
	Cleveland Herald	Daily (*evening*)	do	1835	10 00
	Cleveland Herald	Weekly	do	1819	1 25
	Cleveland Herald	Tri-weekly	do		4 00
	Standard of the Cross	Weekly	Religious (*Protestant Episcopal*)	1830	2 50
	Der Christliche Botschafter	do	Religious (*Evangelical; German*)	1836	2 00
	Cleveland Plaindealer	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1845	10 00
	Cleveland Plaindealer	Weekly	do	1842	1 15
	Cleveland Plaindealer	Tri-weekly	do	1849	4 00
	Cleveland Leader	Daily (*morning*)	do	1848	10 00
	Evening News	Daily (*evening*)	do	1869	6 00
	Cleveland Leader	Sunday	do	1848	2 00
	Cleveland Leader	Weekly	do	1848	1 25
	Cleveland Leader	Tri-weekly	do	1848	5 00
	Ohio Practical Farmer	Weekly	Agricultural	1848	1 50
	Evangelical Messenger	do	Religious (*Evangelical*)	1848	2 00
	Wæchter Am Erie	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1852	6 00
	Sonntagsblatt des Wæchter Am Erie	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1877	1 50
	Wæchter Am Erie	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1852	2 00
	Reformirte Kirchenzeitung	do	Religious (*Reformed; German*)	1854	2 00
	Der Christliche Kinderfreund	Weekly	Sunday school (*German*)	1856	75
	Der Christliche Kinderfreund	Semi-monthly	Sunday school (*German*)	1856	40
	Der Christliche Kinderfreund	Monthly	Sunday school (*German*)	1856	25
	Brainard's Musical World	do	Musical	1864	1 50
	Sunday School Messenger	Weekly	Sunday school	1864	75
	Sunday School Messenger	Semi-monthly	do	1864	40
	Sunday School Messenger	Monthly	do	1864	25

a Suspended September, 1879.
b Suspended July, 1880.
c Suspended November, 1880; succeeded the "Mail" January, 1880.
d Merged in "Daily Democrat" January, 1880.
e Suspended 1880.
f Merged in "New Vienna Record" after census year.
g Merged in "Akron Advance".
h Suspended 1879.

OHIO—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
CUYAHOGA CO.—Continued.					
Cleveland—Continued	Laemmerhirte	Monthly	Religious (*German*)	1865	$1 00
	Der Sendbote	Weekly	Religious (*Baptist; German*)	1866	2 00
	Living Epistle	Monthly	Religious (*Evangelical*)	1866	1 00
	Trade Review	Weekly	Commerce and trade	1867	3 00
	Locomotive Engineers' Journal	Monthly	do	1867	1 00
	Das Evangelische Magazin	do	Religious (*Evangelical; German*)	1868	1 25
	Anzeiger	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1871	7 50
	Anzeiger	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1871	2 50
	Anzeiger	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1871	2 00
	Cleveland Voice	Sunday	News and politics	1871	2 00
	Die Biene	do	News and politics (*German*)	1872	2 00
	Christian Harvester	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Evangelical*)	1872	75
	South Cleveland Advocate	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
	Home Companion	Semi-monthly	Juvenile	1874	60
	Catholic Universe	Weekly	Religious (*Catholic*)	1874	2 50
	Evangelical Sunday School Teacher	Monthly	Sunday school	1875	50
	My Lesson	Weekly	do	1875	25
	Evangelical Lesson Leaf	do	do	1875	10
	Laemmerweide	do	Sunday school (*German*)	1875	25
	Evangelisches Lectionsblatt	do	Sunday school (*German*)	1875	10
	Abendlust	Monthly	Religious (*German*)	1876	1 00
	Sunday Morning Times	Sunday	News and politics	1876	2 00
	Short-Hand Review	Quarterly	Phonography	1877	1 00
	Dennice Novoveku	Weekly	Secret society (*Bohemian*)	1877	2 70
	Lectionsblatter	do	Religious (*German*)	1877	1 00
	Penny Press	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1878	3 00
	Sunday School Blackboard	Weekly	Sunday school	1878	3 00
	Die Wandtafel	do	Religious (*German*)	1878	3 00
	Cleveland Sentinel	do	News and politics	1879	1 25
	Young Folks' Musical Monthly	Monthly	Musical	1879	1 00
	Evangelical Sunday School Quarterly	Quarterly	Sunday school	1879	20
	Evangelisches Sunday School Vierteljahrsheft	do	Sunday school (*German*)	1879	20
	Temperance Standard (*a*)	Weekly	Temperance		
	The State (*b*)	do	News and politics		
DARKE CO.—*Population:* 40,496.					
Ansonia	School Visitor	Monthly	Educational	1880	60
Arcanum	Arcanum News	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 25
Greenville	Greenville Journal	do	do	1832	1 50
	Greenville Democrat	do	do	1855	2 00
	Sunday Courier	Sunday	do	1875	1 50
	Sunday Graphic (*a*)	do	do	1879	1 00
New Madison	New Madison News (*c*)	Weekly	do	1879	1 50
Versailles	Versailles Policy	do	do	1874	1 50
DEFIANCE CO.—*Population:* 22,515.					
Defiance	Defiance Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1844	2 00
	Defiance County Express	do	do	1868	2 00
Hicksville	Hicksville News	do	do	1874	1 50
	Hicksville Republican	do	do	1880	1 50
DELAWARE CO.—*Population:* 27,381.					
Delaware	Delaware Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1818	2 00
	Delaware Herald	do	do	1866	2 00
	College Transcript	Semi-monthly	Collegiate	1868	1 50
	Delaware Signal	Weekly	News and politics	1873	2 00
	Delaware Chronicle	Daily (*evening*)	do	1873	4 50
	Weekly Democrat	Weekly	do	1878	1 50
	Delaware County News	do	do	1878	1 50
ERIE CO.—*Population:* 32,640.					
Huron	Erie County Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Milan	Milan Advertiser	do	do	1870	1 50
	Friend of the Family	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1880	50
Sandusky	Sandusky Register	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1844	9 00
	Sandusky Register	Weekly	do	1844	1 50
	Sandusky Register	Tri-weekly	do	1822	4 00
	Der Demokrat	do	News and politics (*German*)	1856	2 00
	Sandusky Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1866	1 50
	Ice and Fish News	Monthly	Commerce and trade	1870	50
	Sandusky Tribune	Tri-weekly	News and politics	1879	4 00
	Sandusky Tribune	Weekly	do	1879	1 50
FAIRFIELD CO.—*Population:* 34,284.					
Lancaster	Ohio Eagle	Weekly	News and politics	1809	1 50
	Lancaster Gazette	do	do	1826	2 00
	Saturday Journal	do	do	1875	1 50
	Lancaster Free Press	do	do	1879	1 50
Lithopolis	Lithopolitan Home News	do	do	1879	1 50
Rushville	Rushville Times	do	do	1879	1 50
FAYETTE CO.—*Population:* 20,364.					
Washington	Ohio State Register	Weekly	News and politics	1852	2 00
	Fayette County Herald	do	do	1858	1 50
	Fayette Republican	do	do	1879	1 50
FRANKLIN CO.—*Population:* 86,797.					
Canal Winchester	Winchester Times	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 50
Columbus	Ohio State Journal	Daily (*morning*)	do	1840	8 00
	Ohio State Journal	Weekly	do	1811	1 00
	Columbus Times	Daily (*evening*)	do	1852	6 00
	Columbus Times	Weekly	do	1829	1 00
	Evening Dispatch	Daily (*evening*)	do	1832	7 00
	Dollar Dispatch	Weekly	do	1874	1 00
	Columbus Gazette	do	Agricultural	1840	1 00
	Lutheran Standard	do	Religious (*Lutheran*)	1842	2 00
	Der Westbote	do	News and politics (*German*)	1843	2 00
	Der Westbote	Semi-weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1854	3 50
	Lutherische Kirchenzeitung	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Lutheran; German*)	1860	1 00
	Companion and American Odd Fellow	Monthly	Secret society	1865	1 25
	Sunday Morning News	Sunday	News and politics	1867	2 00
	Mute's Chronicle	Weekly	Educational	1868	1 00
	Ohio Waisenfreund	do	Religious (*Catholic; German*)	1873	1 50
	The Knight	Monthly	Secret society	1873	1 00

a Suspended 1879. *b* Suspended. *c* Suspended June, 1880.

OHIO—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
FRANKLIN CO.—Continued.					
Columbus—Continued	Columbus Sunday Herald	Sunday	News and politics	1874	$2 00
	Catholic Columbian	Weekly	Religious (*Catholic*)	1875	2 00
	Ohio Medical Recorder	Monthly	Medicine	1876	1 00
	Ohio State Sentinel (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
	Sunday Capital	Sunday	do	1878	2 00
	Der Ohio Sonntagsgast (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1878	1 00
	Der Ohio Sonntagsgast (*c*)	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1880	2 00
	Courier (*d*)	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1878	4 50
	Penny Post (*e*)	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	3 12
	Franklin County Legal Record	Weekly	Legal	1879	50
	American Prohibitionist	do	Temperance	1880	1 00
	Western Home Journal	Monthly	Literary	1880	1 00
	Columbus Commonwealth (*f*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
	Columbus Democrat (*g*)	Daily (*morning*)	do	1878	10 00
Westerville	Westerville Review	Weekly	do	1869	1 00
FULTON CO.—*Population:* 21,653.					
Delta	Delta Avalanche	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
Fayette	Fayette Record	do	do	1872	1 50
Wauseon	Northwestern Republican	do	do	1855	1 50
	Democratic Expositor	do	do	1875	1 50
GALLIA CO.—*Population:* 28,124.					
Gallipolis	Gallipolis Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1817	1 50
	Gallipolis Bulletin	do	do	1867	1 50
	Gallipolis Ledger	do	do	1873	1 00
GEAUGA CO.—*Population:* 14,251.					
Burton	Geauga Leader	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
Chardon	Geauga Republican	do	do	1849	1 50
GREENE CO.—*Population:* 31,349.					
Cedarville	Cedarville Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 00
Jamestown	Jamestown Tribune	do	do	1875	1 50
Xenia	Xenia Torchlight	do	do	1838	2 00
	Xenia Gazette	do	do	1868	2 00
	Xenia Democrat-News	do	do	1874	1 50
	Xenia Sunlight	do	do	1878	1 50
GUERNSEY CO.—*Population:* 27,197.					
Cambridge	Guernsey Times	Weekly	News and politics	1824	2 00
	Cambridge Jeffersonian	do	do	1832	2 00
	Cambridge Herald	do	do	1869	2 00
	Boy in Blue (*h*)	do	do	1871	75
	National Tribune	do	do	1880	2 00
	Guernsey Teacher	Monthly	Educational	1880	.....
Quaker City	Quaker City Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 50
HAMILTON CO.—*Population:* 313,374.					
Cincinnati	Gazette	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1793	12 00
	Gazette	Weekly	do	1793	1 50
	Gazette	Semi-weekly	do	1793	3 00
	Star in the West	Weekly	Religious (*Universalist*)	1828	2 20
	Cincinnati Medical Gazette and Recorder	Monthly	Medical	1831	1 50
	Journal and Messenger	Weekly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1831	2 50
	Catholic Telegraph	do	Religious (*Catholic*)	1832	3 00
	Western Christian Advocate	do	Religious (*Methodist*)	1833	2 20
	Taegliches Volksblatt	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1838	11 20
	Westliche Blaetter	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1864	2 00
	Taegliches Volksblatt	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1836	2 00
	Times-Star	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	.....	6 00
	Times-Star	Daily (*evening*)	do	1836	6 00
	Times-Star	Weekly	do	1836	1 00
	Star (*i*)	Daily (*evening*)	do	1871	6 00
	Wahrheitsfreund	Weekly	Religious (*Catholic; German*)	1837	2 50
	Christliche Apologete	do	Religious (*Methodist; German*)	1838	2 00
	National Repository	Monthly	Religious (*Methodist*)	1840	3 00
	Herald and Presbyter	Weekly	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1840	2 50
	Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic	do	Medical	1841	3 50
	Sunday School Advocate	Semi-monthly	Sunday school (*Methodist*)	1841	35
	Commercial	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1842	14 00
	Commercial	Sunday	do	.....	.....
	Dollar Commercial	Weekly	do	1844	1 00
	Enquirer	Daily (*morning*)	do	1842	14 00
	Enquirer	Sunday	do	.....	.....
	Enquirer	Weekly	do	1842	1 15
	Price Current and Commercial Review	do	Commerce and trade	1844	3 00
	Eclectic Medical Journal	Monthly	Medical	1844	2 00
	Masonic Review	do	Secret society	1845	2 00
	Dental Register	do	Medical	1846	2 50
	Protestantische Zeitblætter (*j*)	Weekly	Religious (*Evangelical; German*)	1849	2 50
	Volksfreund	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1850	11 00
	Sonntagmorgen	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1850	2 00
	Volksfreund	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1850	2 10
	Christian Press	Monthly	Sunday school	1852	30
	Die Deborah	Weekly	Religious (*Jewish; German*)	1854	2 00
	American Israelite	do	Religious (*Jewish*)	1854	4 00
	Sunday School Glocke	Semi-monthly	Sunday school (*German*)	1855	25
	Law Bulletin	Daily (*morning*)	Legal	1857	18 00
	Law Bulletin	Weekly	do	1876	3 00
	American Christian Review	do	Religious (*Disciples*)	1858	2 00
	Iron Molders' Journal	Monthly	Commerce and trade	1864	2 00
	Journal of Commerce	Weekly	do	1865	2 00
	Christian Standard	do	Religious (*Disciples*)	1866	2 00
	Post	do	News and politics	1867	2 50
	Kikeriki	do	Commerce and trade (*German*)	1868	2 00

a An edition of the "Advocate", Zanesville.
b State edition.
c City edition.
d Merged in "Times" May, 1880.
e Suspended June, 1880.
f Suspended.
g Merged in "Times".
h Merged in "Cambridge Jeffersonian".
i Consolidated with "Times".
j Consolidated with "Die Union".

OHIO—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
HAMILTON CO.—Continued.					
Cincinnati—Continued	Der Deutsche Pionier	Monthly	Historical (*German*)	1868	$2 00
	Golden Hours	do	Sunday school	1868	2 60
	Sunday School Journal	do	do	1868	65
	Merchant and Manufacture	do	Commerce and trade	1869	3 00
	Medical News	do	Medical	1869	2 00
	Physio-Medical Recorder	do	do	1869	75
	Children's Home Monthly Journal	do	Miscellaneous	1869	75
	Bibelforscher	Quarterly	Sunday school (*German*)	1870	08
	Cincinnati Trade List	Weekly	Commerce and trade	1870	3 00
	Church's Musical Visitor	Monthly	Musical	1871	1 50
	Harrison News	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 50
	Mystic Jewel	Semi-monthly	Secret society	1871	1 50
	American Law Record	Monthly	Law	1872	5 00
	Cincinnati Saturday Night	Weekly	Family reading	1872	2 00
	Berean Leaf	Quarterly	Sunday school	1872	06
	Picture Lesson Paper	Monthly	do	1872	25
	Cincinnati Grange Bulletin	Weekly	Agricultural	1873	1 60
	Western Tobacco Journal and Grocers' Review	do	Commerce and trade	1873	2 00
	Miller and Millwright	Monthly	do	1873	1 00
	Cincinnati Medical Advance	do	Medical	1873	2 00
	Der Sendbote	do	Religious (*Catholic; German*)	1873	2 00
	Sabbath Visitor	Weekly	Sunday school	1873	1 20
	Haus und Herd	Monthly	Religious (*Methodist; German*)	1873	2 00
	Freie Presse	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1874	8 00
	Freie Presse	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1874	2 00
	Freie Presse	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1876	2 00
	National Bulletin	Semi-monthly	Secret society	1874	1 25
	Live-Stock Review	Weekly	Commerce and trade	1875	1 10
	Expressman's Monthly	Monthly	do	1875	1 00
	Transcript	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 00
	Sunday School Standard	do	Sunday school	1875	45
	Cincinnati Public School Journal	Monthly	Educational	1876	1 50
	Baldwin's Musical Review	Quarterly	Musical	1876	25
	Irish Citizen	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
	Sunday School Classmate	Semi-monthly	Sunday school	1876	35
	Anzeiger (*a*)	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1877	7 50
	Anzieger	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1877	1 50
	Anzieger	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1877	1 50
	Taegliche Abend-Presse	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1877	3 00
	National Farmer	Monthly	Agricultural	1877	50
	Grocer and Commission Reporter	Weekly	Commerce and trade	1877	2 00
	Grocer and Merchants' Advocate	do	do	1877	50
	American Detective	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1877	3 00
	National Repository	do	Religious (*Methodist*)	1877	3 00
	Marine Journal	Weekly	Commerce and trade	1878	1 00
	Phonetic Educator	Quarterly	Educational	1878	1 00
	Obstetric Gazette	Monthly	Medical	1878	3 00
	American Inventor	do	Science and mechanics	1878	1 00
	Cincinnati Artisan	do	do	1878	50
	Cincinnati Bau Vereins Anzieger	do	Miscellaneous (*German*)	1878	1 00
	Biblischer Bildersaal	Quarterly	Sunday school (*German*)	1878	4 00
	Dictator	Weekly	Secret society	1878	1 00
	Labor Tribune	do	Trade	1879	1 00
	Grocers' Manual	do	Commerce and trade	1879	2 00
	Landlords' Bulletin	Semi-monthly	do	1879	2 00
	Our Village News	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
	Baptist Review	Quarterly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1879	2 50
	Young Catholic's Weekly	Weekly	Religious (*Catholic*)	1879	1 00
	Young Catholic's Monthly	Monthly	Religious (*Catholic*)	1879	50
	Die Union	Weekly	Religious (*Evangelical; German*)	1879	1 50
	Cincinnati Volksbote	Monthly	Religious (*German*)	1879	50
	Kline Leute	Semi-monthly	Sunday school (*German*)	1879	12
	Musical People	Monthly	Musical	1880	1 00
	St. Xavier's Messenger	do	Religious (*Catholic*)	1880	1 00
	Clinic (*b*)	do	Medical		
	American Messenger (*b*)	do	Miscellaneous		
	Teachers' Monthly (*b*)	do	Educational		
	Ohio River Traveler (*b*)	do	Commerce and trade		
	Amusement Journal (*c*)	do	Dramatic		
	Guiding Star (*c*)	Semi-monthly	Sunday school	1868	75
	Sabbath School Monthly (*c*)	Monthly	do		
	Teachers' Mentor	do	do	1876	75
	Little Child	Weekly	do		25
	Sabbath School Visitor (*b*)	do	do		
HANCOCK CO.—*Population:* 27,784.					
Findlay	Hancock Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1836	2 00
	Findlay Jeffersonian	do	do	1854	2 00
	Findlay Republican	do	do	1879	1 00
HARDIN CO.—*Population:* 27,023.					
Ada	Ada Record	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 50
Dunkirk	Dunkirk Standard	do	do	1875	1 50
Forest	Forest Review	do	do	1875	1 50
	Ohio Home	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1880	1 00
Kenton	Kenton Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1846	2 00
	Hardin County Democrat	do	do	1852	2 00
HARRISON CO.—*Population:* 20,456.					
Bowerstown	Bowerstown Banner	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Cadiz	Cadiz Republican	do	do	1815	2 00
	Cadiz Sentinel	do	do	1832	2 00
Scio	Scio Herald	do	do	1879	1 00
Tippecanoe	Tippecanoe Commercial (*d*)	do	do		
HENRY CO.—*Population:* 20,585.					
Deshler	Deshler Flag	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
Napoleon	Democratic Northwest	do	do	1852	1 50
	Henry County Signal	do	do	1865	1 50
HIGHLAND CO.—*Population:* 30,281.					
Greenfield	Highland Chief	Weekly	News and politics	1865	1 50
Hillsboro'	Hillsboro' Gazette	do	do	1818	1 50
	Highland News	do	do	1837	1 50

a Changed name from "Abend-Post" to "Anzeiger" November, 1880. *b* No data given. *c* Suspended. *d* Suspended April, 1880.

OHIO—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
HOCKING CO.—*Population:* 21,126.					
Logan	Hocking Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1842	$2 00
	Logan Republican	do	do	1869	1 50
	Hocking Valley Gazette	do	do	1877	2 00
HOLMES CO.—*Population:* 20,776.					
Millersburg	Holmes County Farmer	Weekly	Agricultural	1828	2 00
	Holmes County Republican	do	News and politics	1845	2 00
HURON CO.—*Population:* 31,609.					
Bellevue	Bellevue Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1866	1 50
	Bellevue Local News	do	do	1875	1 50
	Farmers' Reporter	do	Agricultural	1880	.....
Greenwich	Greenwich Review (*a*)	do	News and politics	.....	.....
Monroeville	Monroeville Spectator	do	do	1870	2 00
New London	New London Record	do	do	1871	1 50
Norwalk	Norwalk Reflector	do	do	1830	2 00
	Norwalk Experiment	do	do	1835	1 75
	Norwalk Chronicle	do	do	1875	1 75
	Ohio Adler	do	News and politics (*German*)	1876	2 00
Plymouth	Plymouth Advertiser	do	News and politics	1851	1 50
Wakeman	Wakeman Independent Press	do	do	1875	1 00
JACKSON CO.—*Population:* 23,686.					
Jackson	Jackson Standard	Weekly	News and politics	1847	1 00
	Jackson Herald	do	do	1866	1 50
JEFFERSON CO.—*Population:* 33,018.					
Knoxville	Banner of Zion	Monthly	Religious (*Evangelical*)	1876	50
Sloan's Station	Sloan's Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Steubenville	Steubenville Herald	Daily (*evening*)	do	1847	7 00
	Steubenville Herald	Weekly	do	1806	2 00
	Steubenville Gazette	Daily (*evening*)	do	1873	6 00
	Steubenville Gazette	Weekly	do	1865	2 00
	Steubenville Germania	do	News and politics (*German*)	1876	2 00
	Sunday News (*b*)	Sunday	News and politics	1879	1 50
	Ohio Press	Weekly	do	1879	2 00
	Sunday Chronicle (*c*)	Sunday	do	1879	1 50
	Sunday Local (*d*)	do	do	.....	.....
KNOX CO.—*Population:* 27,431.					
Centerburg	Centerburg Mirror (*e*)	Weekly	News and politics	1848	1 50
Fredericktown	Free Press	do	do	1875	2 00
Gambier	Gambier Argus (*f*)	do	Collegiate	1874	1 10
	Kenyon Advance	Monthly	do	1877	1 00
Mount Vernon	Mount Vernon Democratic Banner	Weekly	News and politics	1836	2 00
	Mount Vernon Republican	do	do	1854	2 00
	Park's Floral Magazine	Monthly	Floriculture	1871	50
	Mount Vernon Advocate (*c*)	Weekly	News and politics	.....	.....
	Orphan's Friend (*g*)	Monthly	Philanthropical	.....	.....
LAKE CO.—*Population:* 16,326					
Painesville	Painesville Telegraph	Weekly	News and politics	1822	2 00
	Painesville Advertiser	do	do	1867	1 50
	Northern Ohio Journal	do	do	1871	1 50
Willoughby	Willoughby Independent	do	do	1879	1 50
LAWRENCE CO.—*Population:* 39,068.					
Ironton	Ironton Register	Weekly	News and politics	1850	1 50
	Wæchter Am Ohio	do	News and politics (*German*)	1872	2 00
	Iron Era	do	News and politics	1877	1 50
	Dollar Irontonian	do	do	1878	1 00
LICKING CO.—*Population:* 40,450.					
Granville	Denison Collegian	Bi-weekly	Collegiate	1868	1 50
Newark	Newark Advocate	Weekly	News and politics	1820	2 00
	Newark American	do	do	1856	2 00
	Newark Banner	do	do	1874	1 00
	Newark Democrat (*h*)	do	do	1878	1 50
Utica	Utica Herald	do	do	1878	1 50
LOGAN CO.—*Population:* 26,267.					
Bellefontaine	Bellefontaine Examiner	Weekly	News and politics	1830	1 50
	Bellefontaine Republican	do	do	1854	1 50
	Logan County Index	do	do	1859	1 50
	Lutheran Evangelist	do	Religious (*Lutheran*)	1877	1 75
De Graff	De Graff Buckeye	do	News and politics	1870	1 00
	De Graff Banner (*i*)	do	do	.....	.....
West Liberty	West Liberty Gazette	do	do	1878	1 50
Zanesfield	Zanesfield News (*j*)	do	do	.....	.....
LORAIN CO.—*Population:* 35,526.					
Elyria	Elyria Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1852	1 75
	Elyria Constitution	do	do	1865	1 75
	Poultry Nation	Monthly	Agricultural	1872	75
	Elyria Astonisher (*k*)	Weekly	News and politics	.....	.....
	Elyria Post (*l*)	do	News and politics (*German*)	1877	2 00
Lorain	Lorain County Times	do	News and politics	1879	1 50
North Amherst	North Amherst Record (*a*)	do	do	1879	1 25
Oberlin	Oberlin News	do	do	1860	1 50
	Oberlin Review	Bi-weekly	Collegiate	1873	1 50
	Oberlin Gazette (*m*)	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 00
	Fellowship	Monthly	Religious	1880	.....
Wellington	Wellington Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1867	1 50
LUCAS CO.—*Population:* 67,377.					
South Toledo	South Toledo Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 00
Toledo	Toledo Blade	Daily (*evening*)	do	1835	10 00
	Toledo Blade	Weekly	do	1847	2 00
	Toledo Blade	Tri-weekly	do	1848	5 00
	Morning Telegram (*n*)	Daily (*morning*)	do	1858	9 00
	Toledo Telegram	Sunday	do	1850	1 00
	Toledo Telegram	Weekly	do	1850	1 00

a Suspended July, 1880.
b Suspended August, 1880.
c Suspended September, 1879.
d Suspended July, 1879.
e Suspended February, 1880.
f Suspended after census year.
g Suspended January, 1881.
h Merged in Newark "Advocate," May, 1880.
i Merged in De Graff "Buckeye."
j Suspended May, 1880.
k Suspended January, 1880.
l Suspended December, 1879.
m Suspended April, 1880.
n Succeeded the "Commercial".

OHIO—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
LUCAS CO.—Continued.					
Toledo—Continued	Toledo Express	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1870	$5 20
	Toledo Express	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1853	2 00
	Le Phare des Lacs	do	News and politics (*French*)	1857	3 00
	Whitney Musical Guest	Quarterly	Musical	1867	1 00
	Northern Ohio Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
	Sunday Democrat	Sunday	do	1875	2 00
	Times (*a*)	Weekly	do	1873	2 00
	Evening Bee	Daily (*evening*)	do	1876	5 00
	Toledo Bee	Weekly	do	1876	1 00
	Medical and Surgical Journal	Monthly	Medical	1877	1 00
	Golden Sheaf	do	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1878	25
	Railroader	do	Railroads	1878	1 00
	True Nationalist	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
	Toledo Journal	Sunday	do	1868	2 00
	Toledo Journal	Weekly	do	1878	2 00
	Toledo Globe	do	do	1879	2 00
	Toledo Volksfreund	do	News and politics (*German*)	1879	2 00
	National Literary Monthly	Monthly	Literary	1880	1 50
MADISON CO.—*Population:* 20,129.					
London	London Times	Weekly	News and politics	1840	1 50
	Madison County Democrat	do	do	1858	1 50
	London Enterprise	do	do	1872	2 00
MAHONING CO.—*Population:* 42,871.					
Canfield	Mahoning Dispatch	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
Youngstown	Register and Tribune	Daily (*evening*)	do	1874	5 00
	Register and Tribune	Weekly	do	1854	1 50
	Youngstown Vindicator	do	do	1869	1 50
	Youngstown Rundschau	do	News and politics (*German*)	1874	2 00
	Youngstown News	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1877	5 00
	Youngstown News	Weekly	do	1877	1 50
	New Star	do	do	1879	1 00
MARION CO.—*Population:* 20,565.					
Caledonia	Caledonia Argus	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 50
La Rue	La Rue News	do	do	1877	1 25
Marion	Marion Independent	do	do	1828	2 00
	Marion Democratic Mirror	do	do	1840	2 00
Prospect	Prospect Monitor	do	do	1878	1 25
MEDINA CO.—*Population:* 21,453.					
Medina	Medina Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1835	2 00
	Gleanings in Bee Culture	Monthly	Agricultural	1873	1 00
	Medina Democrat (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1875	2 00
Seville	Seville Times	do	do	1871	1 50
Wadsworth	Wadsworth Enterprise	do	do	1866	1 25
	Tidal Wave (*c*)	do	Temperance		
MEIGS CO.—*Population:* 32,325.					
Middleport	Meigs County Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1865	1 50
	Meigs County Herald	do	do	1876	1 50
Pomeroy	Meigs County Telegraph	do	do	1844	1 50
	Pomeroy Journal	do	News and politics (*German*)	1879	1 75
	Der Freund Israels	Monthly	Religious (*Jewish; German*)	1880	25
MERCER CO.—*Population:* 21,808.					
Celina	Mercer County Standard	Weekly	News and politics	1848	1 50
	Mercer County Observer	do	do	1876	1 50
Fort Recovery	Fort Recovery New Era	do	do	1878	1 00
MIAMI CO.—*Population:* 36,158.					
Covington	Covington Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
Piqua	Piqua Journal	do	do	1849	1 50
	Miami Democrat	do	do	1864	2 00
	Miami Helmet	do	do	1874	2 00
	Der Correspondent	do	News and politics (*German*)	1878	1 50
	Phonetic Magazine (*d*)	Monthly	Educational		
Tippecanoe City	Tippecanoe City Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 25
Troy	Miami Union	do	do	1864	1 50
	Troy Sentinel (*c*)	do	do	1878	1 50
West Milton	West Milton Argus	do	do	1879	1 50
MONROE CO.—*Population:* 26,496.					
Woodsfield	Spirit of Democracy	Weekly	News and politics	1844	1 50
	Monroe Gazette	do	do	1873	1 50
MONTGOMERY CO.—*Population:* 78,550.					
Dayton	Dayton Democrat	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1874	8 00
	Dayton Democrat	Sunday	do		2 00
	Empire and Democrat	Weekly	do	1808	2 00
	Herald of Gospel Liberty	do	Religious (*Christian*)	1808	2 00
	Religious Telescope	do	Religious (*United Brethren*)	1834	2 00
	Dayton Journal	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1840	9 00
	Dayton Journal	Weekly	do	1808	2 00
	Der Froeliche Botschafter	do	Religious (*United Brethren; German*)	1846	1 65
	Christian World	do	Religious (*Reformed*)	1849	2 00
	Children's Friend	Semi-monthly	Sunday school	1853	30
	Die Daytoner Volkszeitung	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1866	5 00
	Die Daytoner Volkszeitung	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1860	2 00
	Jugend Pilger	Semi-monthly	Religious (*United Brethren; German*)	1867	30
	Instructor	Quarterly	Sunday school	1873	75
	Our Bible Teacher	Monthly	Religious (*United Brethren*)	1873	75
	Leaves of Light	Semi-monthly	Sunday school	1873	35
	Anzeiger	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1876	5 00
	Anzeiger	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1876	2 00
	Saturday People	do	News and politics	1876	1 50
	Life Boat (*e*)	do	Temperance		
	Evening Record	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1879	5 00
Germantown	Germantown Press	Weekly	do	1874	1 00
Kinsey's Station	Kinsey's Station Vindicator	Monthly	Religious (*Dunkard*)	1870	1 00
Miamisburg	Miamisburg Bulletin	Weekly	News and politics	1867	1 50

a Suspended February, 1881.
b Suspended September, 1880, and re-established February, 1881.
c Suspended March, 1880.
d Suspended March, 1880, and consolidated with the "Canadian Short-hand Writer", Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
e Suspended November, 1879.

OHIO—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
MORGAN CO.—*Population:* 20,074.					
McConnellsville	McConnellsville Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1842	$2 00
	McConnellsville Democrat	do	do	1871	2 00
MORROW CO.—*Population:* 19,072.					
Cardington	Cardington Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1857	1 50
Mount Gilead	Morrow County Sentinel	do	do	1848	2 00
	Union Register	do	do	1861	2 00
MUSKINGUM CO.—*Population:* 49,774.					
Dresden	Dresden Doings	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 25
Zanesville	Zanesville Courier	Daily (*evening*)	do	1846	6 00
	Zanesville Courier	Weekly	do	1820	1 50
	Zanesville Signal	do	do	1833	1 50
	Blandy's Journal	Monthly	Mechanics	1864	2 00
	Zanesville Advocate	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 50
	Zanesville Post	do	News and politics (*German*)	1872	2 00
	Zanesville Times	Daily (*morning*)	do	1877	6 00
	Zanesville Times	Weekly	do	1877	1 50
	Zanesville Era (*a*)	Daily (*morning*)	do	1880	5 00
NOBLE CO.—*Population:* 21,138.					
Caldwell	Noble County Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1852	1 50
	Citizens' Press	do	do	1871	1 50
OTTAWA CO.—*Population:* 19,762.					
Elmore	Elmore Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Oak Harbor	Oak Harbor Press	do	do	1874	1 50
	Oak Harbor Exponent (*b*)	do	do	1878	1 50
Port Clinton	Ottawa County News	do	do	1865	2 00
	Ottawa County Reporter	do	do	1874	2 00
PAULDING CO.—*Population:* 13,485.					
Antwerp	Antwerp Banner	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
Paulding	Paulding County Gazette	do	do	1866	1 50
	Paulding Democrat	do	do	1873	1 50
PERRY CO.—*Population:* 28,218.					
New Lexington	New Lexington Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1867	2 00
	New Lexington Tribune	do	do	1871	1 50
	Perry County Democrat (*c*)	do	do	1879	1 00
Somerset	Somerset Press	do	do	1873	1 50
PICKAWAY CO.—*Population:* 27,415.					
Circleville	Circleville Union-Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1817	2 00
	Circleville Democrat and Watchman	do	do	1837	2 00
	Circleville Herald	do	do	1870	2 00
PIKE CO.—*Population:* 17,927.					
Piketon	Piketon Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 00
Waverly	Waverly Republican	do	do	1845	1 50
	Waverly Watchman	do	do	1856	1 00
PORTAGE CO.—*Population:* 27,500.					
Garrettsville	Garrettsville Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1866	1 50
Kent	Kent Saturday Bulletin	do	do	1866	1 50
Ravenna	Ravenna Republican-Democrat	do	do	1830	2 00
	Portage County Republican	do	do	1878	1 50
PREBLE CO.—*Population:* 24,533.					
Camden	Camden Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
Eaton	Eaton Register	do	do	1816	1 50
	Eaton Democrat	do	do	1842	1 50
PUTNAM CO.—*Population:* 23,713.					
Columbus Grove	Putnam County Vidette	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
	Columbus Grove Journal (*d*)	do	do	1877	1 00
Leipsic	Leipsic Free Press	do	do	1878	1 50
Ottawa	Putnam County Sentinel	do	do	1852	2 00
RICHLAND CO.—*Population:* 36,306.					
Bellville	Bellville Weekly	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 25
	Richland Star	do	do	1877	1 35
Mansfield	Mansfield Herald	do	do	1818	2 00
	Richland Shield and Banner	do	do	1818	2 00
	Ohio Liberal	do	do	1872	1 50
	Mansfield Courier	do	News and politics (*German*)	1872	2 00
	Mansfield Call	do	News and politics	1876	2 00
Plymouth	Plymouth Advertiser	do	do	1878	1 50
Shelby	Shelby News	do	do	1868	2 00
	Shelby Times	do	do	1876	1 00
Shiloh	Shiloh Review	do	do	1875	1 50
ROSS CO.—*Population:* 40,307.					
Adelphi	Bee-Keepers' Instructor	Monthly	Agricultural	1879	50
	Adelphi Border News	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Bainbridge	Bainbridge Chronicle (*e*)	do	do	1878	1 50
Chillicothe	Chillicothe Advertiser	do	do	1829	2 00
	Unsere Zeit	do	News and politics (*German*)	1868	2 00
	Ross County Register	do	News and politics	1868	2 00
	National Express	do	do	1878	1 50
	Scioto Gazette	do	do	1800	2 00
SANDUSKY CO.—*Population:* 32,057.					
Bellevue	Bellevue Local News	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 50
Clyde	Clyde Sentinel (*f*)	do	do	1876	1 25
	Clyde Enterprise and Sentinel	do	do	1878	2 00
	Farmers' Mutual Relief Reporter	Bi-weekly	Insurance	1878	25
Fremont	Fremont Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1829	2 00
	Democratic Messenger	do	do	1843	2 00
	Fremont Courier	do	News and politics (*German*)	1859	2 00
SCIOTO CO.—*Population:* 33,511.					
Portsmouth	Portsmouth Tribune and Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1836	2 00
	Portsmouth Times	do	do	1856	2 00
	Portsmouth Correspondent	do	News and politics (*German*)	1857	2 00
	Portsmouth Blade	do	News and politics	1876	1 50

a Suspended October, 1880.
b Suspended.
c Suspended March, 1881.
d Suspended July, 1880.
e Removed to Jeffersonville after census year.
f Consolidated with "Clyde Enterprise" May, 1880.

OHIO—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
SENECA CO.—*Population:* 36,947.					
Attica	Attica Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1874	$1 50
Bloomville	Seneca County Record	do	do	1878	1 50
Fostoria	Fostoria Review	do	do	1860	1 50
	Fostoria Democrat	do	do	1875	1 50
Green Spring	Green Spring Times	do	do	1879	1 00
Tiffin	Seneca Advertiser	do	do	1842	2 00
	Tiffin Tribune	do	do	1849	2 00
	Die Presse	do	News and politics (*German*)	1872	2 00
	Evening Herald	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1877	6 00
	Tiffin News	Semi-weekly	do	1880	1 00
SHELBY CO.—*Population:* 24,137.					
Sidney	Sidney Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1831	2 00
	Shelby County Democrat	do	do	1849	2 00
STARK CO.—*Population:* 64,031.					
Alliance	Alliance Review	Weekly	News and politics	1868	2 00
	Independent Age (*a*)	do	Religious	1877	2 00
	Alliance Standard	do	News and politics	1880	1 50
Canal Fulton	Stark County Signal	do	do	1875	1 50
Canton	Stark County Democrat	do	do	1833	2 00
	Canton Repository	Daily (*evening*)	do	1878	5 00
	Canton Repository	Weekly	do	1815	1 50
	Die Ohio Volks-Zeitung	do	News and politics (*German*)	1879	2 00
	Ohio Staats-Zeitung (*b*)	do	News and politics (*German*)	1873	2 00
Massillon	Massillon Independent	do	News and politics	1863	1 50
	Massillon American	do	do	1869	2 00
SUMMIT CO.—*Population:* 43,788.					
Akron	Akron City Times	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 50
	Summit County Beacon	Daily (*evening*)	do	1869	6 00
	Summit County Beacon	Weekly	do	1837	1 50
	Akron Germania	do	News and politics (*German*)	1869	2 00
	Akron Commercial	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1874	50
	Akron Advance	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
	Sunday Gazette	Sunday	do	1878	2 00
	Tribune (*c*)	Daily (*morning*)	do		
	Akron Tribune	Weekly	do	1879	1 50
Cuyahoga Falls	Cuyahoga Falls Reporter	do	do	1870	2 00
Hudson	Hudson Enterprise	do	do	1875	1 50
TRUMBULL CO.—*Population:* 44,880.					
Cortland	Cortland Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
	Trumbull Era	do	do	1880	1 50
Hubbard	Hubbard Signal	do	do	1872	1 00
Niles	Trumbull County Independent	do	do	1867	1 50
Warren	Western Reserve Chronicle	do	do	1812	1 50
	Warren Constitution	do	do	1867	1 50
	Warren Record	do	do	1876	1 50
	Warren Tribune	do	do	1876	1 50
TUSCARAWAS CO.—*Population:* 40,198.					
Canal Dover	Dover Argus	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00
	Iron Valley Reporter	do	do	1872	2 00
Dennison	Dennison Paragraph	do	do	1879	1 00
New-omerstown	Newcomerstown Eye	do	do	1878	2 00
New Philadelphia	Tuscarawas Advocate	do	do	1819	2 00
	Ohio Democrat	do	do	1839	2 00
	Der Deutsche Beobachter	do	News and politics (*German*)	1869	2 00
Uhrichsville	Tuscarawas Chronicle	do	News and politics	1865	2 00
	Tuscarawas Democrat	do	do	1879	2 00
UNION CO.—*Population:* 22,375.					
Marysville	Marysville Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1848	2 00
	Union County Journal	do	do	1874	2 00
Richwood	Richwood Gazette	do	do	1872	2 00
VAN WERT CO.—*Population:* 23,028.					
Delphos	Delphos Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 50
	Delphos Courant	do	do	1877	2 00
Van Wert	Van Wert Bulletin	do	do	1846	2 00
	Van Wert Times	do	do	1866	2 00
Willshire	Willshire Independent	do	do	1865	2 00
VINTON CO.—*Population:* 17,223.					
Hamden	Hamden Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 00
McArthur	Vinton Record	do	do	1850	1 00
	Christian Union Witness, or Olive Branch of Peace. (*d*)	do	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1865	1 75
	McArthur Enquirer	do	News and politics	1867	1 25
	McArthur Journal	do	do	1879	1 00
WARREN CO.—*Population:* 28,392.					
Franklin	Valley Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 00
	Franklin Argus	do	do	1879	1 50
Lebanon	Western Star	do	do	1806	2 00
	Lebanon Patriot	do	do	1867	1 50
	Lebanon Gazette	do	do	1874	1 50
	Warren County Democrat (*e*)	do	do	1879	1 50
Mason	Mason Vanguard (*f*)	do	do	1879	1 00
Morrow	Morrow Telegram	do	do	1876	1 25
Waynesville	Miami Gazette	do	do	1850	2 00
WASHINGTON CO.—*Population:* 43,244.					
Belpré	Belpré News (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics		
Beverly	Beverly Dispatch	do	do	1879	1 00
Marietta	Marietta Register	do	do	1801	2 00
	Marietta Times	do	do	1864	2 00
	Marietta Zeitung	do	News and politics (*German*)	1868	1 50
	College Olio	Monthly	Collegiate	1872	1 50

a Suspended.
b Suspended November, 1879.
c Suspended February, 1880.
d Suspended July, 1880.
e Suspended March, 1880.
f Established January, 1879, and suspended January, 1880; re-established August, 1880, and finally suspended February, 1881.

OHIO—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
WAYNE CO.—*Population:* 40,076.					
Dalton	Dalton Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1875	$1 10
Doylestown	Doylestown Journal	do	do	1874	1 50
Fredericksburg	Fredericksburg Herald	do	do	1875	2 00
Orrville	Orrville Crescent	do	do	1867	1 50
Shreve	Shreve Journal	do	do	1867	1 50
West Salem	West Salem Monitor	do	do	1875	1 50
Wooster	Wayne County Democrat	do	do	1826	2 00
	Wooster Republican	do	do	1832	2 00
	Royal Arcanum Journal	Monthly	Secret society	1878	1 60
	Wayne County Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 25
WILLIAMS CO.—*Population:* 23,821.					
Bryan	Bryan Press	Weekly	News and politics	1854	1 50
	Bryan Democrat	do	do	1863	1 50
	Fountain City Argus (*a*)	do	do	1876	1 50
Edgerton	Edgerton Herald	do	do	1875	1 00
Pioneer	Border Alliance	do	do	1879	1 25
	Christian Messenger	do	Religious (*Methodist*)	1880	1 25
West Unity	Unity Eagle	do	News and politics	1878	1 50
WOOD CO.—*Population:* 34,022.					
Bowling Green	Wood County Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1867	2 00
	Bowling Green Democrat	do	do	1875	1 50
	Wood County Reporter (*b*)	do	do	1879	1 50
North Baltimore	North Baltimore Sun	do	do	1879	1 00
Pemberville	Pemberville Independent	do	do	1877	1 50
Perrysburg	Perrysburg Journal	do	do	1853	1 50
Weston	Weston Herald	do	do	1879	1 50
WYANDOT CO.—*Population:* 22,395.					
Carey	Wyandot County Times	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 50
Nevada	Nevada Enterprise	do	do	1872	1 50
	Nevada Star	do	do	1880	1 00
Upper Sandusky	Wyandot County Republican	do	do	1845	2 00
	Wyandot Democratic Union	do	do	1857	2 00

OREGON.

BAKER CO.—*Population:* 4,616.					
Baker	Bedrock Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1870	$4 00
BENTON CO.—*Population:* 6,403.					
Corvallis	Corvallis Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1863	2 50
	Benton County Blade	do	do	1879	2 50
Philomath	Philomath Crucible	do	Religious (*United Brethren*)	1877	2 00
CLACKAMAS CO.—*Population:* 9,260.					
Oregon City	Oregon City Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1866	2 50
	Clackamas Democrat	do	do	1879	1 75
CLATSOP CO.—*Population:* 7,222.					
Astoria	Astorian	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1873	6 00
	Astorian	Weekly	do	1873	2 00
	Astorian	Sunday	do		2 00
COOS CO.—*Population:* 4,834.					
Empire City	Coos County Argus (*c*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 50
Marshfield	Coos Bay News	do	do	1873	2 50
	Coast Mail	do	do	1879	2 50
CURRY CO.—*Population:* 1,208.					
Port Orford	Port Orford Post	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00
DOUGLAS CO.—*Population:* 9,596.					
Roseburg	Roseburg Plaindealer	Weekly	News and politics	1869	3 00
	Douglas Independent	do	do	1876	2 00
	Western Star	do	do	1877	3 00
GRANT CO.—*Population:* 4,303.					
Canyon City	Grant County News	Weekly	News and politics	1879	3 00
JACKSON CO.—*Population:* 8,154.					
Ashland	Ashland Tidings	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 50
Jacksonville	Oregon Sentinel	do	do	1856	2 50
	Democratic Times	do	do	1871	3 00
LAKE CO.—*Population:* 2,804.					
Lakeview	State Line Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1878	3 00
	Lake County Examiner	do	do	1880	3 00
LANE CO.—*Population:* 9,411.					
Eugene	Oregon State Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1864	2 50
	Eugene City Guard	do	do	1867	2 50
Junction City	Junction City Republican (*d*)	do	do	1878	2 00
LINN CO.—*Population:* 12,676.					
Albany	State Rights Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1865	3 00
	Albany Register	do	do	1868	2 50
	Albany Herald	do	do	1879	2 50
	Valley Fountain (*e*)	do	do	1880	.....
Harrisburg	Harrisburg Review (*f*)	do	do	1880	.....
MARION CO.—*Population:* 14,576.					
Salem	Salem Statesman	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1861	6 00
	Salem Statesman	Weekly	do	1851	2 00
	Salem Talk	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	4 00
	Salem Rising Star	Weekly	do	1880	.....

a Suspended November, 1879.
b Suspended September, 1879.
c Suspended December, 1879.
d Suspended July, 1880.
e Suspended about October, 1880.
f Suspended.

OREGON—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
MULTNOMAH CO.—*Population:* 25,203.					
East Portland	East Portland Vindicator	Weekly	News and politics	1878	$2 50
	Sunday Call (*a*)	Sunday	do	1878	2 50
Portland	Portland Oregonian	Daily (*morning*)	do	1860	10 00
	Oregonian	Weekly	do	1850	3 00
	Pacific Christian Advocate	do	Religious (*Methodist Episcopal*)	1855	2 60
	Columbia Churchman	Monthly	Religious (*Episcopal*)	1860	1 50
	Deutsche Zeitung	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1866	3 00
	Sunday Mercury	Sunday	News and politics	1868	2 50
	Willamette Farmer	Weekly	Agricultural	1869	2 50
	Catholic Sentinel	do	Religious (*Catholic*)	1869	3 00
	Commercial Reporter	do	Commerce and trade	1873	3 00
	New Northwest	do	News and politics	1871	3 00
	Archangel	Monthly	Collegiate	1874	50
	North Pacific	Quarterly	Insurance	1874	1 00
	Sunday Welcome	Sunday	News and politics	1875	2 50
	West Shore	Monthly	Literary	1875	2 00
	Bee	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1875	8 00
	Bee	Weekly	do	1875	3 00
	Standard	Daily (*morning*)	do	1876	8 00
	Standard	Weekly	do	1876	3 00
	Evening Telegram	Daily (*evening*)	do	1878	6 00
	Resources of Oregon and Washington	Monthly	Immigration	1878	1 50
	Oregon Staats Zeitung	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1878	3 50
	Medical Journal	Monthly	Medical	1879	3 00
	Oregon Literary Vidette	do	Literary	1879	50
	Journal of Education (*b*)	Semi-monthly	Educational	1879	1 00
POLK CO.—*Population:* 6,601.					
Dallas	Polk County Itemizer	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 50
Independence	River Side	do	do	1879	2 50
Monmouth	Pacific Christian Messenger	do	Religious (*Disciples*)	1870	2 50
UMATILLA CO.—*Population:* 9,607.					
Pendleton	East Oregonian	Weekly	News and politics	1875	3 00
	Pendleton Tribune	do	do	1878	3 00
Weston	Weston Times	do	do	1879	3 00
UNION CO.—*Population:* 8,650.					
La Grande	Eastern Oregon Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1880	4 00
Union	Mountain Sentinel	do	do	1868	3 00
WASCO CO.—*Population:* 11,120.					
The Dalles	The Dalles Mountaineer	Weekly	News and politics	1860	2 00
	The Dalles Times	do	do	1879	2 00
WASHINGTON CO.—*Population:* 7,082.					
Cornelius	Cornelius Courant (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 50
Hillsboro'	Washington County Independent	do	do	1873	2 00
YAM HILL CO.—*Population:* 7,945.					
Lafayette	Lafayette Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1871	2 50
McMinnville	Yam Hill County Reporter (*c*)	do	do	1871	2 50

PENNSYLVANIA.

ADAMS CO.—*Population:* 32,455.					
Gettysburg	Gettysburg Star and Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1800	$2 00
	Gettysburg Compiler	do	do	1818	2 00
	Lutheran Quarterly	Quarterly	Religious (*Lutheran*)	1871	3 00
	The Scroll	Monthly	Collegiate	1875	1 00
	Pennsylvania College Monthly	do	do	1877	1 25
New Oxford	New Oxford Item	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
York Springs	York Springs Comet	do	do	1877	1 00
ALLEGHENY CO.—*Population:* 355,869.					
Allegheny	Evening Mail	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1873	6 00
	Der Sonntagsbote	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1879	2 00
	Pilgrim Echo	Monthly	Religious (*Congregational*)	1880	50
Braddock	Times and Railroad Advocate	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 00
	Braddock Sun	do	do	1878	1 00
Elizabeth	Elizabeth Herald	do	do	1873	1 50
Green Tree	Green Tree Item	do	do	1878	1 00
McKeesport	McKeesport Paragon	Daily (*morning*)	do	1878	6 00
	Dollar Paragon	Weekly	do	1870	1 00
	McKeesport Times	do	do	1871	2 00
Mansfield	Mansfield Item	do	do	1873	1 25
	Business Man (*d*)	do	Miscellaneous	1879	.....
Pittsburgh	Commercial Gazette	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1786	8 00
	Commercial Gazette	Weekly	do	1786	1 50
	Commercial Gazette	Semi-weekly	do	.....	2 75
	Presbyterian Banner	Weekly	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1814	2 15
	Evangelical Repository and Bible Teacher	Monthly	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1824	1 50
	Pittsburgh Christian Advocate	Weekly	Religious (*Methodist*)	1833	2 00
	Freiheits Freund	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1848	6 00
	Freiheits Freund und Pittsburger Courier	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1834	1 50
	Reformed Presbyterian and Covenant	Monthly	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1837	1 00
	Methodist Recorder	Weekly	Religious (*Methodist*)	1839	2 20
	Pittsburgh Post	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1842	8 00
	Pittsburgh Post	Weekly	do	1804	1 50
	Pittsburgh Chronicle	Daily (*evening*)	do	1841	8 00
	Pittsburgh Chronicle	Weekly	do	1841	1 70
	United Presbyterian	do	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1842	2 00
	Catholic	do	Religious (*Catholic*)	1844	2 20
	Pittsburgh Dispatch	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1846	8 00
	Pittsburgh Dispatch	Weekly	do	1853	1 50
	Pittsburgh Legal Journal	do	Law	1853	3 00

a Suspended. *b* Suspended March, 1880. *c* Consolidated with "Lafayette Courier" *d* Suspended May, 1880.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
ALLEGHENY CO.—Continued.					
Pittsburgh—Continued	Das Volksblatt	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1859	$5 00
	Pittsburger Volksblatt	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1859	2 00
	American Manufacturer and Iron World	do	Commerce and trade	1861	4 25
	Our Morning Guide	Semi-monthly	Sunday school	1862	24
	Leader	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1870	6 00
	Sunday Leader	Sunday	do	1864	2 50
	Advance	Weekly	Temperance	1869	2 00
	Bible Teacher	Monthly	Sunday school	1870	60
	People's Advocate and Commercial Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1870	2 50
	Y Wasg	do	News and politics (*Welsh*)	1872	2 00
	Stowell's Petroleum Reporter	Monthly	Commerce and trade (*Eng. & Germ.*)	1872	10 00
	Pittsburgh Telegraph	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1873	8 00
	Pittsburgh Telegraph	Weekly	do	1873	1 25
	National Labor Tribune	do	Miscellaneous	1873	2 00
	Insurance World	Monthly	Insurance	1874	3 00
	Critic	Sunday	News and politics	1874	2 50
	Woolen Manufacturer	Monthly	Commerce and trade	1875	50
	Sunday Globe	Sunday	News and politics	1876	2 50
	Hardware Reporter	Weekly	Commerce and trade	1876	3 00
	Child's Recorder	Monthly	Sunday school	1877	12
	Sunday School	do	do	1877	12
	Pittsburgh Stockman	Weekly	Agricultural	1877	1 50
	Pittsburger Sonntagsblatt	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1878	2 00
	Grocers' Advocate	Weekly	Commerce and trade	1878	1 00
	American Journal of Industry	do	do	1878	4 00
	Record (*a*)	do	News and politics	1879	1 00
	American Pottery and Glassware Reporter	do	Commerce and trade	1879	3 00
	Railway Reporter	do	Insurance and railroads, etc	.....	.....
	Democrat (*b*)	do	News and politics	1879	.....
	Times	Daily (*morning*)	do	1880	6 60
Sewickley	Sewickley Tribune (*b*)	Weekly	do	1875	2 00
Sharpsburg	Sharpsburg Herald	do	do	1878	1 00
Talley Cavey	Hampton Press	Monthly	Religious (*Evangelical*)	1878	50
Turtle Creek	Turtle Creek Raindrop (*b*)	do	Collegiate	1879	1 00
Wilkinsburg	Saturday Times (*c*)	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 25
ARMSTRONG CO.—*Population:* 47,641.					
Parker	Parker City Phœnix	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Freeport	Freeport Journal	do	do	1876	1 50
Kittanning	Union Free Press	do	do	1825	1 50
	Armstrong Republican	do	do	1834	1 50
	Democratic Sentinel	do	do	1864	1 50
	Kittanning Times	do	do	1876	1 00
	Kittanning Gazette (*d*)	do	do	1878	1 00
BEAVER CO.—*Population:* 39,605.					
Beaver	Argus and Radical	Weekly	News and politics	1818	1 50
	Beaver Times	do	do	1874	2 00
	Beaver Star	do	do	1877	1 50
Beaver Falls	Globe Advertiser	Monthly	News and politics (*Eng. & Germ.*)	1879	25
	Beaver Falls Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
New Brighton	Beaver Valley News	do	do	1874	1 50
	Field and River	Monthly	Sporting	1877	1 00
BEDFORD CO.—*Population:* 34,929.					
Bedford	Bedford Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1805	2 00
	Bedford Inquirer	do	do	1828	3 00
Everett	Bedford County Press	do	do	1866	1 50
BERKS CO.—*Population:* 122,597.					
Birdsboro'	Birdsboro' Record (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Boyertown	Boyertown Demokrat	do	News and politics (*Eng. & Germ.*)	1858	1 00
	Boyertown Messenger (*e*)	do	News and politics	1877	1 25
Hamburg	Hamburger Schnellpost	do	News and politics (*German*)	1841	1 00
	Hamburg Item	do	News and politics	1875	50
Kutztown	National Educator	Monthly	Educational	1862	1 00
	Kutztown Journal	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1870	1 25
	American Patriot	do	News and politics (*Eng. & Germ.*)	1874	1 50
Reading	News	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1880	5 00
	Adler	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1796	1 50
	Times and Dispatch	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1857	6 00
	Berks and Schuylkill Journal	Weekly	do	1816	2 50
	Eagle	Daily (*evening*)	do	1868	5 00
	Eagle	Sunday	do	1841	1 50
	Eagle	Weekly	do	1841	2 00
	Der Reformirte Hausfreund	Bi-weekly	Religious (*Reform Church; German*)	1867	1 20
	Die Post	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1868	5 00
	Die Biene	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1867	1 00
	Banner von Berks	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1865	1 50
	Republikaner von Berks	do	News and politics (*German*)	1869	1 50
	Deutsche Eiche	do	Aid society (*German*)	1869	2 20
	Der Pilger Deutsche Welt und Kirche	do	Religious (*Lutheran; German*)	1869	1 10
	Spirit of Berks	do	News and politics	1876	2 00
BLAIR CO.—*Population:* 52,740.					
Altoona	Blair County Radical	Weekly	News and politics	1846	1 50
	Morning Tribune	Daily (*morning*)	do	1873	4 80
	Altoona Tribune	Weekly	do	1856	1 50
	Altoona Sun	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	5 00
	Altoona Sun	Weekly	do	1868	2 00
	Evening Call	Daily (*evening*)	do	1874	5 00
	Altoona Call	Sunday	do	1880	2 00
	Altoona Call	Weekly	do	1879	1 50
	Musical Advocate	Monthly	Musical	1877	50
	Gospel Trumpet	do	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1878	25
	Der Deutsche Volksfuehrer	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1878	2 00
	Altoona Advance	do	News and politics	1879	50
	The Mechanic	do	Science and mechanics	1879	1 50
	Youth's Mirror	Monthly	Juvenile	1879	30
Hollidaysburgh	Hollidaysburgh Register	Weekly	News and politics	1836	2 00
	Democratic Standard	do	do	1846	2 50

a Suspended June, 1880.
b Suspended May, 1880.
c Suspended January, 1880.
d Suspended October, 1879.
e Suspended.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
BLAIR CO.—Continued.					
Tyrone	Tyrone Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1867	$1 50
	Tyrone Democrat	do	do	1872	1 50
BRADFORD CO.—*Population:* 58,541.					
Athens	Athens Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 25
Canton	Canton Sentinel	do	do	1870	1 50
Le Raysville	Le Raysville Advertiser	do	do	1879	1 00
Towanda	Bradford Argus	do	do	1833	1 50
	Bradford Reporter	do	do	1840	1 00
	Towanda Journal	do	do	1873	1 25
	Bradford Republican	do	do	1875	1 00
	Knights of Honor Advocate	Monthly	Secret society	1878	50
	Towanda Review	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1879	3 00
	Towanda Gazette (*a*)	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	4 80
Troy	Northern Tier Gazette	Weekly	do	1866	1 50
BUCKS CO.—*Population:* 68,656.					
Bristol	Bristol Observer	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 50
	Bucks County Gazette	do	do	1873	1 50
	Bristol Times	do	do	1879	1 00
Doylestown	Bucks County Intelligencer	do	do	1804	2 00
	Doylestown Democrat	do	do	1816	2 00
	Bucks County Express and Reform	do	News and politics (*German*)	1827	1 25
	Der Morgenstern	do	News and politics (*German*)	1835	1 25
	Bucks County Mirror	do	News and politics	1869	1 50
	Die Wacht	do	News and politics (*German*)	1875	1 00
Hulmeville	Delaware Valley Advance	do	News and politics	1877	1 00
Langhorne	Langhorne Beacon	do	do	1871	1 50
Milford Square	Mennonitische Friedensbote	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Mennonite; German*)	1852	1 00
	Der Bucks County Patriot	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1867	1 00
	Das Himmels Manna	Monthly	Sunday school (*German*)	1876	25
Newtown	Newtown Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 50
Perkasie	Perkasie Banner	do	News and politics (*Eng. and Germ.*)	1879	1 00
BUTLER CO.—*Population:* 52,536.					
Butler	Democratic Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1842	1 50
	Butler Citizen	do	do	1863	1 50
	Butler Eagle	do	do	1870	1 50
	Christian Giver	do	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1880	.....
Karns City	Karns City Telephone	do	News and politics	1879	1 50
Millerstown	Millerstown Herald	do	do	1876	1 00
Petrolia	Petrolia Record	do	do	1877	2 00
Prospect	Prospect Leader (*b*)	do	do	1879	1 00
Zelienople	Connoquenessing Valley News	do	do	1879	1 00
CAMBRIA CO.—*Population:* 46,811.					
Carrolltown	Northern Cambria News	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 35
Ebensburg	Cambria Freeman	do	do	1867	1 50
	Cambria Herald	do	do	1871	1 50
Johnstown	Johnstown Tribune	Daily (*evening*)	do	1873	5 00
	Johnstown Tribune	Weekly	do	1853	1 50
	Johnstown Democrat	do	do	1863	2 00
	Johnstown Freie Presse	do	News and politics (*German*)	1871	2 00
CAMERON CO.—*Population:* 5,159.					
Emporium	Emporium Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1866	2 00
	Cameron County Press	do	do	1866	2 00
CARBON CO.—*Population:* 31,923.					
Lehighton	Carbon Advocate	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 00
Mauch Chunk	Mauch Chunk Coal Gazette	do	Commerce and trade	1829	2 00
	Mauch Chunk Democrat	do	News and politics	1847	2 00
	Carbon County Democrat	do	News and politics (*Eng. and Germ.*)	1878	1 50
Summit Hill	Summit Hill and Lansford Record	do	News and politics	1879	1 50
CENTRE CO.—*Population:* 37,922.					
Bellefonte	Democratic Watchman	Weekly	News and politics	1856	2 00
	Bellefonte Republican	do	do	1869	2 00
	Centre Democrat	do	do	1879	1 50
Centre Hall	Centre Reporter	do	do	1868	2 00
Millheim	Millheim Journal	do	do	1828	1 00
Philipsburg	Philipsburg Journal	do	do	1868	1 00
CHESTER CO.—*Population:* 83,481.					
Coatesville	Chester Valley Union	Weekly	News and politics	1863	2 00
	American Stock Journal	Quarterly	Agricultural	1864	25
	Coatesville Times	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
	Chester Valley Farmer (*c*)	Monthly	Agricultural	1879	25
Downingtown	Chester County Archive	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
Green Tree	Green Tree and Malvern Item	do	do	1878	1 00
Honeybrook	Honeybrook Graphic	do	do	1879	1 50
Kennett Square	Kennett News and Advertiser	do	do	1876	1 00
	Kennett Advance	do	do	1877	1 00
Oxford	Oxford Press	do	do	1866	1 50
	Bowman's Medical Journal (*a*)	Monthly	Medicine and surgery	1879	.....
Parkesburg	Chester County Times	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 00
	Parkesburg Ray	Monthly	Literary	1877	50
Phœnixville	Phœnixville Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1856	2 00
	Phœnixville Messenger	do	do	1871	2 00
	Phœnixville Journal	do	do	1872	1 00
Spring City	Spring City Sun	do	do	1872	1 50
West Chester	American Republican	Daily (*morning*)	do	1878	3 00
	West Chester Republican	Weekly	do	1808	2 00
	Chester County Village Record	do	do	1809	2 00
	Jeffersonian	do	do	1842	2 00
	Scattered Seeds	Monthly	Sunday school	1868	50
	Local News	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1872	3 00
	Our Monthly	Monthly	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1879	50
	Chester County Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
	Chester County Reporter	do	Law	1880	1 00

a Suspended. *b* Suspended after census year. *c* Suspended 1880.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
CLARION CO.—*Population:* 40,328.					
Clarion	Clarion Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1840	$1 50
	Clarion Republican Gazette	do	do	1851	1 50
	Clarion Jacksonian	do	do	1873	1 25
East Brady	East Brady Press (*a*)	do	do		
Edenburg	Edenburg Herald (*b*)	do	do	1876	2 00
Foxburg	Foxburg Gazette (*c*)	do	do		
New Bethlehem	New Bethlehem Vindicator	do	do	1879	1 50
Saint Petersburg	Crude Local (*a*)	do	do	1876	1 50
CLEARFIELD CO.—*Population:* 43,408.					
Clearfield	Clearfield Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1827	2 00
	Raftsman's Journal	do	do	1854	2 00
	Clearfield Citizen	do	do	1878	1 50
Curwensville	Clearfield County Times	do	do	1872	1 50
Du Bois	Du Bois Courier	do	do	1879	1 50
Osceola Mills	Osceola Reveille	do	do	1874	2 00
CLINTON CO.—*Population:* 26,278.					
Lock Haven	Clinton Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1839	2 00
	Clinton Republican	do	do	1839	2 00
	Lock Haven Journal	Daily (*evening*)	do	1877	4 00
	Lock Haven Journal	Weekly	do	1879	1 00
Renovo	Renovo Record	do	do	1871	1 75
COLUMBIA CO.—*Population:* 32,409.					
Berwick	Berwick Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 50
Bloomsburg	Columbia County Republican	do	do	1857	2 00
	Columbian	do	do	1836	1 50
	Democratic Sentinel	do	do	1871	2 00
	Bloomsburg Journal	do	do	1876	1 00
Catawissa	Catawissa News Item	do	do	1878	1 00
CRAWFORD CO.—*Population:* 68,607.					
Blooming Valley	Blooming Valley Advertiser	Monthly	News and politics	1876	25
Cambridge	Cambridge News	Weekly	do	1877	1 50
Cochranton	Cochranton Times	do	do	1878	1 00
Conneautville	Conneautville Courier	do	do	1845	1 50
Linneville	Lineville Leader (*d*)	do	do	1875	2 00
Meadville	Crawford Democrat	do	do	1835	1 00
	Crawford Journal	do	do	1848	1 50
	Meadville Republican	Daily (*evening*)	do	1864	6 00
	Meadville Republican	Weekly	do	1850	1 00
	Meadville Index	do	do	1872	1 00
	Chatauquan	Monthly	Literary	1876	1 00
	Crawford County Post	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1876	2 00
	Campus	Monthly	Collegiate	1876	1 00
	Crescent	do	do	1877	1 00
	Reporter (*e*)	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1878	5 00
	Democratic Messenger	Weekly	do	1879	1 25
	National Vindicator	do	do	1879	1 00
	Good Tidings	Monthly	Religious (*Unitarian*)	1879	1 00
Titusville	Morning Herald	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1865	9 00
	Titusville Herald	Weekly	do	1865	2 00
	Titusville Sunday News Letter (*f*)	Sunday	do	1880	1 60
CUMBERLAND CO.—*Population:* 45,977.					
Carlisle	Carlisle Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1800	1 50
	American Volunteer	do	do	1814	1 50
	Valley Sentinel	do	do	1862	1 50
	Carlisle Mirror	Semi-weekly	do	1875	1 00
	Commonwealth (*g*)	Weekly	do		
Mechanicsburg	Independent Journal	do	do	1854	1 50
	Farmers' Friend	do	Agricultural	1874	1 25
	Saturday Journal	do	News and politics	1875	50
Mount Holly Springs	Mountain Echo	do	do	1871	1 00
Newburg	Newburg Telephone	do	do	1879	1 00
Newville	Star of the Valley	do	do	1857	1 25
	Newville Enterprise	do	do	1871	1 25
Shippensburg	Shippensburg News	do	do	1844	1 50
	Democratic Chronicle	do	do	1875	1 50
DAUPHIN CO.—*Population:* 76,148.					
Elizabethville	Elizabethville Democrat (*h*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
Harrisburg	Church Advocate	do	Religious (*Evangelical*)	1835	2 00
	Harrisburg Telegraph	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1856	7 00
	Harrisburg Telegraph	Weekly	do	1839	1 35
	Harrisburg Patriot	Daily (*morning*)	do	1858	7 00
	Harrisburg Patriot	Weekly	do	1858	1 00
	National Era	do	do	1858	1 50
	Dauphin County Journal	do	News and politics (*German*)	1866	1 50
	Pennsylvanische Staats-Zeitung	do	News and politics (*German*)	1866	2 00
	Sunday School Gem	Monthly	Sunday school	1867	25
	Conference News	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Methodist Episcopal*)	1875	50
	Harrisburg Independent	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1876	3 25
	Monthly Itinerant	Monthly	Religious (*United Brethren*)	1876	50
	Every Saturday Night	Weekly	Family reading	1879	2 00
	Sunday School Workman	Monthly	Sunday school	1879	75
	Sunday Herald (*i*)	Sunday	News and politics	1879	1 50
Hummelstown	Hummelstown Sun	Weekly	do	1871	1 00
Lykens	Lykens Register	do	do	1865	1 50
Middletown	Middletown Journal	do	do	1853	1 25
Millersburg	Millersburg Herald	do	do	1875	1 50
Steelton	Steelton Item	do	do	1875	1 25
DELAWARE CO.—*Population:* 56,101.					
Chester	Delaware County Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1833	2 00
	Delaware County Democrat	do	do	1867	1 50

a Suspended.
b Suspended May, 1880.
c Merged in "Clarion Republican" September, 1880.
d Suspended February, 1880.
e Daily suspended May, 1880.
f Changed to the "Sunday World".
g Suspended October, 1879.
h Suspended December, 1880.
i Suspended April, 1880.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
DELAWARE CO.—Continued.					
Chester—Continued	Delaware County Paper and Mail (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	1868	$1 00
	Evening News	Daily (*evening*)	do	1872	3 00
	Chester Times	Daily (*evening*)	do	1876	3 00
	Delaware County Advocate	Weekly	do	1868	1 00
	Chester Reveille	Monthly	Collegiate	1876	1 00
	Delaware County Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Media	Delaware County Record	do	do	1878	1 50
	Delaware County American	do	do	1855	2 00
ELK CO.—*Population:* 12,800.					
Ridgway	Elk County Advocate	Weekly	News and politics	1850	2 00
	Elk Democrat	do	do	1869	2 00
Saint Mary's	Elk County Gazette	do	do	1868	2 00
ERIE CO.—*Population:* 74,688.					
Amity township	Wattsburg Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
Corry	Corry Telegraph	do	do	1865	1 50
	Corry Herald	do	do	1877	1 50
Erie	Erie Gazette	do	do	1820	1 00
	Sunday Morning Gazette	Sunday	do	1875	2 00
	Erie Observer	Weekly	do	1830	2 00
	Erie Dispatch	Daily (*morning*)	do	1861	8 00
	Erie Dispatch	Weekly	do	1851	2 00
	Zuschauer Am Erie	do	News and politics (*German*)	1854	2 00
	Leuchtthurm	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1875	5 00
	Leuchtthurm	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1869	2 00
	Lake Shore Visitor	do	Religious (*Catholic*)	1873	1 50
	Erie Advertiser	do	News and politics	1874	75
	Mathematical Visitor	Semi-annually	Educational	1877	1 00
	O Jornal De Noticias	Weekly	Religious (*Catholic; Portuguese*)	1877	2 25
	Erie Herald	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1878	6 00
	Dollar Herald	Weekly	do	1878	1 00
	Erie Sunday Graphic	Sunday	do	1880	2 00
Girard	Cosmopolite	Weekly	do	1867	1 50
Mill Village	Mill Village Herald	do	do	1876	1 00
North East	North East Sun	do	do	1868	2 00
	North East Advertiser	do	do	1877	75
Union City	Union City Times	do	do	1870	1 50
Waterford	Waterford Leader	do	do	1878	1 50
FAYETTE CO.—*Population:* 58,842.					
Brownsville	Brownsville Clipper	Weekly	News and politics	1853	2 00
	Labor Advocate	do	do	1880	1 00
Connellsville	Fayette Monitor	do	do	1871	1 50
	Keystone Courier	do	do	1879	1 50
Uniontown	Genius of Liberty	do	do	1805	2 00
	Republican Standard	do	do	1827	2 00
	Uniontown Democrat	do	do	1878	1 50
	Uniontown National (*b*)	do	do	.....	.....
FOREST CO.—*Population:* 4,385.					
Tionesta	Forest Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 50
	Forest National Democrat	do	do	1880	1 00
FRANKLIN CO.—*Population:* 49,855.					
Chambersburg	Franklin Repository	Weekly	News and politics	1790	1 50
	Valley Spirit	do	do	1847	1 50
	Public Opinion	do	do	1869	1 50
	Highway of Holiness	Monthly	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1875	75
	People's Register	Weekly	News and politics	1876	65
	Chambersburg Herald	Daily (*morning*)	do	1878	2 50
	Chambersburg Herald	Weekly	do	1878	75
Green Castle	Valley Echo	do	do	1848	1 50
	Green Castle Press	do	do	1878	1 25
Mercersburg	Mercersburg Journal	do	do	1845	1 50
Waynesborough	Village Record	do	do	1847	2 00
	Keystone Gazette	do	do	1876	1 50
	Brethren's Advocate	do	Religious (*Dunkards*)	1879	1 00
FULTON CO.—*Population:* 10,149.					
McConnellsburg	Fulton Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1851	1 50
	Fulton Republican	do	do	1852	2 00
GREENE CO.—*Population:* 28,273.					
Waynesburgh	Waynesburgh Messenger	Weekly	News and politics	1813	1 50
	Waynesburgh Republican	do	do	1835	1 50
	Waynesburgh Independent	do	do	1872	1 50
HUNTINGDON CO.—*Population:* 33,954.					
Huntingdon	Huntingdon Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1835	2 00
	Huntingdon Globe	do	do	1844	2 00
	Primitive Christian	do	Religious (*Dunkards*)	1851	1 50
	Huntingdon Monitor	do	News and politics	1863	2 00
	Huntingdon News	Semi-weekly	do	1874	1 25
Mount Union	Mount Union Times	Weekly	do	1873	1 50
Orbisonia	Orbisonia Leader	do	do	1874	1 25
INDIANA CO.—*Population:* 40,527.					
Blairsville	Blairsville Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
Indiana	Indiana Messenger	do	do	1856	1 50
	Indiana Democrat	do	do	1862	1 50
	Indiana Progress	do	do	1870	1 50
	Indiana Times	do	do	1878	1 50
	Indiana County National	do	do	1878	1 50
	Local Blade (*c*)	do	do	1878	1 00
Saltsburgh	Saltsburgh Press	do	do	1875	2 00
JEFFERSON CO.—*Population:* 27,925.					
Brookville	Brookville Jeffersonian	Weekly	News and politics	1838	1 50
	Brookville Republican	do	do	1859	1 50
	Graphic Democrat	do	do	1878	1 50
Punxsutawney	Punxsutawney Spirit	do	do	1873	2 00
Reynoldsville	Our Reynoldsville Paper	do	do	1874	1 50

a Suspended January, 1880. *b* Suspended. *c* Suspended December, 1879.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
JUNIATA CO.—*Population:* 18,227.					
Mifflintown	Juniata Sentinel and Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1846	$1 50
	Mifflintown Democrat and Register	do	do	1847	1 50
	Juniata Tribune	do	do	1874	2 00
	Juniata Herald	do	do	1880	1 50
Port Royal	Port Royal Times	do	do	1876	1 00
	Juniata News (*a*)	do	do	1878	1 25
LACKAWANNA CO.—*Population:* 89,269.					
Carbondale	Carbondale Advance	Weekly	News and politics	1857	2 00
	Carbondale Leader	do	do	1872	1 00
	Carbondale Critic (*b*)	do	do	1879	1 00
La Plume	Seed Time and Harvest	Quarterly	Agricultural	1880	25
Providence	Providence Echo	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 00
Scranton	Scranton Republican	Daily (*morning*)	do	1867	7 00
	Scranton Republican	Weekly	do	1856	1 50
	Scranton Wochenblatt	do	News and politics (*German*)	1865	2 00
	Scranton Journal	do	News and politics	1867	1 50
	Scranton Times	Daily (*morning*)	do	1870	6 00
	Scranton Times	Weekly	do	1873	1 00
	Sunday Morning Free Press	Sunday	do	1871	2 00
	Law Times	Weekly	Law	1873	2 00
	Der Herold	do	News and politics (*German*)	1874	2 00
	Lackawanna Bar (*c*)	do	Law	1878	2 00
	Lackawanna Union (*d*)	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1879	6 00
	News-Dealer	Sunday	do	1879	2 00
	News-Dealer	Weekly	do	1879	1 00
LANCASTER CO.—*Population:* 139,447.					
Columbia	Columbia Spy	Weekly	News and politics	1816	2 00
	Columbia Courant	do	do	1829	1 50
	Columbia Herald	do	do	1866	2 00
Elizabethtown	Elizabethtown Chronicle	do	do	1869	1 00
Farmersville	Farmersville Guiding Star	Monthly	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1879	25
Gap	Waffenlose Waechter	do	Religious (*Mennonite; English and German*).	1870	75
Lancaster	Lancaster Intelligencer	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1864	5 00
	Lancaster Intelligencer	Weekly	do	1794	2 00
	Der Volksfreund und Beobachter	do	News and politics (*German*)	1808	1 50
	Lancaster Examiner	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1856	5 00
	Lancaster Examiner	Weekly	do	1828	2 00
	Pennsylvania School Journal	Monthly	Educational	1852	1 60
	Lancaster Inquirer	Weekly	News and politics	1856	1 50
	Lancaster Bar	do	Law	1869	2 00
	Christlicher Kundschafter	Monthly	Religious (*Unsectarian; English and German*).	1869	50
	Lancaster Farmer	do	Agricultural	1869	1 00
	Die Laterne	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1870	2 00
	Lancaster New Era	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1877	5 00
	Lancaster New Era	Weekly	do	1877	2 00
	Owl	do	Miscellaneous (*English and German*)	1877	2 00
	Foot-light	do	Dramatic	1878	50
	Coin Journal	Quarterly	Miscellaneous	1879	25
	Torch of Truth	Monthly	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1880	25
Litiz	Litiz Sunbeam	do	General literature	1877	75
	Litiz Record	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
Manheim	Manheim Sentinel and Advertiser	do	do	1846	1 50
Marietta	Marietta Register	do	do	1854	2 00
	Marietta Times	do	do	1876	2 00
Mount Joy	Mount Joy Herald	do	do	1854	1 50
	Mount Joy Star and News	do	do	1873	1 25
New Holland	New Holland Clarion	do	do	1873	1 50
Strasburg	Strasburg Free Press (*e*)	do	do	1870	1 50
LAWRENCE CO.—*Population:* 33,312.					
New Castle	New Castle Courant	Weekly	News and politics	1857	1 50
	Lawrence Guardian	do	do	1870	1 50
	New Castle Paragraph	do	do	1876	1 50
	New Castle Index (*f*)	do	Temperance	1879	1 50
	News	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1880	4 00
	News	Weekly	do	1879	1 50
	New Castle Record (*g*)	Daily (*evening*)	do	1880	.....
New Wilmington	New Wilmington Globe	Weekly	do	1880	1 50
LEBANON CO.—*Population:* 38,476.					
Annville	Londonderry Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
Lebanon	Wahrer Demokrat	do	News and politics (*German*)	1814	1 50
	Lebanon Courier	do	News and politics	1820	2 00
	Der Pennsylvanier (*h*)	do	News and politics (*Eng. and Germ.*)	1826	1 50
	Lebanon Advertiser	do	News and politics	1849	2 00
	Lebanon Times	Daily (*morning*)	do	1876	5 00
	Valley Standard	Weekly	do	1871	1 50
	Lebanon Laborer (*i*)	do	News and politics (*Eng. and Germ.*)	1871	2 00
	Lebanon News	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1872	5 00
	Lebanon Review	Weekly	do	1876	1 00
LEHIGH CO.—*Population:* 65,969.					
Allentown	Unabhaengiger Republikaner	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1810	1 50
	Allentown Democrat	do	News and politics	1830	2 00
	Der Jugend-Freund	Monthly	Sunday school (*German*)	1847	30
	Chronicle and News	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1870	4 50
	Lehigh Register	Weekly	do	1848	1 50
	Bote Der Neuen Kirche	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Swedenborgian; German*)	1854	2 00
	Welt-Bote	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1855	2 00
	Herold und Zeitschrift	do	Religious (*Lutheran; German*)	1856	1 10
	Lecha Bote	Tri-weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1874	3 00
	City Item	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1877	5 00
Catasauqua	Valley Record	Weekly	do	1870	1 00
	Catasauqua Dispatch	do	do	1871	1 50
Slatington	Slatington News	do	do	1868	1 00

a Suspended October, 1879.
b Suspended July, 1880.
c Suspended 1879.
d Suspended November, 1879.
e Suspended November, 1880.
f Merged in "Daily News".
g Suspended September, 1880.
h Succeeded by "Neue Volks Zeitung" November, 1880.
i Merged in "Neue Volks Zeitung" November, 1880.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
LUZERNE CO.—*Population:* 133,065.					
Hazleton	Hazleton Sentinel	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1870	$5 00
	Hazleton Sentinel	Weekly	do	1865	2 00
	Hazleton Volksblatt	do	News and politics (*German*)	1871	2 00
	Das Journal	do	News and politics (*German*)	1876	2 00
	Mountain Beacon	do	News and politics	1877	1 50
	Hazleton Bulletin	Daily (*evening*)	do	1878	3 00
	Independent Democrat	Weekly	do	1880	1 50
Nanticoke	Nanticoke Chronicle	do	do	1879	1 00
Pittston	Pittston Gazette	do	do	1850	1 50
	Evening Press	Daily (*evening*)	do	1877	3 00
	Teachers' Journal (*a*)	Monthly	Educational	1879	1 00
Plymouth	Plymouth Star	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 50
	Plymouth Record	do	do	1879	1 50
Shickshinny	Mountain Echo	do	do	1873	1 50
White Haven	White Haven Journal	do	do	1879	1 00
	White Haven Standard (*b*)	do	do	1877	1 00
Wilkesbarre	Record of the Times	Daily (*morning*)	do	1873	6 00
	Record of the Times	Weekly	do	1841	1 00
	Der Demokratischer Wæchter	do	News and politics (*German*)	1842	2 00
	Union-Leader	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1879	6 00
	Union-Leader	Weekly	do	1848	1 50
	Deutsch-Amerikanischer Volksfreund	do	News and politics (*German*)	1866	2 00
	Luzerne Legal Register	do	Law	1872	3 00
	National Reformer (*b*)	do	News and politics	1878	1 50
	Sunday Morning News Dealer (*c*)	Sunday	do	1879	2 00
	Teachers' Journal (*d*)	Monthly	Educational	1879	75
	People's Friend (*e*)	Weekly	News and politics	.....	.....
LYCOMING CO.—*Population:* 57,486.					
Hughesville	Hughesville Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 00
	Hughesville Mirror (*f*)	do	do	1879	1 00
Jersey Shore	Jersey Shore Herald	do	do	1860	1 50
Muncy	Muncy Luminary	do	do	1841	1 50
Williamsport	Gazette and Bulletin	Daily (*morning*)	do	1861	6 00
	Gazette and Bulletin	Daily (*evening*)	do	1861	6 00
	Gazette and Bulletin	Weekly	do	1801	1 50
	Die Susquehanna Zeitung	do	News and politics (*German*)	1860	1 50
	Sun and Democrat	do	News and politics	1870	1 50
	West Branch Beobachter	do	News and politics (*German*)	1871	2 00
	Williamsport Banner	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1875	6 00
	Williamsport Banner	Daily (*evening*)	do	1875	6 00
	Democratic Banner	Weekly	do	1874	1 50
	Star of Hope	do	Temperance	1877	1 25
	Dickinson Liberal	Monthly	Collegiate	1877	1 00
	National Standard	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
	Sunday Breakfast Table	Sunday	do	1879	2 00
MCKEAN CO.—*Population:* 42,565.					
Bradford	Bradford Era	Daily (*morniag*)	News and politics	1875	10 00
	Bradford Evening Star	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	9 00
	Bradford Sunday News	Sunday	do	1879	2 50
Duke Centre	Sunday Morning News	do	do	1879	1 50
	McKean County Herald	Weekly	do	1879	1 50
Eldred	Eldred Eagle	do	do	1878	1 50
Kane	Kane Blade	do	do	1879	1 50
Port Allegany	Northern Tier Reporter	do	do	1874	1 50
Smethport	McKean County Miner	do	do	1863	1 50
	McKean County Democrat	do	do	1879	1 50
MERCER CO.—*Population:* 56,161.					
Greenville	Greenville Advance Argus	Weekly	News and politics	1859	1 50
	Greenville Progress	do	do	1877	1 50
Jamestown	Jamestown Era	do	do	1879	1 00
	Jamestown Sun (*e*)	do	do	1873	1 00
Mercer	Western Press	do	do	1811	2 00
	Mercer Dispatch	do	do	1841	1 50
	Teachers' Advocate	Monthly	Educational	1879	1 00
	Mercer Index (*e*)	Weekly	News and politics	.....	.....
Sandy Lake	Sandy Lake News	do	do	1874	2 00
	Lake Local	do	do	1879	75
Sharon	Sharon Herald	do	do	1864	1 00
	Sharon Times (*g*)	do	do	1868	2 00
	Evening Eagle	Daily (*evening*)	do	1874	5 00
	Mercer County Eagle	Weekly	do	1874	2 00
Sharpsville	Sharpsville Advertiser	do	do	1870	1 50
MIFFLIN CO.—*Population:* 19,577.					
Lewistown	Lewistown Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1810	1 50
	Lewistown Democrat and Sentinel	do	do	1845	1 50
	Lewistown Free Press	do	do	1880	1 50
	Lewistown True Democrat (*h*)	do	do	1846	1 50
McVeytown	McVeytown Journal	do	do	1873	1 50
MONROE CO.—*Population:* 20,175.					
East Stroudsburg	Monroe Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
Stroudsburg	Monroe Democrat	do	do	1830	1 50
	Stroudsburg Jeffersonian	do	do	1840	1 50
	Farmers' Advocate	do	Agricultural	1878	1 00
MONTGOMERY CO.—*Population:* 96,494.					
Bryn Mawr	Bryn Mawr Home News	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
Conshohocken	Conshohocken Recorder	do	do	1869	1 25
	Conshohocken Review (*e*)	do	do	.....	.....
Haverford	Haverfordian	Monthly	Collegiate	1879	1 50
Hatboro'	Public Spirit	Weekly	News and politics	1873	2 50
Lansdale	Lansdale Reporter	do	do	1870	1 00
	Medical Summary	Monthly	Medicine and surgery	1879	1 00
Norristown	Norristown Herald	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1869	5 00
	Norristown Herald and Free Press	Weekly	do	1799	2 00
	Norristown Register and Montgomery County Democrat.	do	do	1800	1 50

a Suspended June, 1880.
b Suspended November, 1879.
c Edition of the "News Dealer", Scranton.
d Consolidated with "Teachers' Institute", New York, June, 1880.
e Suspended.
f Suspended February, 1881.
g Suspended October, 1880.
h Consolidated with "Sentinel" October, 1879.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
MONTGOMERY CO.—Continued.					
Norristown—Continued	National Defender	Weekly	News and politics	1856	$2 00
	Montgomery County Post	do	News and politics (*German*)	1867	1 00
	Schuylkill Valley Sentinel	do	News and politics	1875	1 00
	Norristown Gazette (*a*)	do	do	1877	2 00
North Wales	North Wales Record	do	do	1874	1 50
Pennsburg	Bauern Freund	do	News and politics (*German*)	1824	1 50
	Perkiomen Valley Press	do	News and politics	1874	1 50
Pottstown	Pottstown Ledger	Daily (*evening*)	do	1873	4 50
	Montgomery Ledger	Weekly	do	1843	2 00
	Pottstown Chronicle	do	do	1873	1 50
Schwenkville	Schwenkville Item	do	do	1877	1 00
Skippack	Der Neutralist und Allgemeine Neuigkeits-Bote.	do	News and politics (*German*)	1844	1 50
Souderton	Die Germania Gazette	do	News and politics (*German*)	1878	1 00
Telford	Montgomery County Presse	do	News and politics (*German*)	1860	1 00
Trappe	Providence Independent	do	News and politics	1875	1 00
MONTOUR CO.—*Population:* 15,468.					
Danville	Danville Intelligencer	Weekly	News and politics	1827	1 75
	Montour American	do	do	1855	2 00
	National Record	do	do	1878	1 50
NORTHAMPTON CO.—*Population:* 70,312.					
Bangor	Bangor Observer	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
Bath	Central Advertiser	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1880	20
Bethlehem	Moravian	Weekly	Religious (*Moravian*)	1856	2 00
	Bethlehem Times	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1866	5 25
	Der Brueder Botschafter	Weekly	Religious (*Moravian; German*)	1866	1 50
	Church Messenger	Monthly	Religious (*Lutheran*)	1875	50
	Kinder Blattchen	do	Sunday school (*German*)	1878	15
Easton	Northampton Correspondent	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1801	2 00
	Easton Sentinel	do	News and politics	1809	2 00
	Easton Argus	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	3 50
	Easton Argus	Weekly	do	1826	2 00
	Express	Daily (*evening*)	do	1855	5 00
	Easton Free Press	Daily (*evening*)	do	1855	4 50
	Easton Free Press	Weekly	do	1855	2 50
	American Mechanics' Advocate	Monthly	Secret society	1869	75
	Council Brand	do	do	1874	1 00
	La Fayette College Journal	do	Collegiate	1875	1 50
	Mutual Benefit	do	Insurance	1875	50
Portland	Portland Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
South Bethlehem	South Bethlehem Star	do	do	1879	1 25
NORTHUMBERLAND CO.—*Populat'n:* 53,123.					
Milton	Miltonian	Weekly	News and politics	1816	1 50
	Independent Weekly (*b*)	do	do	1874	1 50
	Milton Argus	Daily (*morning*)	do	1880	3 00
	Milton Argus	Weekly	do	1874	1 25
Mount Carmel	Mount Carmel News	do	do	1879	1 50
Northumberland	Public Press	do	do	1872	2 00
Shamokin	Shamokin Herald	do	do	1863	1 50
	Shamokin Times	do	do	1872	1 50
	National Greenback (*b*)	do	do	1878	1 00
Sunbury	Sunbury American	do	do	1840	1 50
	Northumberland County Democrat	do	do	1861	2 00
	Sunbury Daily	Daily (*evening*)	do	1862	3 00
Watsontown	Watsontown Record	Weekly	do	1871	1 50
PERRY CO.—*Population:* 27,522.					
Duncannon	Duncannon Record	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 25
New Bloomfield	Perry County Democrat	do	do	1836	1 50
	Perry County Freeman	do	do	1839	1 50
	People's Advocate and Press	do	do	1853	1 50
	New Bloomfield Times	do	do	1867	1 50
Newport	Newport News	do	do	1869	1 25
	Newport Ledger	do	do	1875	1 25
PHILADELPHIA CO.—*Population:* 847,170.					
Frankford	Frankford Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1845	2 00
	Frankford Gazette	do	do	1868	2 00
	Frankford Dispatch	do	do	1878	90
Falls of Schuylkill	Falls Advertiser and Riverside Gazette	do	do	1879	75
Germantown	Germantown Telegraph	do	do	1830	2 00
	Germantown Guide	do	do	1871	1 00
	Germantown Commercial	do	do	1877	1 50
	Germantown Times	do	do	1878	1 00
	Germantown Gazette	do	do	1879	50
Manayunk	Manayunk Sentinel	do	do	1859	1 00
	Chronicle and Advertiser	do	do	1869	2 00
Philadelphia	Practical Farmer	Weekly	Agricultural	1855	1 50
	Gardeners' Monthly and Horticulturist	Monthly	do	1859	2 10
	Farm Journal	do	do	1877	50
	Farmers' Magazine and Rural Guide	do	do	1878	35
	Tribune and Farmer	Weekly	do	1879	1 00
	Sugar Beet	Quarterly	do	1880	50
	The University Magazine	Monthly	Educational	1875	1 00
	The Teacher	do	do	1879	50
	College, Academy, Seminary, and Institute (*b*)	do	do		
	Commercial List and Price Current	Weekly	Commerce and trade	1827	4 00
	Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector	Monthly	Financial	1850	3 00
	Peterson's Counterfeit Detector (*b*)	do	do	1858	1 50
	Business Advocate and Price Current	Weekly	Commerce and trade	1869	2 00
	Maritime Register	do	do	1870	2 00
	Philadelphia Commercial	Semi-monthly	do	1874	4 00
	Commercial Bulletin (*b*)	Weekly	do	1876	2 00
	Foreign Mail	Monthly	do	1878	1 50
	Bullion Miner	Weekly	Financial	1880	3 00
	Commercial Reporter (*c*)	do	Commerce and trade		2 00
	Market Journal (*b*)	do	do		
	Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine	Monthly	General literature	1841	2 00
	Arthur's Illustrated Home Magazine	do	do	1852	2 00

a Suspended August, 1879. *b* Suspended. *c* Suspended February, 1881.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
PHILADELPHIA CO.—Continued.					
Philadelphia—Continued	Saturday Night	Weekly	General literature	1865	$3 00
	People's Magazine	Monthly	do	1868	50
	Lippincott's Magazine	do	do	1868	4 00
	Pennsylvania Monthly	do	do	1870	3 00
	Journal	Weekly	do	1873	2 50
	Potter's American Monthly	Monthly	do	1875	3 00
	Emerson Bennett's Weekly (a)	Weekly	do	1879	3 00
	Calvert's Magazine (a)	Monthly	do	1879	1 50
	Stoddard's Review (b)	Weekly	do	1880	3 00
	Atlantic Review	Monthly	do		3 00
	Weekly Story Paper (a)	Weekly	do		
	Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography.	Quarterly	Historical	1877	3 00
	Railway World	Weekly	Insurance, railroads, etc	1856	4 00
	Legal Insurance Reporter	Semi-monthly	do	1859	2 00
	American Exchange and Review	Monthly	do	1862	3 00
	Underwriter	do	do	1868	3 00
	United States Review	Weekly	do	1868	3 00
	New Northwest	Monthly	do	1877	50
	Legal Intelligencer	Weekly	Law	1843	3 00
	American Law Register	Monthly	do	1852	5 00
	Weekly Notes of Cases	Weekly	do	1874	5 00
	Court Record	Daily (*morning*)	do	1876	10 00
	Pennsylvania Legal Record (c)	Weekly	do		
	Legal News (a)	Daily (*morning*)	do		
	American Journal of the Medical Sciences	Quarterly	Medicine and surgery	1820	5 00
	Medical News and Abstract	Monthly	do	1843	2 50
	Medical and Surgical Reporter	Weekly	do	1858	5 00
	Dental Cosmos	Monthly	do	1859	2 50
	Eclectic Medical Journal of Pennsylvania	Bi-monthly	do	1863	1 00
	Hahnemannian Monthly	Monthly	do	1865	3 00
	Philadelphia Medical Times	Semi-monthly	do	1870	4 00
	Monthly Review of Medicine and Pharmacy	Monthly	do	1877	1 00
	Medical Bulletin	do	do	1879	1 00
	American Journal of Pharmacy	do	Pharmaceutical	1825	3 00
	Journal of the Franklin Institute	do	Scientific	1826	3 00
	Godey's Ladies' Book and Magazine	do	General literature	1830	1 50
	Pearson's Philadelphia Weekly Guide	Weekly	Miscellaneous	1864	3 50
	American Naturalist	Monthly	Scientific	1866	4 00
	Kneass' Philadelphia Magazine for the Blind	Semi-monthly	Educational	1867	3 50
	Building Association and Home Journal	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1869	1 00
	Traveler	Weekly	do	1873	1 00
	Voice of Peace	Monthly	do	1874	1 00
	Bayerische Wochenblatt	Weekly	Miscellaneous (*German*)	1875	2 00
	Kneass' Music Journal for the Blind	Quarterly	Musical	1876	3 00
	Woman's Words	Monthly	News and family reading	1877	1 00
	Agents' Herald	Semi-monthly	Miscellaneous	1877	2 00
	West End	Monthly	do	1877	1 00
	Illustrated Fashion Bazar	do	Fashion	1877	3 00
	Afield and Afloat	Weekly	Sporting	1877	2 00
	United Service	Monthly	Army and navy	1878	5 00
	Musician	do	Musical	1879	1 00
	Philadelphia Pamphlet	do	Miscellaneous	1879	10
	North Philadelphian	Weekly	do	1879	2 00
	Monthly Register	Monthly	Charitable	1879	25
	Irish Standard (a)	Weekly	Miscellaneous	1879	1 50
	Quiz	Semi-monthly	Society, art, etc	1880	1 25
	Public Opinion	Weekly	Miscellaneous		1 50
	Post Office Bulletin (a)	Monthly	do		
	United States Journal (a)	Weekly	do		
	Comic News (a)	do	do		
	Every Saturday (d)	do	do		
	Saturday Evening Post	do	News and family reading	1821	2 00
	Die Neue Welt	do	News and family reading (*German*)	1855	3 00
	Commonwealth (a)	do	News and family reading	1874	2 50
	West Philadelphia Public Telephone	do	do	1878	1 00
	Haddington Nut Shell	do	do	1878	50
	Familien Journal (e)	do	News and family reading (*German*)	1877	2 50
	North American	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1784	9 00
	North American	Tri-weekly	do	1771	5 00
	Inquirer	Daily (*morning*)	do	1829	6 00
	Inquirer	Tri-weekly	do		4 00
	Public Ledger	Daily (*morning*)	do	1836	6 00
	Demokrat	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1837	8 00
	Demokrat	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)		2 50
	Vereinigte Staaten Zeitung	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1844	2 50
	Evening Bulletin	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1847	8 00
	Sun	Daily (*morning*)	do	1847	3 00
	Sun	Daily (*evening*)	do	1847	3 00
	Sunday Item	Sunday	do		3 00
	Item	Weekly	do	1847	3 00
	Freie Presse	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1848	8 00
	Die Republikanische Flagge	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1856	2 00
	Sonntags-Blatt	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1877	2 00
	Evening Telegraph	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1851	9 00
	Press	Daily (*morning*)	do	1857	8 75
	Press	Weekly	do	1857	1 25
	Abend Post	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1865	6 00
	Evening Star	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1866	3 00
	Chronicle-Herald	Daily (*evening*)	do	1866	6 00
	Sunday Press and Mirror of Times	Sunday	do	1872	2 50
	Record	Daily (*morning*)	do	1870	3 00
	Volksblatt	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1871	8 00
	Nord Amerika	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1873	2 50
	Day	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1871	6 00
	Evening Republican	Daily (*evening*)	do	1874	3 00
	Times	Daily (*morning*)	do	1875	6 00
	Times	Sunday	do	1875	2 00
	Times	Weekly	do	1877	2 00
	Tageblatt	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1877	7 80
	Sonntags Blatt	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1877	1 50
	Gazette	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1879	6 00

a Suspended.
b Changed to monthly July, 1880.
c Suspended June, 1880.
d Merged in the "Traveler".
e An edition of the "Sonntags Journal".

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
PHILADELPHIA CO.—Continued.					
Philadelphia—Continued	Evening News	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1879	$6 00
	Evening Leader (*a*)	Daily (*evening*)	do		
	Bible Banner	Weekly	Religious (*Adventist*)	1871	2 00
	Young Reaper	Semi-monthly	Sunday school	1857	50
	National Baptist	Weekly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1865	2 50
	Baptist Family Magazine	Monthly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1880	1 00
	Catholic Standard	Weekly	Religious (*Catholic*)	1866	2 50
	I. C. B. U. Journal	Monthly	Benevolent society (*Catholic*)	1873	50
	American Catholic Quarterly Review	Quarterly	Religious (*Catholic*)	1876	5 00
	Guardian Angel	Monthly	Religious (*Catholic*)	1877	50
	La Salle Advance (*a*)	do	Religious (*Catholic*)	1878	50
	Catholic Advance	Weekly	Religious (*Catholic*)	1879	2 00
	Episcopal Recorder	do	Religious (*Episcopal Reformed*)	1822	3 00
	Covenant	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Episcopal Reformed*)	1879	1 50
	Episcopal Register	Weekly	Religious (*Episcopal*)	1879	3 00
	Christian Standard and Home Journal	do	Religious (*Evangelical*)	1867	2 00
	Advocate of Holiness	Monthly	Religious (*Evangelical*)	1870	1 00
	Christian Woman	do	Religious (*Evangelical*)	1871	1 00
	Words of Faith	do	Religious (*Evangelical*)	1874	35
	Faith and Works	do	Religious (*Evangelical*)	1875	1 00
	Friend	Weekly	Religious (*Friends*)	1827	2 00
	Friends' Intelligencer	do	Religious (*Friends*)	1844	2 50
	Friends' Review	do	Religious (*Friends*)	1847	2 10
	Jewish Record	do	Religious (*Jewish*)	1875	5 00
	Lutheran Observer	do	Religious (*Lutheran*)	1826	2 65
	Lutheran and Missionary	do	Religious (*Lutheran*)	1861	2 25
	Christian Recorder	do	Religious (*Methodist*)	1848	2 00
	Philadelphia Methodist	do	Religious (*Methodist*)	1879	1 00
	Christian Statesman	do	Religious (*National Reformed*)	1867	2 00
	Presbyterian	do	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1831	2 65
	Presbyterian Monthly Record	Monthly	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1850	50
	Westminster Lesson Leaf	do	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1871	75
	Presbyterian Journal	Weekly	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1875	1 50
	Protestant Standard	do	Religious (*Protestant*)	1878	2 00
	Messenger	do	Religious (*Reformed*)	1827	2 20
	Guardian	Monthly	Religious (*Reformed*)	1850	1 25
	Reformed Church Review	Quarterly	Religious (*Reformed*)	1851	3 00
	Mind and Matter	Weekly	Religious (*Spiritualist*)	1878	2 15
	Association News	do	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1879	25
	Christian Fireside	Monthly	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1880	1 00
	Christian Reformer	do	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1880	1 00
	Keystone	Weekly	Secret society	1866	3 00
	Camp News	Monthly	do	1867	1 00
	Junior American Mechanic	do	do	1871	75
	Merchant and Salesman	do	do	1877	1 00
	Propagator	do	do	1878	1 00
	Grand Army Review	do	do	1879	1 50
	Child's World	Semi-monthly	Sunday school	1823	50
	Sunday School World	Monthly	do	1824	50
	Sunday School Visitor	Weekly	do	1850	75
	Child's Treasury	Monthly	do	1857	25
	Child's Treasury	Semi-monthly	do	1857	40
	Sunday School Times	Weekly	do	1859	2 00
	Youth's Evangelist	Semi-monthly	do	1859	50
	Sabbath School Herald	Monthly	do	1860	15
	Children's Friend	do	Juvenile	1866	1 50
	Busy Bee	do	Sunday school	1867	15
	Young Folks' News	Weekly	do	1869	1 25
	Baptist Teacher	Monthly	do	1870	75
	Bible Lesson Monthly	do	do	1870	20
	Intermediate Lesson Paper	do	do	1872	07
	Scholars' Lesson Paper	do	do	1872	07
	Primary Lesson Paper	do	do	1873	07
	Westminster Teacher	do	do	1873	60
	Our Little Ones	Weekly	do	1873	50
	Children's Picture Lessons	Monthly	do	1874	15
	Augsburg Teacher	do	do	1874	55
	Augsburg Lesson Book	do	do	1874	12
	Augsburg Junior Lesson Book	do	do	1874	12
	Augsburg Lesson Leaves	do	do	1874	07
	Augsburg Junior Lesson Leaves	do	do	1874	07
	Little Ones	do	do	1874	07
	Sunbeam	Weekly	do	1875	30
	Scripture Lessons Monthly	Monthly	do	1875	78
	Christian Child	do	do	1875	25
	Scholars' Quarterly	Quarterly	do	1876	25
	Sunshine for Little Children	Monthly	Juvenile	1876	3 00
	Scholars' Companion	do	Sunday school	1878	20
	Sunshine	Weekly	do	1879	35
	Advanced Bible Lesson Quarterly	Quarterly	do	1879	20
	Westminster Quarterly	do	do	1880	20
	American Sunday School Union Quarterly	do	do	1880	20
	Golden Day for Boys and Girls	Weekly	Juvenile	1880	3 00
	Sunday Dispatch	Sunday	News and politics	1848	2 60
	Sunday Mercury	do	do	1851	2 50
	Sunday Transcript	do	do	1856	2 50
	Philadelphia Sunday Times	do	do	1863	2 00
	Sunday Republic	do	do	1867	2 50
	Sunday Mirror	do	do	1875	2 00
	Sunday World	do	do	1876	1 50
	Sonntags Journal	do	News and politics (*German*)	1876	2 50
	Sunday Herald	do	News and politics	1879	2 00
	Sunday Argus (*b*)	do	do	1879	2 00
	Typographic Advertiser	Quarterly	Typographical	1855	25
	Philadelphia Photographer	Monthly	Commerce and trade	1864	5 00
	Printers' Circular	do	Typographical	1866	1 00
	Bulletin of the American Steel and Iron Association.	Weekly	Commerce and trade	1866	4 00
	Carriage Monthly	Monthly	do	1866	2 00

a Suspended. *b* Suspended 1879.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
PHILADELPHIA CO.—Continued.					
Philadelphia—Continued	Proof Sheet	Quarterly	Typographical	1867	$1 00
	Philadelphia Trade Journal	Weekly	Commerce and trade	1867	3 00
	Philadelphia Textile Journal	Monthly	do	1875	2 00
	Philadelphia Grocer	Weekly	do	1875	1 00
	Confectioners' Journal	Monthly	do	1875	2 00
	Ice Trade	do	do	1877	1 00
	Textile Colorist	do	do	1879	4 00
	Merchants' Guide	Weekly	do	1879	1 50
	Barbers' National Journal	Semi-monthly	do	1879	1 50
	Dry Goods Journal (*a*)	Weekly	do	1877	1 50
	American Textile Manufacturer	Monthly	do	1880	3 00
PIKE CO.—*Population:* 9,663.					
Milford	Milford Dispatch	Weekly	News and politics	1867	2 00
POTTER CO.—*Population:* 13,797.					
Coudersport	Potter County Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1848	1 50
	Potter Enterprise	do	do	1874	1 50
SCHUYLKILL CO.—*Population:* 129,974.					
Ashland	Ashland Advocate	Weekly	News and politics	1864	2 00
Girardville	Girardville Gazette	do	do	1878	1 00
Mahanoy	Mahanoy Tribune	do	do	1865	1 50
	Parker's Record	Tri-weekly	do	1877	1 50
Minersville	Schuylkill Republican	Weekly	do	1872	2 00
Pine Grove	Pine Grove Herald	do	do	1878	1 50
Pottsville	Miners' Journal	Daily (*morning*)	do	1871	6 00
	Miners' Journal	Weekly	do	1824	2 00
	Evening Chronicle	Daily (*evening*)	do	1875	3 00
	Pottsville Standard	Weekly	do	1842	2 00
	Amerikanischer Republikaner	do	News and politics (*German*)	1855	1 50
	Jefferson Demokrat	do	News and politics (*German*)	1855	1 50
	Emerald Vindicator	Monthly	Beneficial society (*Catholic*)	1874	75
	Schuykill Legal Record	Weekly	Law	1879	3 00
Shenandoah	Shenandoah Herald	do	News and politics	1870	1 50
	Sunday Morning News	Sunday	do	1878	2 00
Tamaqua	Tamaqua Courier	Weekly	do	1869	2 00
Tremont	Tremont News	do	do	1865	1 50
	West Schuylkill Press	do	do	1877	1 50
SNYDER CO.—*Population:* 17,797.					
Freeburgh	Freeburgh Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1866	1 50
Middleburg	Middleburg Post	do	do	1861	1 50
Selin's Grove	Selin's Grove Times	do	do	1822	1 50
	Snyder County Tribune	do	do	1850	1 50
SOMERSET CO.—*Population:* 33,110.					
Berlin	Progressive Christian	Weekly	Religious (*Dunkard*)	1879	1 25
Meyersdale	Meyersdale Commercial	do	News and politics	1878	2 00
Somerset	Somerset Herald	do	do	1827	2 50
	Somerset Democrat	do	do	1854	2 00
SULLIVAN CO.—*Population:* 8,073.					
Dushore	Sullivan Review	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
La Porte	Sullivan County Democrat	do	do	1851	1 50
SUSQUEHANNA CO.—*Population:* 40,354.					
Great Bend	Great Bend Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
Montrose	Montrose Democrat	do	do	1844	1 50
	Independent Republican	do	do	1854	2 00
New Milford	New Milford Advertiser	do	do	1880	1 00
Susquehanna Depot	Susquehanna Journal	do	do	1868	1 50
	Susquehanna Gazette	do	do	1873	1 50
TIOGA CO.—*Population:* 45,814.					
Blossburg	Blossburg Industrial Register	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Elkland	Elkland Journal	do	do	1876	1 00
Mansfield	Mansfield Advertiser	do	do	1872	1 50
Millerton	Millerton Advocate	do	do	1878	1 00
Tioga	Tioga Express (*b*)	do	do	1873	1 50
Wellsboro'	Wellsboro' Agitator	do	do	1854	2 00
	Wellsboro' Gazette	do	do	1874	2 00
	Tioga County Leader	do	do	1878	1 00
Westfield	Westfield Free Press	do	do	1878	1 50
UNION CO.—*Population:* 16,905.					
Lewisburg	Lewisburg Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1843	1 50
	Lewisburg Journal	do	do	1864	1 50
	College Herald	Monthly	Collegiate	1870	1 00
	Fireside Messenger	do	General literature	1880	1 00
Mifflinburg	Mifflinburg Telegraph	Weekly	News and politics	1862	1 50
New Berlin	Seminary Guard (*c*)	Monthly	Collegiate		
VENANGO CO.—*Population:* 43,670.					
Emlenton	Emlenton Register (*d*)	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 00
Franklin	Venango Spectator	do	do	1849	1 50
	Venango Citizen	do	do	1855	1 50
	Independent Press	do	do	1875	1 50
Oil City	Oil City Derrick	Daily (*morning*)	do	1871	10 00
	Oil City Derrick (*e*)	Sunday	do	1879	1 50
WARREN CO.—*Population:* 27,981.					
Sugar Grove	Home Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
	Sugar Grove Independent (*f*)	do	do	1878	1 50
Tidioute	Tidioute News	do	do	1874	1 25
	Family Medical Abstract	Monthly	Medicine and surgery	1880	3 00
Warren	Warren Mail	Weekly	News and politics	1848	1 50
	Warren Ledger	do	do	1849	1 50
	Nation	Monthly	do	1873	25
	Warren Reporter and Farmer	Weekly	do	1877	1 00
WASHINGTON CO.—*Population:* 55,418.					
Burgettstown	Burgettstown Enterprise	Monthly	News and politics	1879	50
California	Washington County Gazette (*g*)	Weekly	do	1877	1 50

a Suspended.
b Suspended after census year.
c Suspended December, 1879.
d Suspended in fall of 1880.
e Sunday edition was discontinued December, 1880.
f Suspended January, 1880.
g Suspended February, 1880.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
WASHINGTON CO.—Continued.					
Canonsburg	Canonsburg Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1872	$1 50
	Rural Notes	do	do	1875	50
Claysville	Claysville Sentinel	do	do	1878	1 50
	The Cross and Crown	Monthly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1879	50
Monongahela City	Monongahela Valley Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1830	2 00
	Pennsylvania Reserve News-Letter	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1875	1 00
	Valley Record	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
Washington	Evening Reporter	Daily (*evening*)	do	1876	3 00
	Washington Reporter	Weekly	do	1808	2 00
	Review and Examiner	do	do	1815	1 50
	Washington Observer	do	do	1872	1 50
	Washington Jeffersonian	Monthly	Collegiate	1877	1 25
	Washington Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
WAYNE CO.—*Population:* 33,513.					
Hawley	Hawley Times	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
Honesdale	Wayne County Herald	do	do	1833	1 50
	Honesdale Citizen	do	do	1844	2 00
	Wayne County Independent	do	do	1878	1 50
WESTMORELAND CO.—*Population:* 78,036.					
Greensburgh	Westmoreland Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1818	1 50
	Pennsylvania Argus	do	do	1832	1 50
	Greensburgh Tribune and Herald	do	do	1807	1 50
	National Issue	do	do	1877	1 30
Latrobe	Latrobe Advance	do	do	1873	1 50
Mount Pleasant	Mount Pleasant Dawn	do	do	1875	1 50
	Mount Pleasant Times and Mining Journal	do	do	1879	1 00
West Newton	West Newton Press	do	do	1878	1 00
WYOMING CO.—*Population:* 15,598.					
Tunkhannock	Wyoming Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1854	1 50
	Tunkhannock Republican	do	do	1869	2 00
	Tunkhannock Standard	do	do	1879	1 50
YORK CO.—*Population:* 87,841.					
Delta	Delta Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
Dillsburg	Dillsburg Bulletin	do	do	1874	1 00
Glen Rock	Glen Rock Item	do	do	1870	1 50
Hanover	Hanover Citizen	do	do	1810	1 50
	Der Citizen	do	News and politics (*German*)	1810	1 00
	Hanover Spectator	do	News and politics	1844	1 50
	Hanover Herald	do	do	1872	1 50
Wrightsville	Wrightsville Star	do	do	1854	1 00
York	York Republican	do	do	1789	1 00
	Die York Gazette	do	News and politics (*German*)	1795	1 00
	York Gazette	do	News and politics	1815	1 50
	York Democratic Press	do	do	1838	1 00
	York Pennsylvanian	do	do	1851	1 50
	Evening Dispatch	Daily (*evening*)	do	1876	3 00
	True Democrat	Weekly	do	1864	1 50
	York Daily	Daily (*morning*)	do	1870	3 00
	York Weekly	Weekly	do	1877	1 00
	Teachers' Journal	Monthly	Sunday school	1874	56
	Christian Guide and Home Magazine	do	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	1878	50
	Theological Monthly	do	Religious (*Lutheran*)	1879	1 00
	Shining Star	do	Sunday school	1880	40

RHODE ISLAND.

BRISTOL CO.—*Population:* 11,394.					
Bristol	Bristol Phœnix	Weekly	News and politics	1837	$2 00
Warren	Warren Gazette	do	do	1867	2 50
KENT CO.—*Population:* 20,588.					
East Greenwich	Rhode Island Pendulum	Weekly	News and politics	1854	2 00
	Odd Fellows' Register	Monthly	Secret society	1877	50
	Academy Trio	do	Collegiate	1879	50
Phœnix	Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
NEWPORT CO.—*Population:* 24,180.					
Newport	News	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1846	6 00
	Journal	Weekly	do	1867	2 00
	Newport Advertiser	do	do	1849	50
	Newport Mercury	do	do	1758	2 00
PROVIDENCE CO.—*Population:* 197,874.					
Central Falls	Central Falls Visitor	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 50
Providence	Manufacturers' and Farmers' Journal	Semi-weekly	do	1820	3 50
	Rhode Island Country Journal	Weekly	do	1824	2 00
	Journal	Daily (*morning*)	do	1829	8 00
	Evening Bulletin	Daily (*evening*)	do	1863	6 00
	Evening Press	Daily (*evening*)	do	1859	8 00
	Morning Star	Daily (*morning*)	do	1869	5 00
	Rhode Island Press	Weekly	do	1859	2 00
	Weekly Advertiser and Gazette	do	do	1848	1 00
	Brunonian	Bi-weekly	Collegiate	1866	2 50
	Freemason's Repository	Monthly	Secret society	1871	1 50
	Town and Country (*a*)	Weekly	Temperance	1874	2 00
	Sunday Dispatch	Sunday	Family reading	1874	2 50
	Providence Visitor	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 50
	Sunday Visitor (*b*)	Sunday	do	1875	1 50
	Deutsche Anzeiger (*c*)	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1876	2 00
	Saturday Times (*d*)	do	News and politics	1876	2 00
	Parrot (*e*)	do	do	1877	1 00
	Sunday Morning Transcript	Sunday	Family reading	1877	2 00
	Providence Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
	Rhode Island Democrat	do	do	1879	2 00

a Consolidated with "Living Issue", Portland, Maine, June, 1879.
b Edition of "Weekly Visitor".
c Suspended October, 1879.
d Merged into "New England Anzeiger" of New Haven, Conn.
e Suspended in census year, 1879.

RHODE ISLAND—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
PROVIDENCE CO.—Continued.					
Providence—Continued	Daily Telegram	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1880	$5 00
	Telegram	Sunday	do	1876	2 00
	Eastern Review (*a*)	Weekly	do	1879	1 50
Pawtucket	Gazette and Chronicle	do	do	1825	2 25
Woonsocket	Patriot	Daily (*evening*)	do	1876	3 50
	Patriot	Weekly	do	1833	2 50
	Evening Reporter	Daily (*evening*)	do	1873	2 50
	Courrier Canadien (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics (*French*)	1876	2 00
Pascoag	Burrillville Gazette	do	News and politics	1880	1 50
WASHINGTON CO.—*Population:* 22,495.					
Hopkinton	Wood River Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 00
Narragansett Pier	Narragansett Herald (*c*)	do	do	1875	2 50
South Kingston	Narragansett Times	do	do	1855	1 50
Westerly	Narragansett Weekly	do	do	1858	2 00

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ABBEVILLE CO.—*Population:* 40,815.					
Abbeville	Abbeville Press and Banner	Weekly	News and politics	1844	$2 00
	Abbeville Medium	do	do	1871	2 00
Due West	Associate Reformed Presbyterian	do	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1850	2 00
AIKEN CO.—*Population:* 28,112.					
Aiken	Aiken Journal and Review	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
ANDERSON CO.—*Population:* 33,612.					
Anderson	Anderson Intelligencer	Weekly	News and politics	1860	1 50
	Anderson Journal	do	do	1876	1 00
Williamston	Temperance Standard (*d*)	do	Temperance	1877	1 50
BARNWELL CO.—*Population:* 39,857.					
Barnwell	Barnwell Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1852	2 00
	The People	do	do	1877	2 00
BEAUFORT CO.—*Population:* 30,176.					
Beaufort	Beaufort Crescent	Weekly	News and politics	1873	2 00
	Sea Island News	do	do	1879	2 00
CHARLESTON CO.—*Population:* 102,800.					
Charleston	Charleston News and Courier	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics		10 00
	Charleston News and Courier	Tri-weekly	do		5 00
	News	Weekly	do	1803	2 00
	Sunday News	Sunday	do	1879	2 00
	Charleston Mercury	Daily (*evening*)	do	1876	6 00
	Charleston Mercury	Weekly	do	1830	1 50
	Southern Christian Advocate	do	Religious (*Methodist*)	1837	2 50
	Deutsche Zeitung	Semi-weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1853	5 00
	Sunday Times	Sunday	News and politics	1870	2 50
	Southern Educational Monthly	Monthly	Educational	1879	50
	Charleston New Era	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
	People's Watchman (*e*)	do	do		
	Southern Evangelist (*f*)	do	Religious (*Presbyterian*)		
	Charleston Record (*d*)	Monthly	Religious (*Episcopal*)	1870	1 50
CHESTER CO.—*Population:* 24,153.					
Chester	State Bulletin	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
CHESTERFIELD CO.—*Population:* 16,345.					
Cheraw	Carolina Sun	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00
Chesterfield	Chesterfield Banner (*g*)	do	do	1880	
CLARENDON CO.—*Population:* 19,190.					
Manning	Clarendon Press	Weekly	News and politics	1867	2 00
COLLETON CO.—*Population:* 36,386.					
Walterboro'	Colleton Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 00
DARLINGTON CO.—*Population:* 34,485.					
Darlington	Darlington Southerner	Weekly	News and politics	1860	1 50
	Darlington News	do	do	1875	2 00
Florence	Florence Times	do	do	1876	1 50
EDGEFIELD CO.—*Population:* 45,844.					
Edgefield	Edgefield Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1835	2 00
Johnston	Edgefield Monitor	do	do	1877	2 00
FAIRFIELD CO.—*Population:* 27,765.					
Winnsborough	News and Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1851	2 00
	News and Herald	Tri-weekly	do	1865	4 00
GEORGETOWN CO.—*Population:* 19,613.					
Georgetown	Georgetown Times	Weekly	News and politics	1802	2 00
GREENVILLE CO.—*Population:* 37,496.					
Greenville	Greenville Enterprise and Mountaineer	Weekly	News and politics	1824	2 00
	Baptist Courier	do	Religious (*Baptist*)	1870	2 00
	Greenville News	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1879	6 00
	Greenville News	Weekly	do	1874	2 00
	Greenville Advertiser	do	do	1878	1 00
	Greenville Chronicle (*h*)	do	do	1880	1 50

a Suspended 1880.
b An edition of "Le Travailleur", Worcester, Mass.
c Published daily two months in the year.
d Suspended April, 1880.
e Merged in "Mercury" January, 1880.
f Consolidated with "African American Presbyterian", Washington, 1879.
g Suspended June, 1880.
h Suspended May, 1880.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
HAMPTON CO.—*Population:* 18,741.					
Hampton	Hampton County Guardian	Weekly	News and politics	1879	$2 00
Varnville	Varnville Messenger	do	do	1880	1 00
HORRY CO.—*Population:* 15,574.					
Conwayboro'	Conwayboro' Telephone	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
KERSHAW CO.—*Population:* 21,538.					
Camden	Camden Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1827	2 00
	Kershaw Gazette	do	do	1873	2 00
LANCASTER CO.—*Population:* 16,903.					
Lancaster	Lancaster Ledger	Weekly	News and politics	1852	1 50
	Lancaster Review	do	do	1878	1 50
LAURENS CO.—*Population:* 29,444.					
Clinton	Our Monthly	Monthly	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1866	1 00
Laurens	Laurensville Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1846	2 00
LEXINGTON CO.—*Population:* 18,564.					
Lexington	Lexington Dispatch	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
Summit	Summit Courier	do	do	1876	1 00
MARION CO.—*Population:* 34,107.					
Marion	Marion Star	Weekly	News and politics	1846	3 00
	Merchant and Farmer	do	do	1875	2 00
MARLBOROUGH CO.—*Population:* 20,598.					
Bennettsville	Marlborough Planter	Weekly	News and politics	1875	2 00
NEWBERRY CO.—*Population:* 26,497.					
Newberry	Newberry Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1865	2 00
	Newberry News	do	do	1878	2 00
Prosperity	Lutheran Visitor	do	Religious (*Lutheran*)	1868	2 15
OCONEE CO.—*Population:* 16,256.					
Walhalla	Keowee Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1848	1 50
ORANGEBURGH CO.—*Population:* 41,395.					
Orangeburgh	Orangeburgh Times	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 00
	Orangeburgh Democrat	do	do	1879	1 00
PICKENS CO.—*Population:* 14,389.					
Pickens Court House	Pickens Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 50
RICHLAND CO.—*Population:* 28,573.					
Columbia	Southern Presbyterian Review	Quarterly	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1847	3 00
	Southern Presbyterian Review	Weekly	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1850	3 00
	Christian Neighbor	do	Religious (*Methodist*)	1868	2 00
	Register	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1875	9 00
	Register	Tri-weekly	do	1875	4 00
	Register	Weekly	do	1875	2 00
	Temperance Advocate (*a*)	do	Temperance	1880	.....
	Columbia Beacon (*b*)	do	News and politics	1879	2 00
SPARTANBURGH CO.—*Population:* 40,409.					
Spartanburgh	Carolina Spartan	Weekly	News and politics	1844	1 50
	Spartanburgh Herald	do	do	1872	1 50
SUMTER CO.—*Population:* 37,037.					
Sumter	Sumter Watchman	Weekly	News and politics	1850	2 00
	True Southron	do	do	1866	2 00
UNION CO.—*Population:* 24,080.					
Union	Union Times	Weekly	News and politics	1856	2 00
YORK CO.—*Population:* 30,713.					
Rock Hill	Rock Hill Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
Yorkville	Yorkville Enquirer	do	do	1855	2 50
	Yorkville News (*c*)	do	do	1878	2 00

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BEDFORD CO.—*Population:* 26,025.					
Shelbyville	Shelbyville Commercial	Weekly	News and politics	1869	$1 00
	Shelbyville Gazette	do	do	1874	1 00
BENTON CO.—*Population:* 9,780.					
Camden	Benton Banner (*c*)	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 25
BLOUNT CO.—*Population:* 15,985.					
Maryville	Maryville Index	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
	Blount County Democrat	do	do	1879	1 00
BRADLEY CO.—*Population:* 12,124.					
Cleveland	Cleveland Banner	Weekly	News and politics	1854	2 00
	Cleveland Herald	do	do	1874	2 00
CANNON CO.—*Population:* 11,859.					
Woodbury	Woodbury Press	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 50
	Baptist Messenger	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1874	1 25
CARROLL CO.—*Population:* 22,103.					
Huntingdon	Tennessee Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 00
	Huntingdon Vindicator	do	do	1877	1 00
CARTER CO.—*Population:* 10,019.					
Elizabethtown	Elizabethtown Mountaineer	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00

a Suspended in census year. *b* Suspended January, 1880. *c* Suspended September, 1879.

TENNESSEE—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
CHEATHAM CO.—*Population:* 7,956.					
Ashland City	Plaindealer (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	1877	$1 00
COCKE CO.—*Population:* 14,808.					
Newport	Newport Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 00
	Eastern Sentinel	do	do	1878	1 25
COFFEE CO.—*Population:* 12,894.					
Manchester	Manchester Guardian	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 00
CROCKETT CO.—*Population:* 14,109.					
Alamo	Crockett County Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 00
Belleville	Belleville Enterprise (*b*)	do	do	1875	1 50
DAVIDSON CO.—*Population:* 79,026.					
Nashville	Nashville American	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1812	10 60
	Nashville American	Weekly	do	1812	1 00
	Nashville American	Semi-weekly	do	1812	4 00
	Christian Advocate	Weekly	Religious (*Methodist Episcopal*)	1837	2 00
	Cumberland Presbyterian	do	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1840	2 00
	Sunday School Visitor	do	Sunday school	1844	54
	Journal of Medicine and Surgery	Monthly	Medicine and surgery	1851	3 00
	Ladies' Pearl	do	Literary	1852	2 10
	Gospel Advocate	Weekly	Religious (*Disciples*)	1859	2 00
	Sabbath School Gem	do	Sunday school	1866	30
	National Flag	do	News and politics	1867	1 00
	Herald and Pilot	do	do	1868	1 50
	Sunday School Magazine	Monthly	Sunday school	1870	50
	Southern Industries	Weekly	Commerce and trade	1875	50
	Our Lambs	do	Sunday school	1876	11
	Banner	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1876	7 80
	Banner	Weekly	do	1876	1 00
	Tennessee Good Templar	do	Temperance	1878	1 00
	Southern Practitioner	Monthly	Medicine and surgery	1879	1 00
	Educator and Reformer	Weekly	Educational	1879	2 00
	Gem Lesson Leaf	do	Sunday school	1879	10
	Daily Herald	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1880	5 20
	Sunday School Comments	Quarterly	Sunday school	1880	25
	Sunday Morning (*c*)	Monthly	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1874	60
	Sunday Times (*d*)	Sunday	News and politics	1880	.....
	Vanderbilt Austral (*e*)	Monthly	Collegiate	1879	1 00
	Southern Reporter (*f*)	do	Secret society	1875	1 00
DE KALB CO.—*Population:* 14,813.					
Smithville	Smithville Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
DICKSON CO.—*Population:* 12,460.					
Dickson	Dickson County Independent (*f*)	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
DYER CO.—*Population:* 15,118.					
Dyersburg	Neal's State Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1865	2 00
Newbern	Newbern Enquirer	do	do	1875	1 00
FAYETTE CO.—*Population:* 31,871.					
Somerville	Somerville Falcon	Weekly	News and politics	1867	1 50
FRANKLIN CO.—*Population:* 17,178.					
Sewanee	Mountain News	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 00
	University Bulletin (*g*)	do	Collegiate	.....	.....
	Missionary Leaflet (*g*)	do	Religious (*Unsectarian*)	.....	.....
Winchester	Winchester Home Journal	do	News and politics	1856	2 00
GIBSON CO.—*Population:* 32,685.					
Humboldt	Humboldt Argus	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
Milan	Milan Exchange	do	do	1874	2 00
Trenton	Gibson County Mirror	do	do	1876	2 00
	Trenton Herald	do	do	1878	2 00
GILES CO.—*Population:* 36,014.					
Pulaski	Pulaski Citizen	Weekly	News and politics	1855	2 00
	Literary Bouquet	Monthly	Literary	1880	50
	Pulaski Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00
GREENE CO.—*Population:* 24,005.					
Greenville	Greenville New Era	Weekly	News and politics	1865	1 50
	Greenville Democrat	do	do	1879	1 00
Tusculum	Tusculum Record	do	Collegiate	1878	1 25
HAMBLEN CO.—*Population:* 10,187.					
Morristown	Morristown Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1866	2 00
	Morristown Times	do	do	1877	1 50
HAMILTON CO.—*Population:* 23,642.					
Chattanooga	Chattanooga Times	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1869	8 00
	Chattanooga Times	Weekly	do	1869	1 50
	Chattanooga Commercial	Sunday	do	1877	1 50
	Chattanooga Chronicle	Weekly	do	1879	1 00
	Chattanooga News (*h*)	do	do	1879	1 00
	Chattanooga Tradesman	Semi-monthly	Commerce and trade	1880	2 00
	Woman's Health Journal (*g*)	Monthly	Medicine and surgery	.....	.....
HARDEMAN CO.—*Population:* 22,921.					
Bolivar	Bolivar Bulletin	Weekly	News and politics	1864	1 50
HARDIN CO.—*Population:* 14,793.					
Savannah	Tennessee Transcript	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
	Savannah Record (*i*)	do	do	1879	1 50
HAWKINS CO.—*Population:* 20,610.					
Rogersville	Rogersville Spectator	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
	Rogersville Press and Times	do	do	1880	1 50

a Succeeded by "New Era" December, 1880.
b Suspended February, 1881.
c Suspended (merged in "Sunday School Comments").
d Suspended (merged in "Daily Herald").
e Suspended June, 1879.
f Suspended December, 1879.
g Suspended.
h Suspended 1880.
i Suspended August, 1880.

TENNESSEE—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
HAYWOOD CO.—*Population:* 26,053.					
Brownsville	Brownsville States and Bee	Weekly	News and politics	1870	$2 00
	Brownsville Democrat	do	do	1874	2 00
	Brownsville Bee (*a*)	do	do	1868	2 00
HENDERSON CO.—*Population:* 17,430.					
Lexington	Henderson County News	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 25
HENRY CO.—*Population:* 22,142.					
Paris	Paris Intelligencer	Weekly	News and politics	1866	2 00
	Paris Post	do	do	1879	1 50
HICKMAN CO.—*Population:* 12,095.					
Centreville	Hickman Pioneer	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
HOUSTON CO.—*Population:* 4,295.					
Erin	Houston County Review	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 00
HUMPHREYS CO.—*Population:* 11,379.					
Waverly	Waverly Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 50
JACKSON CO.—*Population:* 12,008.					
Gainesborough	Upper Cumberland	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
JEFFERSON CO.—*Population:* 15,846.					
Dandridge	Dandridge Watchman and Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 25
Mossy Creek	Columbian Echo	Semi-monthly	Educational	1879	50
KNOX CO.—*Population:* 39,124.					
Knoxville	Tribune	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1867	8 00
	Tribune	Weekly	do	1816	1 50
	Chronicle	Daily (*morning*)	do	1870	8 00
	Whig and Chronicle	Weekly	do	1839	1 50
	Holston Methodist	do	Religious (*Methodist Episcopal*)	1872	2 00
	Girls' Own Paper	Monthly	Literary	1876	50
	Dispatch	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1879	6 00
	Dispatch	Weekly	do	1879	1 00
	Knoxville Herald (*b*)	Semi-monthly	Literary	1879	.....
	Knoxville Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 25
	Baptist Beacon	do	Religious (*Baptist*)	1880	2 00
	Christian Watchman	Monthly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1880	1 00
	Family Companion (*c*)	Weekly	Literary	.....	.....
LAKE CO.—*Population:* 3,968.					
Tiptonville	Lake County Star	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
LAUDERDALE CO.—*Population:* 14,918.					
Ripley	Ripley News (*c*)	Weekly	News and politics	1871	2 00
LAWRENCE CO.—*Population:* 10,383.					
Lawrenceburg	Lawrenceburg Press	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
LINCOLN CO.—*Population:* 26,960.					
Fayetteville	Fayetteville Observer	Weekly	News and politics	1850	2 00
	Fayetteville Express	do	do	1873	1 50
LOUDON CO.—*Population:* 9,148.					
Loudon	Loudon Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1871	2 00
	Zion's Banner	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Methodist Episcopal*)	1878	1 00
	Loudon Herald (*d*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
MCMINN CO.—*Population:* 15,064.					
Athens	Athens Post	Weekly	News and politics	1852	2 00
MCNAIRY CO.—*Population:* 17,271.					
Purdy	McNairy County Sun	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
	McNairy Independent	do	do	1879	1 25
Falcon	Falcon Worker (*c*)	do	do	1880	.....
MADISON CO.—*Population:* 30,874.					
Henderson	Institute Journal	Monthly	Collegiate	1872	25
	Madison County Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 25
Jackson	Jackson Tribune and Sun	do	do	1842	1 50
	Jackson Dispatch	do	do	1873	2 00
	Jackson Whig (*e*)	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	5 00
	West Tennessee Whig	Weekly	do	1842	1 00
MARION CO.—*Population:* 10,910.					
Jasper	Valley Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 00
South Pittsburg	South Pittsburg Independent (*f*)	do	do	1879	1 50
MARSHALL CO.—*Population:* 19,259.					
Lewisburg	Marshall Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 00
MAURY CO.—*Population:* 39,904.					
Columbia	Columbia Guardian	Bi-monthly	Collegiate	1841	1 00
	Columbia Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1850	1 50
	Columbia Journal	do	do	1875	1 00
	Maury Sentinel	do	do	1877	1 50
MONROE CO.—*Population:* 14,283.					
Sweet Water	Monroe Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
	Youths' Sentinel	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Methodist Episcopal*)	1880	50
	Hiawassee College Reporter	Monthly	Collegiate	1880	50
MONTGOMERY CO.—*Population:* 28,481.					
Clarksville	Clarksville Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1808	2 00
	Clarksville Tobacco Leaf	Semi-weekly	do	1869	2 00

a Consolidated with "States" August, 1880.
b Merged in "Press", and afterward in "Tribune" (daily).
c Suspended.
d Suspended September, 1879.
e Suspended October, 1879.
f Suspended May, 1880.

TENNESSEE—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
MOORE CO.—*Population:* 6,233.					
Lynchburg	Lynchburg Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1874	$1 25
MORGAN CO.—*Population:* 5,156.					
Wartburg	Morgan Dispatch	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
OBION CO.—*Population:* 22,912.					
Kenton Station	Kenton Station Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Troy	Obion News	do	do	1878	1 00
Union City	Union City Herald	do	do	1868	1 00
	Union City Chronicle (*a*)	do	do	1877	1 50
	Union City Anchor	do	do	1880	1 50
PERRY CO.—*Population:* 7,174.					
Linden	Linden Times	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 25
PUTNAM CO.—*Population:* 11,501.					
Cookeville	Cookeville Echo	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 00
RHEA CO.—*Population:* 7,073.					
Dayton	Dayton Times	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
Rhea Springs	Rhea Springs News	do	do	1874	2 00
ROANE CO.—*Population:* 15,237.					
Kingston	East Tennesseean	Weekly	News and politics	1865	1 50
ROBERTSON CO.—*Population:* 18,861.					
Springfield	Springfield Record	Weekly	News and politics	1869	2 00
RUTHERFORD CO.—*Population:* 36,741.					
Murfreesborough	Murfreesborough News	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 25
	Murfreesborough Free Press	do	do	1879	1 00
SHELBY CO.—*Population:* 78,430.					
Bartlett	Bartlett News	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
Collierville	Collierville Herald (*b*)	do	do	1876	1 50
Memphis	Memphis Appeal	Daily (*morning*)	do	1840	10 00
	Memphis Appeal	Weekly	do	1840	1 00
	Baptist	do	Religious (*Baptist*)	1852	2 50
	Memphis Avalanche	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1857	10 00
	Memphis Avalanche	Weekly	do	1859	1 00
	Memphis Public Ledger	Daily (*evening*)	do	1865	5 00
	Memphis Public Ledger	Weekly	do	1870	1 00
	Memphis Journal	do	News and politics (*German*)	1875	2 50
	Memphis Herald	do	News and politics	1880	2 00
	Memphis Trade List (*c*)	do	Commerce and trade	1880	3 00
	Bible Student (*c*)	Monthly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1878	75
	Memphis Resources (*c*)	do	Insurance, etc	1878	1 00
	Temperance Guide (*c*)	Weekly	Temperance	1878	1 00
	Evening Herald (*c*)	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1877	5 00
SMITH CO.—*Population:* 17,799.					
Carthage	Carthage Herald (*d*)	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
STEWART CO.—*Population:* 12,690.					
Dover	Dover Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 70
SULLIVAN CO.—*Population:* 18,321.					
Blountville	Central Star	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 25
	Sullivan Landmark (*c*)	do	do	1875	1 00
Bristol	Bristol Courier	do	do	1870	1 00
	Athenæum	Monthly	Collegiate	1879	50
	Bristol Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
SUMNER CO.—*Population:* 23,625.					
Gallatin	Gallatin Examiner	Weekly	News and politics	1857	2 00
	Gallatin Tennesseean	do	do	1872	2 00
	Gallatin Real Estate Advertiser (*c*)	do	Real estate	1878	25
TIPTON CO.—*Population:* 21,033.					
Covington	Tipton Record	Weekly	News and politics	1860	2 00
Mason	Mason Call	do	do	1879	1 50
TROUSDALE CO.—*Population:* 6,646.					
Hartsville	Hartsville Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 50
WARREN CO.—*Population:* 14,079.					
McMinnville	McMinnville Era	Weekly	News and politics	1855	2 00
	Southern Standard	do	do	1879	1 00
WASHINGTON CO.—*Population:* 16,181.					
Jonesboro'	Jonesborough Herald and Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1869	2 00
	Jonesborough Journal	do	do	1874	1 50
	Jonesborough Times (*c*)	do	do	1877	1 50
	Jonesborough Union Flag (*c*)	do	do	1879	--------
WAYNE CO.—*Population:* 11,301.					
Clifton	Wayne County Citizen	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 25
	Clifton Bulletin (*e*)	do	do	--------	--------
WEAKLEY CO.—*Population:* 24,538.					
Dresden	Our Country	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
WHITE CO.—*Population:* 11,176.					
Sparta	White County Expositor	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
	Sparta Index	do	do	--------	1 50
WILLIAMSON CO.—*Population:* 28,318.					
Franklin	Franklin Review and Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1825	2 00

a Succeeded by "Solid South" September, 1880.
b Suspended since census year and succeeded by "Mail".
c Suspended.
d Removed to Lebanon.
e Suspended July, 1879

TENNESSEE—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
WILSON CO.—*Population:* 28,747.					
Lebanon	Cumberland Presbyterian Quarterly Review	Quarterly	Theological (*Presbyterian*)	1850	$2 00
	Lebanon Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1853	2 00
	Wilson County News	do	do	1879	1 50
	Pythian Period (*a*)	do	Secret society	1878	.....

TEXAS.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
ANDERSON CO.—*Population:* 17,395.					
Palestine	Palestine Advocate	Weekly	News and politics	1833	$2 00
	Palestine New Era	do	do	1874	2 00
	Railway News	do	do	1877	2 00
ARANSAS CO.—*Population:* 996.					
Rockport	Rockport Transcript	Weekly	News and politics	1869	2 50
ATASCOSA CO.—*Population:* 4,217.					
Pleasanton	Stock Journal and Farmer (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1873	2 50
AUSTIN CO.—*Population:* 14,429.					
Bellville	Austin County Times	Weekly	News and politics (*Eng. and Germ.*)	1879	2 00
	Bellevile Beacon (*c*)	do	News and politics	1877	.....
BASTROP CO.—*Population:* 17,215.					
Bastrop	Bastrop Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1853	2 50
	Bastrop Chronicle (*c*)	do	do	.....	.....
Elgin	Elgin Meteor (*d*)	do	do	1879	1 50
BELL CO.—*Population:* 20,518.					
Belton	Belton Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1866	2 00
	Belton Courier	do	do	1878	2 00
	Texas Farmer	Semi-monthly	Agricultural	1880	1 00
BEXAR CO.—*Population:* 30,470.					
San Antonio	Freie Presse fur Texas	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1874	10 00
	Freie Presse fur Texas	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1853	3 00
	San Antonio Herald (*e*)	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1857	8 00
	San Antonio Herald (*e*)	Weekly	do	1855	2 50
	San Antonio Express	Daily (*morning*)	do	1865	10 00
	San Antonio Express	Weekly	do	1865	1 75
	Texas Sun (*f*)	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1877	.....
	El Tiempo	Weekly	News and politics (*Spanish*)	1877	4 50
	Beobachter	do	News and politics (*German*)	1880	4 00
	Evening Courier (*c*)	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*Eng. and Span.*)	1878	6 00
	El Correo (*c*)	Weekly	News and politics (*Spanish*)	1880	.....
BLANCO CO.—*Population:* 3,583.					
Blanco	Blanco Star-Vindicator	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 00
BOSQUE CO.—*Population:* 11,217.					
Meridian	Independent Blade	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
Morgan	Bosque County Herald (*g*)	do	do	1874	2 00
BOWIE CO.—*Population:* 10,965.					
Texarkana	Texarkana News	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
	Texarkana Visitor	do	do	1879	1 50
	Texarkana Index	do	do	1879	1 50
BRAZORIA CO.—*Population:* 9,774.					
Brazoria	Brazoria Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00
BRAZOS CO.—*Population:* 13,576.					
Bryan	Brazos Pilot	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
	Texas Collegian	Monthly	Collegiate	1879	1 50
	Voice of the People	do	Religious	1879	1 00
BROWN CO.—*Population:* 8,414.					
Brownwood	Brown County Banner	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
	Brownwood Sentinel (*h*)	do	do	1880	2 00
BURLESON CO.—*Population:* 9,243.					
Caldwell	Caldwell Register	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 50
	Caldwell Eagle	do	do	1879	1 50
BURNET CO.—*Population:* 6,855.					
Burnet	Burnet Bulletin	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
	Once-a-Week and Path of Progress	do	do	1879	1 50
CALDWELL CO.—*Population:* 11,757.					
Lockhart	News Echo (*g*)	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 50
Luling	Luling Signal	do	do	1878	2 00
CALLAHAN CO.—*Population:* 3,453.					
Belle Plain	Callahan County Clarendon	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
CAMERON CO.—*Population:* 14,959.					
Brownsville	Democrat and Ranchero (*d*)	Semi-weekly	News and politics (*Eng. and Span.*)	1874	6 00
	Cosmopolitan	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1879	15 00
	Cosmopolitan	Weekly	do	1879	3 00
CAMP CO.—*Population:* 5,931.					
Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh Magnet	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 00
CASS CO.—*Population:* 16,724.					
Atlanta	Atlanta Express	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
Linden	Cass County Sun	do	do	1876	1 50
	Citizens' Journal	do	do	1879	1 50
Queen City	Queen City Crescent (*c*)	do	do	1877	1 00
CHEROKEE CO.—*Population:* 16,723.					
Rusk	Rusk Observer	Weekly	News and politics	1865	1 50

a Suspended during census year.
b Changed to "Monitor" July, 1880.
c Suspended.
d Suspended December, 1880.
e Suspended July, 1880.
f Changed to quarterly January, 1881.
g Suspended June, 1880.
h Removed to Brodie after census year.

TEXAS—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
CLAY CO.—*Population:* 5,045.					
Henrietta	Henrietta Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1877	$2 00
	Henrietta Shield	do	do	1880	2 00
COLEMAN CO.—*Population:* 3,603.					
Coleman	Coleman Telegram	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
	Coleman Courant	do	do	1880	2 00
COLLIN CO.—*Population:* 25,983.					
McKinney	McKinney Enquirer	Weekly	News and politics	1866	2 00
	McKinney Advocate	do	do	1877	2 00
COLORADO CO.—*Population:* 16,673.					
Columbus	Colorado Citizen	Weekly	News and politics	1863	2 00
	Columbus Plaindealer (*a*)	do	do		
COMAL CO.—*Population:* 5,546.					
New Braunfels	Neu-Braunfelser Zeitung	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1852	2 50
COMANCHE CO.—*Population:* 8,608.					
Comanche	Comanche Chief	Weekly	News and politics	1873	2 00
COOKE CO.—*Population:* 20,391.					
Gainesville	Hesperian-Gazette	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1879	12 00
	Hesperian-Gazette	Weekly	do	1870	2 00
	Gainesville Register	do	do	1879	2 00
CORYELL CO.—*Population:* 10,924.					
Gatesville	Gatesville Sun	Weekly	News and politics	1869	2 00
DALLAS CO.—*Population:* 33,488.					
Dallas	Dallas Herald	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1849	10 00
	Dallas Herald	Weekly	do	1849	2 00
	Dallas Intelligencer	Daily (*evening*)	do	1876	6 00
	Norton's Union Intelligencer	Weekly	do	1865	3 50
	Texas Baptist	do	Religious (*Baptist*)	1874	2 50
	Texas Volksblatt	do	News and politics (*German*)	1877	2 50
	Baptist Journal	Monthly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1877	1 00
	Christian Preacher	Weekly	Religious (*Disciples*)	1877	2 00
	Dallas Standard	do	News and politics	1878	1 50
	Texas Products and Progress	Monthly	Agricultural	1878	1 00
	Christian Advocate (*b*)	do	Religious (*Methodist Episcopal*)	1878	1 00
	Dallas Times	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1879	10 00
	Dallas Times	Weekly	do	1879	2 00
	Redfield's Musical Journal	Monthly	Musical	1879	1 00
DELTA CO.—*Population:* 5,597.					
Cooper	Delta County Beacon	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
DENTON CO.—*Population:* 18,143.					
Denton	Denton Monitor	Weekly	News and politics	1868	2 00
	Denton Herald (*c*)	do	do		
Pilot Point	Pilot Point Post	do	do	1878	1 50
DE WITT CO.—*Population:* 10,082.					
Cuero	Cuero Bulletin	Weekly	News and politics	1865	2 00
	Cuero Star	do	do	1873	1 50
DONLEY CO.—*Population:* 160.					
Clarendon	Clarendon News (*d*)	Monthly	News and politics	1878	50
EASTLAND CO.—*Population:* 4,855.					
Eastland	Eastland Review	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
ELLIS CO.—*Population:* 21,294.					
Ennis	Saturday Review	Weekly	News and politics	1875	2 00
Waxahachie	Waxahachie Enterprise	do	do	1875	2 00
ERATH CO.—*Population:* 11,796.					
Stephenville	Stephenville Empire	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 00
FALLS CO.—*Population:* 16,240.					
Marlin	Marlin Ball	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 00
	Falls County Index	do	do	1879	2 00
FANNIN CO.—*Population:* 25,501.					
Bonham	Bonham News	Weekly	News and politics	1866	2 00
	Christian Messenger	do	Religious (*Christian*)	1875	2 25
	Fannin County Advocate	do	News and politics	1878	1 50
Honey Grove	Honey Grove Independent	do	do	1872	1 50
FAYETTE CO.—*Population:* 27,996.					
Flatonia	Flatonia Argus	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
La Grange	Slovan	do	News and politics (*Bohemian*)	1879	2 50
	La Grange Journal	do	News and politics	1880	2 00
FRANKLIN CO.—*Population:* 5,280.					
Mount Vernon	Franklin Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 00
FREESTONE CO.—*Population:* 14,921.					
Cotton Gin	Freestone Herald (*e*)	Weekly	News and politics	1875	2 00
Fairfield	Fairfield Recorder	do	do	1876	2 00
GALVESTON CO.—*Population:* 24,121.					
Galveston	Galveston Civilian	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1838	8 00
	Galveston News	Daily (*morning*)	do	1842	12 00
	Galveston News	Weekly	do	1842	2 00
	Texas Christian Advocate	do	Religious (*Methodist Episcopal*)	1846	2 00
	Texas Post	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1869	10 00
	Texas Post	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1869	3 00
	Texas Journal of Commerce	do	Commerce and trade	1870	3 00
	Galveston Spectator	Sunday	News and politics	1873	2 00

a Suspended in census year.
b Suspended September, 1879.
c Suspended.
d Changed to a semi-monthly September, 1880.
e Suspended December, 1880.

TEXAS—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
GILLESPIE CO.—*Population:* 5,228.					
Fredericksburg	Fredericksburger Wochenblatt	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1877	$2 00
GOLIAD CO.—*Population:* 5,832.					
Goliad	Goliad Guard	Weekly	News and politics	1867	2 50
GONZALES CO.—*Population:* 14,840.					
Gonzales	Gonzales Inquirer	Weekly	News and politics	1853	2 00
GRAYSON CO.—*Population:* 38,108.					
Denison	Denison News	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1872	10 00
	Denison News	Weekly	do	1872	2 00
	Denison Herald	Daily (*evening*)	do	1874	12 00
	Sunday Herald	Sunday	do	1873	2 00
Sherman	Sherman Courier (*a*)	Daily (*morning*)	do	1868	10 00
	Sherman Courier	Weekly	do	1868	2 00
	Sherman Democrat	do	do	1877	1 50
	Evening Chronicle	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	9 00
	Sherman Chronicle	Weekly	do	1879	1 50
	Sherman Signal	do	do	1879	1 00
GREGG CO.—*Population:* 8,530.					
Longview	Texas New Era	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 50
GRIMES CO.—*Population:* 18,603.					
Anderson	Grimes County Sentinel (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
Navasota	Navasota Tablet	do	do	1869	2 00
GUADALUPE CO.—*Population:* 12,202.					
Seguin	Guadalupe Times	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
HAMILTON CO.—*Population:* 6,365.					
Hamilton	Hamilton Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
HARRIS CO.—*Population:* 27,985.					
Houston	Texas Baptist Herald	Weekly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1865	2 50
	Houston Age	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1871	6 00
	Houston Age	Weekly	do	1871	1 25
	Texas Deutsche-Zeitung	do	News and politics (*German*)	1872	3 00
	Houston Telegram	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1877	8 00
	Houston Telegram	Weekly	do	1877	1 50
	Houston Post	Daily (*morning*)	do	1880	10 00
	Houston Post	Weekly	do	1880	1 50
HARRISON CO.—*Population:* 25,177.					
Marshall	Marshall Herald	Tri-weekly	News and politics	1875	5 00
	Marshall Messenger	Weekly	do	1877	2 00
	Christian Advocate	Monthly	Religious (*Methodist Episcopal*)	1878	1 00
HAYES CO.—*Population:* 7,555.					
San Marcos	San Marcos Free Press	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 00
HENDERSON CO.—*Population:* 9,735.					
Athens	Athens News	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
HILL CO.—*Population:* 16,554.					
Hillsboro'	Hill County Expositor (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 50
Whitney	Prairie Bee (*c*)	do	do	1879	1 50
	Whitney Express (*d*)	do	do	1880	2 00
HOOD CO.—*Population:* 6,125.					
Granbury	Granbury Vidette	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
Thorp's Spring	Thorp's Spring Student	do	do	1879	1 50
HOPKINS CO.—*Population:* 15,461.					
Sulphur Springs	North Texas Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
	Sulphur Springs Legal Tender	do	do	1879	1 00
	Sulphur Springs Tribune	do	do	1879	1 50
HOUSTON CO.—*Population:* 16,702.					
Crockett	East Texas Patron	Weekly	News and politics	1875	2 00
HUNT CO.—*Population:* 17,230.					
Greenville	Greenville Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 50
	Greenville Herald	do	do	1879	1 50
JACK CO.—*Population:* 6,626.					
Jacksboro'	Jack County Guide (*e*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
	Sunday Wreath	Monthly	Religious	1879	25
JACKSON CO.—*Population:* 2,723.					
Texana	Jackson County Clarion	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00
JASPER CO.—*Population:* 5,779.					
Jasper	Jasper Newsboy	Weekly	News and politics	1865	2 00
	Southeast Texan	do	do	1879	2 00
JEFFERSON CO.—*Population:* 3,489.					
Beaumont	Beaumont Lumberman	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
JOHNSON CO.—*Population:* 17,911.					
Cleburne	Cleburne Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1868	2 00
	Cleburne Avalanche (*b*)	do	do	1880	1 00
KARNES CO.—*Population:* 3,270.					
Helena	Helena Record (*f*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
KAUFMAN CO.—*Population:* 15,448.					
Kaufman	Kaufman Sun	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
Terrell	Terrell Star	do	do	1865	1 50

a Consolidated with "Chronicle" spring of 1881, and called "Courier-Chronicle".
b Suspended August, 1880.
c Suspended December, 1880.
d Suspended June, 1880.
e Suspended May, 1880.
f Suspended 1879.

TEXAS—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
KAUFMAN CO.—Continued.					
Terrell—Continued	Temperance Vedette	Weekly	Temperance	1868	$1 00
	Texas Knight	Monthly	Secret society	1878	50
	Terrell Times	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
KENDALL CO.—*Population:* 2,763.					
Boerne	Union Land Register	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
KERR CO.—*Population:* 2,168.					
Kerrville	Frontiersman	Weekly	News and politics	1875	2 00
KINNEY CO.—*Population:* 4,487.					
Fort Clark	Fort Clark News	Weekly	News and politics	1880	2 00
LAMAR CO.—*Population:* 27,193.					
Paris	Paris Press	Weekly	News and politics	1859	2 00
	Paris North Texan	do	do	1869	2 00
	Lamar Banner	do	do	1879	1 50
	Texas Progress	do	do	1879	1 50
LAMPASAS CO.—*Population:* 5,421.					
Lampasas	Lampasas Dispatch	Weekly	News and politics	1871	2 00
LAVACA CO.—*Population:* 13,641.					
Halletsville	Herald and Planter	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
LEE CO.—*Population:* 8,937.					
Giddings	Lone Star	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
LEON CO.—*Population:* 12,817.					
Jewett	Jewett Advance	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
LIMESTONE CO.—*Population:* 16,246.					
Groesbeck	Limestone New Era	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
Kosse	People's Vindicator	do	do	1879	2 00
Mexia	Mexia Ledger	do	do	1869	2 00
	Texas Observer	do	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1878	2 00
MCLENNAN CO.—*Population:* 26,934.					
Waco	Waco Examiner	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1873	10 00
	Examiner and Patron	Weekly	do	1867	2 00
	Examiner	Sunday	do	1867	1 25
	Street's Monthly	Monthly	Literary	1876	1 00
	Waco Telephone	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1877	12 00
	Waco Telephone	Weekly	do	1877	2 00
	Waco Sun (*a*)	do	do		
	Waco Times (*b*)	Daily (*evening*)	do		
MARION CO.—*Population:* 10,983.					
Jefferson	Jimplecute	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1872	10 00
	Jimplecute	Weekly	do	1865	2 00
	Jefferson Journal (*c*)	do	do		
MASON CO.—*Population:* 2,655.					
Mason	News Item	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
MEDINA CO.—*Population:* 4,492.					
Castroville	The Quill	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
MILAM CO.—*Population:* 18,659.					
Cameron	Cameron Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
	Cameron Record (*d*)	do	do		
Rockdale	Rockdale Messenger	do	do	1873	2 50
	Milam Record (*e*)	do	do	1878	1 50
MONTAGUE CO.—*Population:* 11,257.					
Montague	Texas Northwest	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 50
MONTGOMERY CO.—*Population:* 10,154.					
Montgomery	Montgomery Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
MORRIS CO.—*Population:* 5,032.					
Daingerfield	Morris County Banner	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
NACOGDOCHES CO.—*Population:* 11,590.					
Nacogdoches	Nacogdoches News	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 00
NAVARRO CO.—*Population:* 21,702.					
Corsicana	Observer and Index	Weekly	News and politics	1856	1 75
	Texas Observer	do	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1878	2 00
	Corsicana Courier	do	News and politics	1878	1 00
	Corsicana Methodist	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Methodist Episcopal*)	1880	50
NEWTON CO.—*Population:* 4,359.					
Burkeville	New Era	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
NUECES CO.—*Population:* 7,673.					
Corpus Christi	Corpus Christi Free Press	Weekly	News and politics	1877	3 00
	Corpus Christi Ledger	Semi-weekly	do	1879	4 00
San Diego	San Diego Tribune	Weekly	do	1879	2 00
ORANGE CO.—*Population:* 2,938.					
Orange	Orange Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
PALO PINTO CO.—*Population:* 5,885.					
Palo Pinto	Palo Pinto Star	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
	Mountain Cresset (*d*)	do	do	1878	1 50

a Suspended November, 1879.
b Suspended June, 1879.
c Suspended February, 1880.
d Suspended.
e Suspended September, 1879.

TEXAS—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
PANOLA CO.—*Population:* 12,219.					
Carthage	Panola Watchman	Weekly	News and politics	1873	$2 00
PARKER CO.—*Population:* 15,870.					
Weatherford	Weatherford Times	Weekly	News and politics	1868	2 00
	Weatherford Herald	do	do	1879	2 00
POLK CO.—*Population:* 7,189.					
Livingston	Polk County Banner (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics		
RED RIVER CO.—*Population:* 17,194.					
Clarksville	Clarksville Standard	Weekly	News and politics	1842	2 00
	Clarksville Times	do	do	1873	1 00
ROBERTSON CO.—*Population:* 22,383.					
Calvert	Calvert Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
	Calvert Clipper (*b*)	do	do	1879	1 50
Franklin	Franklin Journal	do	do	1879	2 00
RUSK CO.—*Population:* 18,986.					
Henderson	Henderson Times	Weekly	News and politics	1858	2 00
	East Texas Beacon	do	do	1878	2 00
SAN AUGUSTINE CO.—*Population:* 5,084.					
San Augustine	Saxon	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
SAN SABA CO.—*Population:* 5,324.					
San Saba	San Saba News	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 00
SHACKELFORD CO.—*Population:* 2,037.					
Albany	Western Sun	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Fort Griffin	Fort Griffin Echo	do	do	1875	2 00
SHELBY CO.—*Population:* 9,523.					
Center	Laborers' Champion	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
SMITH CO.—*Population:* 21,863.					
Tyler	Democrat and Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1848	2 00
	National Index (*c*)	do	do	1870	2 00
	Tyler Courier	do	do	1874	2 00
	Texas Law Journal	do	Law	1877	5 00
STEPHENS CO.—*Population:* 4,725.					
Breckenridge	Northwest Texan	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
TARRANT CO.—*Population:* 24,671.					
Fort Worth	Fort Worth Democrat	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1870	10 00
	Fort Worth Democrat	Weekly	do	1870	2 00
	Evening Journal	Daily (*evening*)	do	1878	7 20
	Fort Worth Advance	Weekly	do	1879	2 00
TAYLOR CO.—*Population:* 1,736.					
Buffalo Gap	Buffalo Gap News (*d*)	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
TITUS CO.—*Population:* 5,959.					
Mount Pleasant	East Texas and Saint Louis News	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
TRAVIS CO.—*Population:* 27,028.					
Austin	Austin Statesman	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1871	12 00
	Austin Statesman	Weekly	do	1871	2 00
	American Sketch Book	Monthly	Literary	1874	3 00
	Texas Volkszeitung	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1877	2 00
	Texas Capital	Sunday	News and politics	1877	2 00
	Austin Dispatch	Daily (*evening*)	do	1880	8 00
	Texas Iron Age	Weekly	Commercial	1878	2 00
	Sunday Leader	Sunday	News and politics	1878	2 00
	Austin Wochenblatt	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1879	2 00
	Austin Review	do	News and politics	1879	2 00
	Once a Week (*a*)	do	do		
	State Gazette (*d*)	Daily (*evening*)	do		
	State Guard (*d*)	Weekly	do		
UPSHUR CO.—*Population:* 10,266.					
Gilmer	Upshur County Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 25
UVALDE CO.—*Population:* 2,541.					
Uvalde	Uvalde Hesperian	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
VAN ZANDT CO.—*Population:* 12,619.					
Canton	Canton Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
Will's Point	Will's Point Local	do	do	1878	1 00
	The Will's Pointer	do	do	1879	1 50
VICTORIA CO.—*Population:* 6,289.					
Victoria	Victoria Advocate	Weekly	News and politics	1846	2 50
WALKER CO.—*Population:* 12,024.					
Huntsville	Huntsville Item	Weekly	News and politics	1850	2 00
WALLER CO.—*Population:* 9,024.					
Hempstead	Waller County Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 00
	Texas Spiritualist	Monthly	Spiritualism	1878	1 00
WASHINGTON CO.—*Population:* 27,565.					
Brenham	Brenham Banner	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1866	9 00
	Brenham Banner	Weekly	do	1866	2 00
	Texas Volksbote	do	News and politics (*German*)	1873	2 00

a Suspended August, 1879. *b* Suspended August, 1880. *c* Suspended October, 1880. *d* Suspended.

TEXAS—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
WASHINGTON CO.—Continued.					
Brenham—Continued	Brenham Sentinel	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1878	$6 00
	Texas Sentinel	Weekly	do	1878	2 00
	Brenham Reporter	do	do	1879	1 50
WEBB CO.—*Population:* 5,273.					
Laredo	Two Laredos	Weekly	News and politics (*English and Spanish*).	1879	2 50
WILLIAMSON CO.—*Population:* 15,155.					
Georgetown	Georgetown Record	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 50
	Williamson County Sun	do	do	1877	2 00
Round Rock	Round Rock Reporter	do	do	1880	2 00
Taylorsville	Texas Phonograph	do	do	1880	2 00
	Taylorsville Times (*a*)	do	do		
WILSON CO.—*Population:* 7,118.					
Floresville	Western Chronicle	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
WISE CO.—*Population:* 16,601.					
Decatur	Decatur Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 50
WOOD CO.—*Population:* 11,212.					
Mineola	Wood County Flag (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 00
Winnsborough	Winnsborough Sentinel	do	do	1879	1 00
YOUNG CO.—*Population:* 4,726.					
Graham	Graham Leader	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00

UTAH TERRITORY.

BEAVER CO.—*Population:* 3,918.					
Beaver	Beaver Watchman (*c*)	Weekly	News and politics		
Milford	Milford Sentinel	do	do	1871	$4 00
CACHE CO.—*Population:* 12,562.					
Logan	Logan Leader	Weekly	News and politics	1879	3 00
SALT LAKE CO.—*Population:* 31,977.					
Salt Lake City	Deseret News	Daily (*evening*)	Religious (*Mormonism*)	1867	10 00
	Deseret News	Semi-weekly	Religious (*Mormonism*)	1866	4 00
	Deseret News	Weekly	Religious (*Mormonism*)	1850	3 50
	Salt Lake Juvenile Instructor	Semi-monthly	Sunday school	1866	2 00
	Salt Lake City Tribune	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1868	12 00
	Salt Lake City Tribune	Weekly	do	1868	3 00
	Salt Lake City Herald	Daily (*morning*)	do	1870	10 50
	Salt Lake City Herald	Semi-weekly	do	1870	3 50
	Salt Lake City Herald	Weekly	do	1880	2 00
	Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate	Monthly	Religious (*Methodist Episcopal*)	1876	1 00
	Anti-Polygamy Standard	do	Miscellaneous	1880	1 00
	Utah Farmer	do	Agricultural	1880	1 50
	Utah Commercial	do	News and politics		1 00
SUMMIT CO.—*Population:* 4,921.					
Park City	Park Mining Record	Weekly	News and politics	1880	3 00
UTAH CO.—*Population:* 17,973.					
Provo	Territorial Enquirer	Semi-weekly	News and politics	1876	3 50
WASHINGTON CO.—*Population:* 4,235.					
Silver Reef	Silver Reef Miner	Weekly	News and politics	1878	8 00
WEBER CO.—*Population:* 12,344.					
Ogden	Junction	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*Mormon*)	1870	9 00
	Junction	Semi-weekly	News and politics (*Mormon*)	1870	4 00
	Ogden Evening Dispatch (*d*)	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1879	10 00

VERMONT.

ADDISON CO.—*Population:* 24,173.					
Bristol	Bristol Gazette (*e*)	Weekly	News and politics		
	Bristol Herald	do	do	1879	$1 25
Middlebury	Middlebury Register	do	do	1836	1 50
	Undergraduate	Monthly	Collegiate	1875	1 00
	Addison County Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 25
Vergennes	Vergennes Vermonter	do	do	1838	1 50
	Champlain Valley Record (*e*)	do	do		
BENNINGTON CO.—*Population:* 21,950.					
Bennington	Bennington Banner	Weekly	News and politics	1840	1 50
	Bennington Reformer	do	do	1876	1 50
	Vermont Gazette (*f*)	do	do		
Manchester	Manchester Journal	do	do	1861	1 50
CALEDONIA CO.—*Population:* 23,607.					
Saint Johnsbury	St. Johnsbury Caledonian	Weekly	News and politics	1837	1 75
	St. Johnsbury Index	do	do	1879	1 50
	Vermont Journal (*g*)	do	do	1846	3 00
Danville	North Star	do	do	1807	1 50
Lyndon	Vermont Union	do	do	1865	2 00

a Merged into "Phonograph".
b Suspended December, 1880.
c Merged into "Milford Sentinel".
d Suspended January, 1880.
e Consolidated with "Middlebury Journal".
f Suspended March, 1880.
g Edition of the "Vermont Journal". Windsor.

VERMONT—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
CHITTENDEN CO.—*Population:* 32,792.					
Burlington	Free Press and Times	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1847	$8 00
	Free Press and Times	Daily (*evening*)	do	1847	8 00
	Free Press	Weekly	do	1827	2 00
	Burlington Clipper	do	do	1874	2 00
	Saturday Evening Review	do	do	1878	2 00
	Democrat and Sentinel (*a*)	do	do	1879	2 50
	Sunday Sentinel (*a*)	Sunday	do	1879	2 50
	Vermont National (*b*)	Weekly	do		
Colchester	National and Laborer	do	do	1878	1 00
ESSEX CO.—*Population:* 7,931.					
Island Pond	Essex County Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
FRANKLIN CO.—*Population:* 30,225.					
Saint Albans	Messenger and Advertiser	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1861	7 00
	Messenger and Advertiser	Weekly	do	1833	2 00
	Merchant Home Visitor (*a*)	do	do	1879	2 50
	Saint Albans Advertiser (*c*)	Daily (*evening*)	do	1875	5 00
Enosburgh	Enosburgh Falls Reporter (*d*)	Weekly	do		
Fairfax	Fairfax Advertiser	Semi-monthly	do	1880	50
Richford	Richford Gazette	Weekly	do	1878	1 00
	Green Mountain Journal	do	do	1878	1 00
Swanton	Swanton Courier	do	do	1877	1 00
GRAND ISLE CO.—*Population:* 4,124.					
North Hero	North Hero Record (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 50
LAMOILLE CO.—*Population:* 12,684.					
Hyde Park	Lamoille News	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 25
Morristown	Vermont Citizen	do	do	1873	1 50
ORANGE CO.—*Population:* 23,525.					
Bradford	Stanton's Bradford Opinion	Weekly	News and politics	1866	1 50
	Vermont Journal (*e*)	do	do	1846	3 00
Wells' River	Riverside	do	do	1879	1 25
West Randolph	Herald and News	do	do	1873	1 25
	Orange County Democrat (*f*)	do	do	1840	1 75
	Vermont Journal (*e*)	do	do	1846	3 00
ORLEANS CO.—*Population:* 22,083.					
Barton	Orleans County Monitor	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 50
Newport	Express and Standard	do	do	1865	1 50
North Troy	North Troy Palladium	do	do	1874	1 50
RUTLAND CO.—*Population:* 41,829.					
Brandon	Brandon Union	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 50
	Otter Creek News	do	do	1876	2 00
Fair Haven	Fair Haven Era	do	do	1879	1 00
Poultney	Poultney Journal	do	do	1873	1 50
Rutland	Herald and Globe	do	do	1794	2 00
	Herald and Globe	Daily (*morning*)	do	1861	6 00
	Vermont Baptist	Monthly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1879	50
	Rutland Inquirer	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
	Rutland Sentinel (*a*)	Sunday	do	1879	2 50
Danby	Otter Creek Valley News (*g*)	Weekly	do	1872	1 50
WASHINGTON CO.—*Population:* 25,404.					
Montpelier	Vermont Watchman and State Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1805	2 00
	Montpelier Argus and Patriot	do	do	1819	2 50
	Vermont Chronicle	do	Religious (*Congregational*)	1825	2 00
	Green Mountain Freeman	do	News and politics	1842	1 50
	Vermont Christian Messenger	do	Religious (*Methodist*)	1846	1 50
	The Montpelierian	Quarterly	Collegiate	1866	50
	Vermont Farmer	Weekly	Agricultural	1879	1 50
Northfield	Northfield News	do	News and politics	1878	1 00
WINDHAM CO.—*Population:* 26,763.					
Bellows Falls	Bellows Falls Times	Weekly	News and politics	1856	2 00
Brattleboro'	Vermont Phœnix	do	do	1834	2 00
	The Household	Monthly	Literary	1868	1 10
	Windham County Reformer	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
	Vermont Journal (*e*)	do	do	1846	3 00
	Record and Farmer (*h*)	do	do		
WINDSOR CO.—*Population:* 35,196.					
Bethel	White River Standard (*i*)	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 50
Ludlow	Vermont Tribune	do	do	1876	1 50
Springfield	Springfield Reporter	do	do	1878	1 50
	Springfield Hearthstone (*j*)	do	do		
	Vermont Journal (*e*)	do	do	1846	3 00
South Royalton	Vermont Journal (*e*)	do	do	1846	3 00
White River Junction	Republican Observer (*k*)	do	do	1878	2 00
Windsor	Vermont Journal	do	do	1845	2 50
	Valley Farmer (*e*)	do	Agricultural	1846	3 00
Woodstock	Spirit of the Age	do	News and politics	1840	1 50
	Vermont Standard	do	do	1857	1 50

a Edition of the "Rhode Island Democrat", Providence, R. I.
b Suspended in 1879.
c Suspended.
d Suspended February, 1880.
e Edition of the "Vermont Journal", Windsor.
f Edition of the "Spirit of the Age", Woodstock.
g Suspended June, 1880.
h Suspended May, 1880.
i Edition of the "Vermont Standard", Woodstock.
j Suspended June, 1879.
k Removed to Keene, N. H.

VIRGINIA.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
ACCOMAC CO.—*Population:* 24,408.					
Onancock	Eastern Virginian	Weekly	News and politics	1873	$2 00
ALBEMARLE CO.—*Population:* 32,618.					
Charlottesville	Jeffersonian Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1835	1 00
	Charlottesville Chronicle	do	do	1869	2 00
Scottsville	Virginia University Magazine	Monthly	Collegiate	1857	3 00
	Scottsville Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1862	1 50
ALEXANDRIA CO.—*Population:* 17,546.					
Alexandria	Alexandria Gazette	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1800	6 00
	Alexandria Gazette	Tri-weekly	do	1800	4 00
	Academy Journal	Monthly	Collegiate	1866	25
	Sunday Picayune	Sunday	News and politics	1878	1 50
ALLEGHANY CO.—*Population:* 5,586.					
Covington	Alleghany Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
AMHERST CO.—*Population:* 18,709.					
Amherst	Amherst Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 50
AUGUSTA CO.—*Population:* 35,710.					
Staunton	Staunton Spectator	Weekly	News and politics	1822	2 00
	Staunton Vindicator	do	do	1840	2 00
	Valley Virginian	do	do	1865	2 00
	Goodson Gazette	do	Collegiate	1874	50
	Valley Farmer, Live Stock, and Poultry Magazine.	Monthly	Agricultural	1879	1 00
	Virginias	do	Science and mechanics	1880	2 00
	Alma Mater	do	Collegiate	1880	75
Waynesboro'	Waynesboro' Tribune (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics		
BEDFORD CO.—*Population:* 31,205.					
Liberty	Bedford Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1850	1 50
	Bedford Star	do	do	1874	1 50
	Literary Age (*b*)	Monthly	Literary		
BLAND CO.—*Population:* 5,004.					
Seddon	South and West	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 00
BOTETOURT CO.—*Population:* 14,809.					
Fincastle	Fincastle Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1866	2 00
	Botetourt News (*c*)	do	do	1879	1 50
BUCHANAN CO.—*Population:* 5,694.					
Grundy	Virginia Vidette	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
CAMPBELL CO.—*Population:* 36,250.					
Lynchburg	Lynchburg Virginian	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1808	6 00
	Lynchburg Virginian	Weekly	do	1808	1 25
	Lynchburg Virginian	Tri-weekly	do	1808	4 00
	Lynchburg News	Daily (*morning*)	do	1866	6 00
	Lynchburg News	Weekly	do	1866	1 00
	Lynchburg News	Tri-weekly	do	1866	4 00
CARROLL CO.—*Population:* 13,323.					
Hillsville	Hillsville Virginian	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 00
CHARLOTTE CO.—*Population:* 16,653.					
Smithville	Charlotte Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1873	2 00
Keysville	Keysville Herald (*d*)	do	do	1879	
CHESTERFIELD CO.—*Population:* 25,085.					
Manchester	Virginia Sun	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
CLARKE CO.—*Population:* 7,682.					
Berryville	Clarke Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 50
CULPEPER CO.—*Population:* 13,408.					
Culpeper	Culpeper Times	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 00
	The Casket	Bi-monthly	Collegiate	1880	50
DINWIDDIE CO.—*Population:* 32,870.					
Petersburg	Petersburg Index-Appeal	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1865	6 00
	Petersburg Index-Appeal	Weekly	do	1865	2 00
	Petersburg Post (*e*)	Daily (*morning*)	do		
	Rural Messenger	Weekly	Miscellaneous	1871	2 00
ELIZABETH CITY CO.—*Population:* 10,689.					
Hampton	Southern Workman	Monthly	Collegiate	1872	1 00
	Hampton Monitor	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
ESSEX CO.—*Population:* 11,032.					
Tappahannock	Tidewater Index	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 50
FAIRFAX CO.—*Population:* 16,025.					
Fairfax	Fairfax Messenger and Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
FAUQUIER CO.—*Population:* 22,093.					
Warrenton	True Index	Weekly	News and politics	1865	1 00
	Solid South	do	do	1877	1 00
	Warrenton Enterprise (*f*)	do	do		
FLOYD CO.—*Population:* 13,255.					
Floyd	Floyd Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
FRANKLIN CO.—*Population:* 25,084.					
Rocky Mount	Franklin Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00

a Suspended July, 1879.
b Merged with the "Bedford Star" May, 1880.
c Suspended March, 1880.
d Suspended July, 1880
e Suspended July, 1879.
f Suspended September, 1879.

VIRGINIA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
FREDERICK CO.—*Population:* 17,553.					
Winchester	Winchester News	Weekly	News and politics	1865	$2 00
	Winchester Times (*a*)	do	do	1865	2 00
	People's Voice	do	do	1880	.....
	Polyhymnian Monthly	Monthly	Collegiate	1879	20
GILES CO.—*Population:* 8,794.					
Pearisburg	Pearisburg Virginian	Weekly	News and politics	1856	1 50
	True Issue	do	do	1879	1 00
GRAYSON CO.—*Population:* 13,068.					
Independence	Grayson Clipper	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 00
HALIFAX CO.—*Population:* 33,588.					
South Boston	Halifax Record	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
HANOVER CO.—*Population:* 18,588.					
Ashland	Randolph Macon Monthly	Monthly	Collegiate	1878	50
HENRICO CO.—*Population:* 82,703.					
Richmond	Richmond Whig	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1824	5 00
	Richmond Whig	Weekly	do	1824	1 00
	Richmond Whig	Semi-weekly	do	1824	2 00
	Religious Herald	Weekly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1828	2 60
	Christian Advocate	do	Religious (*Methodist Episcopal*)	1832	2 50
	Southern Churchman	do	Religious (*Protestant Episcopal*)	1835	3 00
	Central Presbyterian	do	Religious (*Presbyterian*)	1837	3 00
	Planter and Farmer	Monthly	Agricultural	1840	2 00
	Earnest Worker	do	Sunday school	1871	00
	Foreign Mission Journal	do	Religious (*Baptist*)	1847	50
	Richmond Dispatch	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1850	6 00
	Richmond Dispatch	Weekly	do	1850	1 00
	Richmond Dispatch	Semi-weekly	do	1850	2 00
	Virginia Staats Zeitung	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1853	2 50
	Taeglicher Anzeiger	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1857	6 00
	Virginische Zeitung	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1857	2 50
	Children's Friend (*b*)	Semi-monthly	Sunday school	1865	50
	Lesson Papers	Monthly	do	1866	07½
	Guide and News (*c*)	Weekly	News and politics	1867	.....
	Commercial and Tobacco Leaf	do	Trade	1868	1 00
	Educational Journal of Virginia	Monthly	Educational	1869	1 00
	Virginia Staats Gazette	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1869	6 00
	Virginia Staats Gazette	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1869	2 00
	Insurance Advocate	Monthly	Insurance	1870	2 00
	College Messenger	do	Collegiate	1874	1 00
	Virginia Medical Journal	do	Medical	1874	3 00
	Catholic Visitor	Weekly	Religious (*Catholic*)	1875	1 50
	Virginia Star	do	Miscellaneous	1876	1 50
	Southern Historical Society Papers	Monthly	Historical society	1876	3 00
	State	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1876	5 00
	State	Weekly	do	1876	1 00
	State	Semi-weekly	do	1876	2 00
	Richmond Baton	Weekly	Musical	1877	2 00
	Pythian Herald	Monthly	Secret society	1877	60
	Virginia Law Journal	do	Law	1877	5 00
	Daily Record	Daily (*morning*)	do	1878	6 00
	Ancient Order of Hibernians	Monthly	Secret society	1878	50
	Field and Fireside (*c*)	do	Agricultural	1878	50
	Southern Clinic	do	Medical	1878	1 50
	Primary Lesson Papers	do	Sunday school	1878	07½
	Virginia Tobacco Journal	Weekly	Trade	1878	4 00
	Theological and Homiletic	Monthly	Religious (*Methodist Episcopal*)	1878	2 50
	Richmond Standard	Weekly	Miscellaneous	1878	2 00
	Southern Intelligencer	do	do	1879	2 00
	Every Saturday	do	do	1879	2 00
	Southern Quarterly Review	Quarterly	Literary	1879	4 00
	Kappa Alpha Journal	do	Secret society	1879	1 00
	Monthly Bulletin	Monthly	Agricultural	1879	50
	Commonwealth (*d*)	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1880	6 00
	Commonwealth	Weekly	do	1880	1 00
	American Breeders and Planters (*c*)	Monthly	Agricultural	1880	1 00
	Lesson Quarterly	Quarterly	Sunday school	1880	15
HENRY CO.—*Population:* 16,009.					
Martinsville	Martinsville Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
HIGHLAND CO.—*Population:* 5,164.					
Monterey	Highland Recorder	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
ISLE OF WIGHT CO.—*Population:* 10,572.					
Smithfield	Smithfield News	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
KING WILLIAM CO.—*Population:* 8,751.					
West Point	West Point Star	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 50
LEE CO.—*Population:* 15,116.					
Jonesville	Lee County Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
LOUDOUN CO.—*Population:* 23,634.					
Hamilton	Loudoun Telephone	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
Leesburg	Leesburg Washingtonian	do	do	1815	2 00
	Leesburg Mirror	do	do	1855	2 00
LOUISA CO.—*Population:* 18,942.					
Louisa	Louisa News and Farmer	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
MECKLENBURG CO.—*Population:* 24,610.					
Boydton	Mecklenburg Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50

a Suspended November, 1880. *b* Printed in the office of the "Earnest Worker". *c* Suspended. *d* Suspended July, 1880.

VIRGINIA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
MONTGOMERY CO.—*Population:* 16,693.					
Christiansburg	Montgomery Messenger	Weekly	News and politics	1870	$1 50
NANSEMOND CO.—*Population:* 15,903.					
Suffolk	Christian Sun	Weekly	Religious (*Christian*)	1844	2 00
	Suffolk Herald	do	News and politics	1873	1 50
	Suffolk Examiner (*a*)	do	do	1879	1 50
NELSON CO.—*Population:* 16,536.					
Lovingston	Nelson County Examiner	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 50
NORFOLK CO.—*Population:* 58,657.					
Norfolk	Norfolk Day Book (*b*)	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1857	3 00
	Norfolk Day Book	Tri-weekly	do	1857	2 00
	Norfolk Virginian	Daily (*morning*)	do	1865	5 00
	Norfolk Virginian	Weekly	do	1865	1 00
	Norfolk Landmark	Daily (*morning*)	do	1873	5 00
	Norfolk Landmark	Weekly	do	1873	1 00
	Norfolk Landmark	Tri-weekly	do	1873	3 00
	Public Ledger	Daily (*evening*)	do	1876	4 50
	Norfolk Gazette	Sunday	do	1878	2 00
	Norfolk Herald	Weekly	do	1879	2 00
	Norfolk Liberal (*a*)	do	do	1880	
	Good Templar (*c*)	do	Temperance		
	American Sentinel (*d*)	do	News and politics		
Portsmouth	Portsmouth Enterprise	Daily (*morning*)	do	1873	5 00
	Portsmouth Times	Daily (*morning*)	do	1878	5 00
	Tidewater Times	Weekly	do	1878	1 00
	Virginia Granger	do	Agricultural	1879	2 00
NOTTOWAY CO.—*Population:* 11,156.					
Burkeville	South Side Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
ORANGE CO.—*Population:* 13,052.					
Gordonsville	Gordonsville Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
	Virginia Missionary	do	Religious (*Disciples*)	1880	1 50
Orange	Piedmont Virginian	do	News and politics	1867	2 00
PAGE CO.—*Population:* 9,965.					
Luray	Page Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1867	1 50
PITTSYLVANIA CO.—*Population:* 52,589.					
Chatham	Pittsylvania Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 50
Danville	Danville Register	do	do	1837	2 00
	Danville Times	do	do	1865	1 50
	Danville Post	Daily (*morning*)	do	1879	5 00
	Danville Post	Weekly	do	1879	1 50
	Danville News (*e*)	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	5 00
PRINCE EDWARD CO.—*Population:* 14,668.					
Farmville	Farmville Mercury	Weekly	News and politics	1829	2 00
	Farmville Journal	do	do	1879	2 00
PRINCE WILLIAM CO.—*Population:* 9,180.					
Manassas	Manassas Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 50
PULASKI CO.—*Population:* 8,755.					
Newbern	Virginia People	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
RAPPAHANNOCK CO.—*Population:* 9,291.					
Washington	Blue Ridge Echo	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
RICHMOND CO.—*Population:* 7,195.					
Warsaw	Northern Neck News	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
ROANOKE CO.—*Population:* 13,105.					
Big Lick	Big Lick News	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
Salem	Salem Register	do	do	1855	2 00
	Roanoke Collegian	Monthly	Collegiate	1875	1 00
	Conservative	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
	Album	Monthly	Collegiate	1878	1 00
ROCKBRIDGE CO.—*Population:* 20,003.					
Lexington	Lexington Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1804	2 00
	Southern Collegian	Monthly	Collegiate	1868	2 50
	Rockbridge Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
ROCKINGHAM CO.—*Population:* 29,567.					
Bridgewater	Bridgewater Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Dayton	Musical Million and Fireside Friend	Monthly	Musical	1870	50
Harrisonburg	Rockingham Register	Weekly	News and politics	1822	2 00
	Old Commonwealth	do	do	1865	2 00
	Spirit of the Valley	do	do	1878	2 00
SHENANDOAH CO.—*Population:* 18,204.					
New Market	Shenandoah Valley	Weekly	News and politics	1806	1 60
	Our Church Paper	do	Religious (*Lutheran*)	1873	1 60
	Our Sunday School	Monthly	Sunday school	1873	25
Woodstock	Shenandoah Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1817	1 50
	Woodstock Virginian	do	do	1880	1 50
SMYTH CO.—*Population:* 12,160.					
Marion	Patriot and Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1869	2 00
SOUTHAMPTON CO.—*Population:* 18,012.					
Franklin	Franklin Gazette (*f*)	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
SPOTSYLVANIA CO.—*Population:* 14,828.					
Fredericksburg	Fredericksburg News	Semi-weekly	News and politics	1847	2 00
	Virginia Star	do	do	1869	1 50
	Fredericksburg Recorder	Weekly	do	1878	1 00

a Suspended January, 1881.
b Suspended July, 1880.
c Suspended January, 1880.
d Suspended.
e Suspended October 1, 1879; re-established June 1, 1880.
f Formerly the "Seaboard and Roanoke Times".

VIRGINIA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
TAZEWELL CO.—*Population:* 12,861.					
Tazewell	Clinch Valley News	Weekly	News and politics	1840	$1 50
WARREN CO.—*Population:* 7,399.					
Front Royal	Zion's Advocate	Semi-monthly	Religious (*Baptist*)	1854	1 75
	Warren Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1869	2 00
WASHINGTON CO.—*Population:* 25,203.					
Abingdon	Abingdon Virginian	Weekly	News and politics	1836	2 00
	Abingdon Standard	do	do	1876	2 00
Bristol	Bristol News	do	do	1865	1 50
Emory	Calliopean Clarion	Monthly	Collegiate	1879	1 00
WYTHE CO.—*Population:* 14,318.					
Wytheville	Wytheville Dispatch	Weekly	News and politics	1862	2 00
	Southwest Virginia Enterprise	Semi-weekly	do	1870	3 00

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
CLARKE CO.—*Population:* 5,490.					
Vancouver City	Vancouver Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1875	$2 00
COLUMBIA CO.—*Population:* 7,103.					
Dayton	Dayton News	Weekly	News and politics	1875	3 00
	Columbia County Chronicle	do	do	1878	2 00
JEFFERSON CO.—*Population:* 1,712.					
Port Townsend	Puget Sound Argus	Weekly	News and politics	1871	3 00
	Democratic Press	do	do	1877	3 00
KING CO.—*Population:* 6,910.					
Seattle	Seattle Intelligencer	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1876	10 00
	Seattle Intelligencer	Weekly	do	1867	3 00
	Seattle Post	Daily (*morning*)	do	1878	12 00
	Seattle Post	Weekly	do	1878	2 00
	Seattle Dispatch	do	do	1879	2 00
KLIKITAT CO.—*Population:* 4,055.					
Goldendale	Klikitat Sun	Weekly	News and politics	1878	3 00
	Klikitat Sentinel	do	do	1879	2 50
PIERCE CO.—*Population:* 3,319.					
New Tacoma	North Pacific Coast (*a*)	Monthly	News and politics	1879	.....
	New Tacoma Ledger	Weekly	do	1880	3 00
	New Tacoma Herald (*b*)	Daily (*morning*)	do	.....	.....
Steilacoom City	Puget Sound Express	Weekly	do	1872	3 00
SPOKANE CO.—*Population:* 4,262.					
Spokane Falls	Spokane Times	Weekly	News and politics	1879	3 00
THURSTON CO.—*Population:* 3,270.					
Olympia	Olympia Transcript	Weekly	News and politics	1857	3 00
	Washington Standard	do	do	1860	3 00
	Puget Sound Courier	do	do	1872	3 00
	Unitarian Advocate (*c*)	Monthly	Religious (*Unitarian*)	.....	.....
WALLA WALLA CO.—*Population:* 8,716.					
Walla Walla	Walla Walla Statesman	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1861	12 00
	Walla Walla Statesman	Weekly	do	1861	3 00
	Walla Walla Watchman	do	do	1870	3 00
	Walla Walla Union	do	do	1869	3 00
Waitsburg	Waitsburg Times	do	do	1878	3 00
WHATCOM CO.—*Population:* 3,137.					
La Conner	Puget Sound Mail	Weekly	News and politics	1873	3 00
WHITMAN CO.—*Population:* 7,014.					
Colfax	Palouse Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1877	3 00
YAKIMA CO.—*Population:* 2,811.					
Yakima City	Yakima Record	Weekly	News and politics	1879	3 00

WEST VIRGINIA.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
BARBOUR CO.—*Population:* 11,870.					
Philippi	Barbour Jeffersonian	Weekly	News and politics	1857	$2 00
	Philippi Plaindealer	do	do	1873	1 50
BERKELEY CO.—*Population:* 17,380.					
Gerardstown	Gerardstown Times	Bi-weekly	News and politics	1870	50
Martinsburg	Martinsburg Statesman	Weekly	do	1869	2 00
	Martinsburg Independent	do	do	1873	2 00
BRAXTON CO.—*Population:* 9,787.					
Sutton	Sutton Mountain	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 00
BROOKE CO.—*Population:* 6,013.					
Wellsburg	Wellsburg Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1846	1 50
	Pan-Handle News	do	do	1868	1 50
CABELL CO.—*Population:* 13,744.					
Barboursville	Barboursville Independent (*d*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 25
Huntington	Huntington Advertiser	do	do	1868	1 50

a Suspended May, 1880.
b Suspended October, 1879.
c Suspended March, 1880.
d Succeeded by "Democrat" January, 1881.

WEST VIRGINIA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
CABELL CO.—Continued.					
Huntington—Continued	Huntington Argus	Weekly	News and politics	1872	$1 50
	Huntington Commercial	do	do	1874	2 00
	Odd Fellows' Advocate	Monthly	Odd Fellowship	1876	50
	Huntingtonian	Weekly	News and politics	1880	.....
	Church, School and Home (*a*)	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1879	.....
Milton	West Virginia Methodist (*b*)	do	Religious (*Methodist*)	1879	50
	Milton Messenger (*c*)	Weekly	News and politics	.....	.....
DODDRIDGE CO.—*Population:* 10,552.					
West Union	West Union Record	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
FAYETTE CO.—*Population:* 11,560.					
Fayetteville	Fayette Enterprise	Weekly	Family news and reading	1875	1 50
	Fayetteville Legal-Tender	do	News and politics	1879	1 00
GILMER CO.—*Population:* 7,108.					
Glenville	The Gilmerite	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
	Gilmer County Review	do	do	1880	1 00
GRANT CO.—*Population:* 5,542.					
Petersburg	South Branch Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
GREENBRIER CO.—*Population:* 15,060.					
Lewisburg	Greenbrier Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1866	2 00
	Our District Methodist	Monthly	Religious (*Methodist Episcopal*)	1876	25
	Lewisburg Criterion (*d*)	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
HAMPSHIRE CO.—*Population:* 10,366.					
Romney	South Branch Intelligencer	Weekly	News and politics	1830	2 00
	Romney Tablet	do	Collegiate	1877	50
HANCOCK CO.—*Population:* 4,882.					
Fairview	Hancock County Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 00
New Cumberland	Hancock County Independent	do	do	1877	2 00
HARDY CO.—*Population:* 6,794.					
Moorfield	Moorfield Examiner	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
HARRISON CO.—*Population:* 20,181.					
Clarksburg	Clarksburg Telegram	Weekly	News and politics	1861	2 00
	Clarksburg News	do	do	1876	1 50
	Clarksburg Telephone (*e*)	do	do	.....	.....
JACKSON CO.—*Population:* 16,312.					
Jackson	Jackson Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
Ravenswood	Ravenswood News	do	do	1867	1 50
JEFFERSON CO.—*Population:* 15,005.					
Charlestown	Virginia Free Press	Weekly	News and politics	1821	2 50
	Spirit of Jefferson	do	do	1844	2 00
Shepherdstown	Shepherdstown Register	do	do	1849	2 50
KANAWHA CO.—*Population:* 32,466.					
Saint Albans	Saint Albans Express	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
Charleston	Kanawha Gazette	do	do	1877	1 50
	Independent Forester	Monthly	General literature	1878	1 00
	Charleston Leader	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
	Charleston News (*f*)	do	do	1878	1 50
LEWIS CO.—*Population:* 13,269.					
Weston	Weston Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1867	2 00
	Weston Republican	do	do	1879	1 50
MARION CO.—*Population:* 17,198.					
Fairmont	Fairmont West Virginian	Weekly	News and politics	1867	2 00
	Fairmont Index	do	do	1873	2 00
MARSHALL CO.—*Population:* 18,840.					
Moundsville	Moundsville Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 50
	New State Gazette	do	do	1875	2 00
	Moundsville Commercial (*g*)	do	do	1879	1 50
MASON CO.—*Population:* 22,293.					
Clifton	Valley Tribune (*h*)	Weekly	News and politics	1880	.....
Point Pleasant	Point Pleasant Register	do	do	1862	1 50
	West Virginia Monitor	do	do	1874	1 50
MERCER CO.—*Population:* 7,467.					
Concord	National Banner (*i*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 50
Princeton	Princeton Journal	do	do	1879	1 25
MINERAL CO.—*Population:* 8,630.					
Keyser	West Virginia Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
	Mountain Echo	do	do	1876	1 50
Piedmont	Potomac Herald (*j*)	do	do	.....	1 50
MONONGALIA CO.—*Population:* 14,985.					
Morgantown	Morgantown Post	Weekly	News and politics	1864	2 00
	New Dominion	do	do	1876	1 50
	West Virginia Journal of Education (*k*)	do	Collegiate	1878	.....
MONROE CO.—*Population:* 11,501.					
Alderson	Alderson Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Union	Monroe County Register	do	do	1865	2 00
	Border Watchman	do	do	1871	2 00
MORGAN CO.—*Population:* 5,777.					
Berkeley Springs	Morgan Mercury	Weekly	News and politics	1869	1 50
OHIO CO.—*Population:* 37,457.					
Wheeling	Wheeling Intelligencer	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1852	8 00
	Wheeling Intelligencer	Weekly	do	1852	1 50
	Wheeling Intelligencer	Semi-weekly	do	1852	3 00

a Suspended December, 1879.
b Suspended November, 1880.
c Suspended.
d Suspended May, 1880.
e Suspended March, 1880.
f Succeeded the "League and Courier".
g Suspended since census year.
h Suspended October, 1880.
i Removed to Princeton, August, 1880, and suspended February, 1881.
j Suspended September, 1880.
k Suspended January, 1880.

WEST VIRGINIA—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
OHIO CO.—Continued.					
Wheeling—Continued	Wheeling Register	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1863	$8 00
	Wheeling Register	Weekly	do	1863	1 50
	Wheeling Register	Tri-weekly	do	1863	4 00
	Deutsche Zeitung von West Virginia	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1866	2 00
	United States Post-Office Bulletin (*a*)	Quarterly	Miscellaneous	1867	25
	Sunday Leader	Sunday	News and politics	1873	2 00
	Wheeling News-Letter	do	do	1878	2 00
	Saturday Evening Journal	Weekly	do	1879	2 00
	Wheelinger Volksblatt (*b*)	Semi-weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1880	3 00
	National Post (*c*)	Weekly	News and politics		
PLEASANTS CO.—*Population:* 6,256.					
Saint Mary's	St. Mary's Observer	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 00
PRESTON CO.—*Population:* 19,091.					
Kingwood	Preston County Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1866	1 50
	West Virginia Argus	do	do	1877	1 50
PUTNAM CO.—*Population:* 11,375.					
Winfield	Putnam County Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
RALEIGH CO.—*Population:* 7,367.					
Raleigh Court-House	Raleigh County Index	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
RANDOLPH CO.—*Population:* 8,102.					
Beverly	Randolph Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 00
RITCHIE CO.—*Population:* 13,474.					
Cairo	Ritchie Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
Harrisville	Ritchie Gazette	do	do	1873	1 50
ROANE CO.—*Population:* 12,184.					
Spencer	Spencer Interior	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 00
	Roane County Index (*c*)	do	do		
SUMMERS CO.—*Population:* 9,033.					
Hinton	Mountain Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1873	2 00
	Hinton Banner (*d*)	do	do		
TAYLOR CO.—*Population:* 11,455.					
Grafton	Grafton Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
	Grafton Eagle	do	do	1878	1 50
TUCKER CO.—*Population:* 3,151.					
Saint George	Tucker County Pioneer	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
	Tucker County Democrat	do	do	1880	1 25
TYLER CO.—*Population:* 11,073.					
Middlebourne	Tyler County Star	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
Sistersville	Tyler Independent	do	do	1878	75
UPSHUR CO.—*Population:* 10,249.					
Buckhannon	Buckhannon Delta	Weekly	News and politics	1871	1 50
	Buckhannon Banner	do	do	1876	1 50
WAYNE CO.—*Population:* 14,739.					
Wayne	Wayne Advocate	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
WETZEL CO.—*Population:* 13,896.					
New Martinsville	The Messenger	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 00
	Wetzel Democrat	do	do	1878	1 00
WIRT CO.—*Population:* 7,104.					
Elizabeth	Wirt County Mentor	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
	Wirt County Appeal	do	do	1877	1 00
WOOD CO.—*Population:* 25,006.					
Parkersburg	State Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1869	2 00
	Parkersburg Sentinel	do	do	1875	2 00
	Catholic Messenger	Monthly	Religious (*Catholic*)	1876	1 00
	Greenback Standard	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 25
	Walking Beam (*e*)	do	do		

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ADAMS CO.—*Population:* 6,741.					
Friendship	Adams County Press	Weekly	News and politics	1861	$2 00
ASHLAND CO.—*Population:* 1,559.					
Ashland	Ashland Press	Weekly	News and politics	1872	2 00
BARRON CO.—*Population:* 7,024.					
Barron	Barron County Shield	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
Rice Lake	Barron County Chronotype	do	do	1874	2 00
BAYFIELD CO.—*Population:* 564.					
Bayfield	Bayfield Press	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
BROWN CO.—*Population:* 34,078.					
Depere	Depere News and Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1871	2 00
	Depere Facts	do	do	1876	1 50
	De Standaard	do	News and politics (*Hollandish*)	1878	2 00
Fort Howard	Fort Howard Review	do	News and politics	1876	2 00
	Fort Howard Journal	do	do	1878	1 50
Green Bay	Green Bay Advocate	do	do	1846	3 00
	State Gazette	do	do	1866	2 00

a Suspended June, 1879. *b* Changed to daily December, 1880. *c* Suspended 1880. *d* Suspended about April, 1880. *e* Suspended.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
BROWN CO.—Continued.					
Green Bay—Continued	State Gazette	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1871	$9 00
	State Gazette	Weekly	do	1866	2 00
	Green Bay Concordia	do	News and politics (*German*)	1874	2 50
	Green Bay Globe	do	News and politics	1875	1 00
BUFFALO CO.—*Population:* 15,528.					
Alma	Buffalo County Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1861	2 00
Fountain City	Buffalo County Republikaner	do	News and politics (*German*)	1861	2 00
Mondovi	Buffalo County Herald	do	News and politics	1876	2 00
BURNETT CO.—*Population:* 3,140					
Grantsburg	Burnett County Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1875	1 50
CALUMET CO.—*Population:* 16,632.					
Chilton	Chilton Times	Weekly	News and politics	1857	2 00
	Wiskonsin Demokrat	do	News and politics (*German*)	1873	1 50
	Der Volksbote	do	News and politics (*German*)	1877	2 00
CHIPPEWA CO.—*Population:* 15,491.					
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1869	2 00
	Chippewa Times	do	do	1875	2 00
Phillips	Phillips Times	do	do	1877	2 00
CLARK CO.—*Population:* 10,715.					
Colby	Colby Phonograph	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
Neillsville	Republican and Press	do	do	1867	2 00
	Clark County Courier	do	do	1879	1 50
	True Republican	do	do	1879	2 00
COLUMBIA CO.—*Population:* 28,065.					
Columbus	Columbus Democrat	Weekly	News and politics	1868	2 00
	Columbus Republican	do	do	1868	2 00
Kilbourn City	Dells Reporter	do	do	1879	1 00
Lodi	Lodi Valley News	do	do	1874	1 50
Portage	Wisconsin State Register	do	do	1861	2 00
	Western Advance (*a*)	do	do		
	Columbia County Wecker	do	News and politics (*German*)	1874	2 00
	Portage Democrat	do	News and politics	1877	2 00
CRAWFORD CO.—*Population:* 15,644.					
Prairie du Chien	Prairie du Chien Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1846	2 50
	Prairie du Chien Union	do	do	1863	1 50
DANE CO.—*Population:* 53,233.					
Black Earth	Black Earth Advertiser	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 50
Madison	Madison Democrat	Daily (*morning*)	do	1850	10 00
	Madison Democrat	Weekly	do	1850	2 00
	Wisconsin State Journal	Daily (*evening*)	do	1852	10 00
	Wisconsin State Journal	Weekly	do	1839	1 50
	Wisconsin State Journal	Tri-weekly	do	1856	5 00
	Wisconsin Journal of Education	Monthly	Educational	1856	1 00
	Wisconsin Botschafter	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1869	2 00
	University Press	Semi-monthly	Collegiate	1870	1 75
	Wisconsin Staats-Zeitung	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1878	2 00
Mazomanie	Mazomanie Sickle	do	News and politics	1874	1 50
Stoughton	Stoughton Courier	do	do	1876	1 50
Sun Prairie	Countryman	do	do	1877	1 50
DODGE CO.—*Population:* 45,931.					
Beaver Dam	Dodge County Citizen	Weekly	News and politics	1850	2 00
	Beaver Dam Argus	do	do	1860	1 50
	Wisconsin Calendar	Monthly	Religious (*Episcopalian*)	1873	50
	Beaver Dam Vedette	do	Literary	1875	40
Fox Lake	Fox Lake Representative	Weekly	News and politics	1866	2 00
Juneau	Juneau Telephone	do	do	1878	1 50
Mayville	Dodge County Pioneer	do	do	1876	2 00
DOOR CO.—*Population:* 11,645.					
Sturgeon Bay	Door County Advocate	Weekly	News and politics	1862	1 50
	Sturgeon Bay Expositor	do	do	1873	1 50
DOUGLAS CO.—*Population:* 655.					
Superior	Superior Times	Weekly	News and politics	1868	2 00
DUNN CO.—*Population:* 16,817.					
Menomonie	Dunn County News	Weekly	News and politics	1860	2 00
	Menomonie Times	do	do	1876	1 50
EAU CLAIRE CO.—*Population:* 19,993.					
Augusta	Augusta Eagle	Weekly	News and politics	1874	2 00
Eau Claire	Eau Claire News	do	do	1870	1 50
	Free Press	Daily (*evening*)	do	1873	10 00
	Free Press	Weekly	do	1858	2 00
	Chippewa Anzeiger	do	News and politics (*German*)	1873	2 00
	Eau Claire Argus	do	News and politics	1879	1 00
FOND DU LAC CO.—*Population:* 46,859.					
Brandon	Brandon Times	Weekly	News and politics	1865	1 50
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac Journal	do	do	1846	1 50
	Fond du Lac Commonwealth	Daily (*evening*)	do	1870	10 00
	Fond du Lac Commonwealth	Weekly	do	1853	2 00
	Saturday Reporter	do	do	1860	1 50
	Nordwestlicher Courier	do	News and politics (*German*)	1871	2 00
	Die Freie Volks-Presse (*b*)	do	News and politics (*German*)	1878	
	Pine River Pilot (*b*)	do	News and politics		
	Wisconsin Farmer	Monthly	Agricultural	1879	1 50
	Fond du Lac Demokrat	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1880	2 00
	People's Advocate (*c*)	do	News and politics		
Ripon	Ripon Commonwealth	do	do	1864	1 50
	Ripon Free Press	do	do	1870	1 50
Waupun	Waupun Times	do	do	1858	1 50
	Waupun Leader	do	do	1866	1 50

a Suspended. *b* Suspended 1880. *c* Merged into the "Oshkosh Standard".

WISCONSIN—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
GRANT CO.—*Population:* 37,852.					
Boscobel	Boscobel Dial	Weekly	News and politics	1872	$1 50
Lancaster	Grant County Herald	do	do	1848	2 00
	Lancaster Gazette (*a*)	do	do		
Muscoda	Muscoda News	do	do	1874	1 00
Platteville	Grant County Witness	do	do	1857	1 50
	Der Correspondent	do	News and politics (*German*)	1879	2 00
GREEN CO.—*Population:* 21,729.					
Albany	Albany Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 25
Brodhead	Brodhead Independent	do	do	1860	1 50
Juda	Latest News	do	do	1878	1 00
Monroe	Monroe Sentinel	do	do	1849	1 50
	Green County Reformer	Daily (*morning*)	do	1879	
	Reformer (*b*)	Weekly	do	1870	1 50
	Green County Herold	do	News and politics (*German*)	1877	2 00
GREEN LAKE CO.—*Population:* 14,483.					
Berlin	Berlin Courant	Weekly	News and politics	1854	1 50
	Berlin Journal	do	do	1870	1 50
Princeton	Princeton Republic	do	do	1867	1 50
	Green Lake County Democrat	do	do	1876	1 50
IOWA CO.—*Population:* 23,628.					
Arena	Arena Star	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 00
Dodgeville	Dodgeville Chronicle	do	do	1858	1 20
Mineral Point	Mineral Point Tribune	do	do	1847	1 50
	Iowa County Democrat	do	do	1866	1 50
	Wisconsin Temperance Journal (*c*)	Semi-monthly	Temperance	1875	50
JACKSON CO.—*Population:* 13,285.					
Black River Falls	Badger State Banner	Weekly	News and politics	1856	2 00
	Wisconsin Independent	do	do	1872	2 00
Merrillon	Wisconsin Leader	do	do	1877	1 50
JEFFERSON CO.—*Population:* 32,156.					
Fort Atkinson	Wisconsin Chief	Monthly	Temperance	1849	50
	Jefferson County Union	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 75
Jefferson	Jefferson Banner	do	do	1859	1 50
	Jefferson Independent	do	do	1879	1 50
Lake Mills	Lake Mills Spike	do	do	1878	1 50
Palmyra	Palmyra Enterprise	do	do	1874	2 00
Watertown	Watertown Weltburger	do	News and politics (*German*)	1853	2 50
	Watertown Democrat	do	News and politics	1854	2 00
	Watertown Republican	do	do	1860	2 00
	Watertown Gazette	do	do	1878	1 50
Waterloo	Waterloo Journal	do	do	1870	1 50
JUNEAU CO.—*Population:* 15,582.					
Elroy	Elroy Plain Talker	Weekly	News and politics	1876	1 50
Mauston	Mauston Star	do	do	1856	1 50
New Lisbon	Juneau County Argus	do	do	1857	2 00
Wonewoc	Wonewoc Reporter	do	do	1876	1 25
KENOSHA CO.—*Population:* 13,550.					
Kenosha	Kenosha Telegraph	Weekly	News and politics	1840	1 50
	Kenosha Union	do	do	1865	2 00
	Kenosha Democrat	do	do	1879	1 00
KEWAUNEE CO.—*Population:* 15,807.					
Ahnapee	Ahnapee Record	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
Kewaunee	Kewaunee Enterprise	do	do	1859	1 50
LA CROSSE CO.—*Population:* 27,073.					
La Crosse	Faedrelandet og Emigranten	Weekly	News and politics (*Norwegian*)	1851	2 20
	La Crosse Chronicle	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1852	10 00
	La Crosse Chronicle	Weekly	do	1852	2 00
	La Crosse Republican and Leader	Daily (*evening*)	do	1854	10 00
	La Crosse Republican and Leader	Weekly	do	1854	1 50
	Nord Stern	do	News and politics (*German*)	1856	2 00
	Pomeroy's Democrat (*d*)	do	News and politics	1865	2 00
	Democrat (*e*)	Daily (*morning*)	do	1869	
	Northwestern Miller	Weekly	Trade	1880	2 00
LA FAYETTE CO.—*Population:* 21,279.					
Blanchard	Phonograph (*f*)	Weekly	News and politics	1878	
Darlington	Darlington Republican	do	do	1860	1 50
	La Fayette County Democrat	do	do	1865	2 00
LANGLADE CO.—*Population:* 685.					
Antigo	Langlade County Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1880	1 50
LINCOLN CO.—*Population:* 2,011.					
Jenny	Lincoln County Advocate	Weekly	News and politics	1875	2 00
	Northern Wisconsin News	do	do	1878	2 00
MANITOWOC CO.—*Population:* 37,505.					
Manitowoc	Manitowoc Tribune	Weekly	News and politics	1853	2 00
	Der Nord-Westen	do	News and politics (*German*)	1855	2 50
	Der Nord-Westen Sonntags-Blatt (*g*)	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1855	
	Manitowoc Pilot	Weekly	News and politics	1858	2 00
Two Rivers	Manitowoc County Chronicle	do	do	1873	2 00
MARATHON CO.—*Population:* 17,121.					
Wausau	Central Wisconsin	Weekly	News and politics	1858	2 00
	Wisconsin River Pilot	do	do	1865	2 00
	Wausau Wochenblatt	do	News and politics (*German*)	1870	2 00
	Torch of Liberty	do	News and politics	1877	1 50
	Der Waechter am Wisconsin (*h*)	do	News and politics (*German*)	1878	1 50
MARINETTE CO.—*Population:* 8,929.					
Marinette	Marinette and Peshtigo Eagle	Weekly	News and politics	1871	2 00

a Suspended December, 1879.
b Suspended.
c Suspended September, 1880.
d Suspended April, 1880.
e Suspended February, 1880.
f Suspended July, 1880.
g An edition of "Der Nord Westen".
h Suspended November, 1880.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
MARQUETTE CO.—*Population:* 8,908.					
Montello	Montello Express	Weekly	News and politics	1859	$1 50
Westfield	Central Union	do	do	1877	1 25
MILWAUKEE CO.—*Population:* 138,537.					
Bay View	National Bureau	Weekly	News and politics	1879	2 00
Milwaukee	Evening Wisconsin	Daily (*evening*)	do	1836	10 00
	Milwaukee Sentinel	Daily (*morning*)	do	1838	12 00
	Milwaukee Sentinel	Sunday	do	1838	1 00
	Milwaukee Sentinel	Tri-weekly	do	1838	5 50
	Milwaukee Republican and News	Daily (*morning*)	do	1845	10 00
	Milwaukee Republican and News	Weekly	do	1845	1 00
	Milwaukee Republican and News	Tri-weekly	do	1845	5 00
	Der Seebote	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics (*German*)	1851	9 00
	Der Seebote	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1851	2 50
	Herold	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1854	9 00
	Herold	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1854	2 00
	Journal of Commerce	Weekly	Trade	1864	2 50
	Christian Statesman	do	Religious (*Evangelical*)	1869	1 00
	Acker und Gartenbau Zeitung	Semi-monthly	Agricultural (*German*)	1870	1 25
	Erziehungs Blaetter	Monthly	Educational (*German*)	1870	2 12
	Young Churchman	do	Sunday school	1870	25
	Fortschritt der Zeit	Semi-monthly	Science (*German*)	1872	1 25
	Columbia	Weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1873	2 50
	Germania	do	News and politics (*German*)	1873	2 00
	Hausfreund	do	News and politics (*German*)	1873	1 00
	Freidenker	do	Miscellaneous (*German*)	1873	2 50
	Peck's Sun	do	News and politics	1874	2 00
	Catholic School Record	Monthly	Religious (*Catholic*)	1875	1 00
	Western Church	Weekly	Religious (*Protestant Episcopal*)	1876	2 50
	Der Hermanns Sohn	Monthly	Secret society (*German*)	1876	2 00
	United States Miller	do	Trade	1876	1 00
	Kindergarten Messenger and New Education	do	Educational	1877	1 00
	Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph	Sunday	News and politics	1878	2 00
	Im Familien-Kreise	Bi-weekly	Literary (*German*)	1878	1 25
	Au	Sunday	Comic (*German*)	1878	4 00
	Catholic Citizen	Weekly	Religious (*Catholic*)	1878	2 00
	Unser Blatt	Monthly	Secret society (*German*)	1878	75
	Northwestern Trade Bulletin	Weekly	Trade	1879	2 00
	Der Ansiedler in Wisconsin	Semi-monthly	News and politics (*German*)	1879	50
	Hospodar Ameriky	do	Agricultural (*Bohemian*)	1879	1 50
	Farmers' Monthly	Monthly	Agricultural	1879	75
	Milwaukee Gazette (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
	State Journal and South Side Advocate (*b*)	do	do	1879	2 00
	Evening Signal (*c*)	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	6 00
	Der Zeitgeist	Bi-weekly	Religious (*Judaism; German*)	1880	2 50
	Western Traveler	Monthly	Trade	1880	50
	Wisconsin A. O. U. W. Advocate	do	Secret society	1880	75
	Freie Presse	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics (*German*)	1880	10 00
	Freie Presse	Sunday	News and politics (*German*)	1880	2 50
	Folkebladet	Weekly	News and politics (*Scandinavian*)	1878	2 00
	Monthly Musical Review	Monthly	Musical	.....	75
MONROE CO.—*Population:* 21,607.					
Sparta	Sparta Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1855	2 00
	Monroe County Democrat	do	do	1871	2 00
	Wisconsin Greenbacker (*d*)	do	do	1879	.....
Tomah	Tomah Journal	do	do	1867	1 50
OCONTO CO.—*Population:* 9,848.					
Oconto	Oconto Lumberman	Weekly	News and politics	1864	2 00
	Oconto County Reporter	do	do	1871	1 50
OUTAGAMIE CO.—*Population:* 28,716.					
Appleton	Appleton Crescent	Weekly	News and politics	1853	2 00
	Appleton Post	do	do	1859	1 50
	Appleton Volksfreund	do	News and politics (*German*)	1870	2 00
	Collegian and Neoterian	Monthly	Collegiate	1878	1 00
	People's Champion (*e*)	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 00
OZAUKEE CO.—*Population:* 15,461.					
Cedarburg	Cedarburg Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Port Washington	Ozaukee County Advertiser	do	do	1854	2 00
	Port Washington Zeitung	do	News and politics (*German*)	1855	2 00
	Weekly Star	do	News and politics	1879	1 50
PEPIN CO.—*Population:* 6,226.					
Durand	Pepin County Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1877	2 00
PIERCE CO.—*Population:* 17,744.					
Ellsworth	Pierce County Herald	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 50
Prescott	Pierce County Plaindealer	do	do	1873	1 50
River Falls	River Falls Journal	do	do	1856	1 50
	River Falls Press	do	do	1874	1 00
POLK CO.—*Population:* 10,018.					
Clear Lake	North Wisconsin News	Weekly	News and politics	1878	1 50
Osceola	Polk County Press	do	do	1860	2 00
PORTAGE CO.—*Population:* 17,731.					
Plover	Plover Times	Weekly	News and politics	1856	2 00
Stevens Point	Wisconsin Pinery	do	do	1853	2 00
	Hungerford Real Estate Journal	Monthly	Miscellaneous	1877	1 00
	Portage County Gazette	Weekly	News and politics	1878	2 00
	Stevens Point Journal	do	do	1879	2 00
	Stevens Point Democrat	do	do	1880	2 00
RACINE CO.—*Population:* 30,922.					
Burlington	Burlington Standard	Weekly	News and politics	1862	2 00
	Burlington Democrat (*f*)	do	do	1879	2 00
Racine	Racine Advocate	do	do	1842	2 00
	Racine Journal	do	do	1856	2 00

a Suspended July, 1880.
b Suspended April, 1880.
c Changed to "Chronicle" June, 1880.
d Suspended September, 1879.
e Suspended 1880.
f Changed to "Free Press", which suspended in December, 1880.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
RACINE CO.—Continued.					
Racine—Continued	Racine Slavie	Weekly	News and politics (*Bohemian*)	1861	$3 00
	College Mercury	Semi-monthly	Collegiate	1867	2 00
	Racine Argus (*a*)	Weekly	News and politics	1868	1 75
	Folkets Avis	do	News and politics (*Danish*)	1876	1 50
	Racine News	Daily (*evening*)	News and politics	1878	4 50
Union Grove	Union Grove Enterprise	Weekly	do	1877	1 50
Waterford	Waterford Post	do	do	1877	1 50
RICHLAND CO.—*Population:* 18,174.					
Excelsior	Excelsior Press (*b*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	.....
Richland Center	Richland County Republican	do	do	1855	1 50
	Richland Center Observer	do	do	1856	1 50
ROCK CO.—*Population:* 38,823.					
Beloit	Beloit Free Press	Weekly	News and politics	1848	2 00
	Beloit Round Table	Bi-weekly	Collegiate	1853	2 00
	Beloit Graphic (*c*)	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
	Beloit Outlook	do	do	1880	2 00
Clinton	Clinton Herald	do	do	.....	1 50
Edgerton	Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter	do	do	1874	1 50
Evansville	Evansville Review	do	do	1867	1 50
Janesville	Janesville Gazette	do	do	1845	1 50
	Janesville Gazette	Semi-weekly	do	1845	3 00
	Janesville Gazette	Daily (*evening*)	do	1856	7 00
	Janesville Recorder	Daily (*morning*)	do	1868	5 00
	Rock County Recorder	Weekly	do	1868	1 50
	City Times	Daily (*evening*)	do	1869	3 00
	City Times	Weekly	do	1869	1 25
	Wisconsin Express (*d*)	do	do	1879	.....
Milton	College Journal	Monthly	Collegiate	1878	1 00
	Temperance Herald	do	Temperance	1879	75
	Milton Register (*e*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 25
	Milton Express	do	do	1879	1 25
SAINT CROIX CO.—*Population:* 18,956.					
Baldwin	Saint Croix Independent	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
Hudson	Star and Times	do	do	1855	2 00
	True Republican	do	do	1870	2 00
New Richmond	Saint Croix Republican	do	do	1869	1 50
	New Richmond Democrat	do	do	1878	1 50
	New Richmond Greenbacker (*f*)	do	do	1879	.....
SAUK CO.—*Population:* 28,729.					
Baraboo	Sauk County Republican (*g*)	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
	Sauk County Democrat	do	do	1880	1 50
Prairie du Sac	Sauk County News	do	do	1876	1 00
Reedsburg	Reedsburg Free Press	do	do	1870	1 50
	Der Sauk County Herold	do	News and politics (*German*)	1876	2 00
Sauk City	Pionier am Wisconsin	do	News and politics (*German*)	1852	2 00
Spring Green	The Dollar Times	do	News and politics	1877	1 00
SHAWANO CO.—*Population:* 10,371.					
Shawano	Shawano County Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1859	1 50
SHEBOYGAN CO.—*Population:* 34,206.					
Plymouth	Plymouth Reporter	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 50
	Plymouth Sun	do	do	1879	1 25
Sheboygan	Sheboygan Times	do	do	1854	2 00
	Sheboygan Zeitung	do	News and politics (*German*)	.....	2 00
	National Demokrat	do	News and politics (*German*)	1857	2 00
	Sheboygan Herald	do	News and politics	1867	2 00
	Sheboygan Tribun	Semi-weekly	News and politics (*German*)	1874	2 00
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan County News	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
TAYLOR CO.—*Population:* 2,311.					
Medford	Taylor County Star and News	Weekly	News and politics	1876	2 00
	Taylor County News	do	do	1878	1 00
TREMPEALEAU CO.—*Population:* 17,189.					
Arcadia	Republican and Leader	Weekly	News and politics	1873	1 50
	Trempealeau County Democrat (*a*)	do	do	1879	1 20
Galesville	Galesville Independent	do	do	1874	1 50
Independence	Independence News	do	do	1878	1 50
	Trempealeau Free Press (*h*)	do	do	.....	.....
Whitehall	Whitehall Times and Trempealeau County Messenger.	do	do	1860	1 50
VERNON CO.—*Population:* 23,235.					
Viroqua	Vernon County Censor	Weekly	News and politics	1856	1 00
Wheatland	Wheatland Republican (*i*)	do	do	1879	1 00
WALWORTH CO.—*Population:* 26,249.					
Delavan	Delavan Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1855	2 00
	Delavan Democrat	do	do	1863	2 00
	Delavan Enterprise	do	do	1878	1 50
East Troy	East Troy Gazette	do	do	1879	1 00
Elkhorn	Walworth County Independent	do	do	1853	2 00
Geneva	Lake Geneva Herald	do	do	1872	2 00
	Lake Geneva Cisco (*j*)	do	do	1879	50
	Lake Geneva News (*k*)	do	do	1879	1 50
Sharon	Sharon Reporter	do	do	1878	1 50
Whitewater	Whitewater Register	do	do	1857	2 00
	Whitewater Chronicle	do	do	1879	1 25
WASHINGTON CO.—*Population:* 23,442.					
Hartford	Washington County Republican	Weekly	News and politics	1872	1 50
West Bend	West Bend Democrat	do	do	1861	1 50
WAUKESHA CO.—*Population:* 28,957.					
Oconomowoc	Oconomowoc Local	Weekly	News and politics	1874	1 50
	Wisconsin Free Press	do	do	1875	2 00
Pewaukee	Pewaukee Standard (*h*)	do	do	1877	1 50

a Suspended November, 1880.
b Suspended 1880.
c Consolidated with "Outlook" July, 1880.
d Suspended January, 1880.
e Suspended August, 1879.
f Consolidated with the "New Richmond Democrat", 1880.
g Changed to "Bulletin" October, 1880.
h Suspended August, 1879.
i Suspended May, 1880.
j Published from June to September.
k Published daily during summer.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

Place of publication.	Name of periodical.	How often published.	Character.	When established.	Price per year.
WAUKESKA CO.—Continued.					
Waukesha	Waukesha Freeman	Weekly	News and politics	1859	$1 50
	Waukesha County Democrat	do	do	1852	2 00
WAUPACA CO.—*Population:* 20,955.					
New London	New London Times	Weekly	News and politics	1870	1 50
Waupaca	Waupaca County Republican	do	do	1853	1 50
	Waupaca Post	do	do	1878	1 50
Weyauwega	Weyauwega Chronicle	do	do	1877	1 50
	Waupaca County Democrat (*a*)	do	do		
WAUSHARA CO.—*Population:* 12,687.					
Plainfield	Plainfield Times	Weekly	News and politics	1877	1 50
Wautoma	Waushara Argus	do	do	1859	1 50
WINNEBAGO CO.—*Population:* 42,740.					
Menasha	Menasha Press	Weekly	News and politics	1870	2 00
Neenah	Neenah Herald (*b*)	do	do	1879	
	Neenah City Times	do	do	1863	2 00
	Neenah Gazette	do	do	1870	1 50
	Neenah Bulletin	Semi-monthly	Secret society	1875	50
Omro	Omro Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1865	1 75
Oshkosh	Northwestern	Daily (*evening*)	do	1868	9 00
	Northwestern	Weekly	do	1849	2 00
	Oshkosh Times	do	do	1866	2 00
	Wisconsin Telegraph	do	News and politics (*German*)	1867	2 00
	Early Dawn (*c*)	do	Religious	1875	1 50
	Wisconsin Standard	do	News and politics	1877	1 50
	Oshkosh Reflector (*d*)	do	do		
WOOD CO.—*Population:* 8,981.					
Centralia	Centralia Enterprise	Weekly	News and politics	1879	1 50
Grand Rapids	Wood County Reporter	do	do	1857	2 00
	Grand Rapids Tribune	do	do	1873	2 00
Marshfield	Marshfield Times and Wood County Herold	do	News and politics (*German*)	1879	1 50

WYOMING TERRITORY.

ALBANY CO.—*Population:* 4,626.					
Laramie City	Laramie Sentinel	Weekly	News and politics	1869	$3 00
	Laramie Times	Daily (*evening*)	do	1879	10 00
CARBON CO.—*Population:* 3,458.					
Rawlins	Carbon County Journal	Weekly	News and politics	1879	3 00
	Carbon County News (*e*)	do	do	1878	3 00
LARAMIE CO.—*Population:* 6,409.					
Cheyenne	Cheyenne Leader	Daily (*morning*)	News and politics	1867	10 00
	Cheyenne Leader	Weekly	do	1867	2 50
	Cheyenne Sun	Daily (*morning*)	do	1876	10 00
	Cheyenne Sun	Weekly	do	1876	2 50
SWEETWATER CO.—*Population:* 2,561.					
Green River City	Rocky Mountain Courier	Weekly	News and politics	1878	3 00
UINTA CO.—*Population:* 2,879.					
Evanston	The Uinta Chieftain	Weekly	News and politics	1879	3 00
	The Evanston Age (*d*)	do	do	1874	3 00

a Suspended October, 1879.
b Consolidated with "Gazette" March, 1880.
c Suspended April, 1880.
d Suspended May, 1880.
e Suspended September, 1879.

APPENDIX C.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

OF THE

NEWSPAPER PRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is not pretended that the following chronology of the early history of the newspaper press in the several states is complete, but simply that it approximates completeness more nearly than any previous publication, and therefore forms the starting point for a comprehensive chronology of the press. Not even a skeleton chronology is here supplied of the press in the states of Colorado, Florida, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, or West Virginia; and in several other states, notably those of New England, the dates are conspicuously scant and unsatisfactory. At the same time, the student of these pages will observe that in the accompanying catalogue of the American periodical press as it existed in the census year a great number of additional dates are given which it was not deemed necessary to duplicate in this chronology, but which wholly supply its deficiencies so far as they relate to publications which continued to be in existence in 1880. The catalogue and the chronology must therefore be taken together. Efforts were made in each of the states above named to obtain the outline history of the newspaper press, but without success. Undoubtedly the data exist for supplying this deficiency, in part at least. The importance of the information, as constituting the necessary basis of the permanent history of the American press, will not be disputed; and the special agent making this report will be glad to receive at his home in Utica, New York, any communications supplying missing links in this chronology, or correcting errors that may appear herein.

ALABAMA.

Area, 51,540 square miles; population, 1,262,505; 66 counties—newspapers published in 55. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1840 was 28; in 1850, 60; 1860, 96; 1870, 89; 1880, 125. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 6; weeklies, 109; tri-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 7; semi-monthlies, 2. In each of 37 towns one paper was published; in 20, two; in 5, three; in 2, four; and in 4, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1812.—Printing was introduced at Huntsville. The following comprise a portion of the early newspapers. (*a*) No records have been preserved, and in consequence but little information can be obtained:

1812.—The *Madison Gazette*, established at Huntsville.

1814.—The *Halcyon*, at Saint Stephens.

1814, February.— ——————, at Mobile, by George Childs (French and English).

1815.—The *Advocate*, at Huntsville. Still published.

1816, November.—The *Mobile Gazette and General Advertiser*, at Mobile.

1818.—The *Tuscaloosa Republican*, at Tuscaloosa, by T. M. Davenport.

1819.—The *Gazette*, at Florence.

1820.—The *Clarion*, at Claiborne.

1820.—The *Free Press*, at Cahaba.

1820.—The *Alabama Watchman*, at Cahaba.

1820.—The *Republic*, at Montgomery, by J. Bottelle.

1821.—The *Register*, at Mobile.

1827.—The *Advertiser*, at Moulton.

1842.—The *Ledger*, daily, by John Forsyth.

a Prepared by Walter Guild, secretary State Historical Society.

ARKANSAS.

Area, 53,045 square miles; population, 802,525; 74 counties—newspapers published in 61. The total number of newspapers and periodicals in 1840 was 9; in 1850, 9; 1860, 37; 1870, 56; 1880, 117. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 6; weeklies, 104; semi-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 2; semi-monthlies, 4. In each of 51 towns one paper was published; in 15, two; in 3, three; in 3, four; and in 2, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

William E. Woodruff, born on Long Island, went to Arkansas in 1819, the same year in which it was erected into a territory, and settled at Arkansas Post, then the site of the territorial government. On November 20, of that year, he issued here the first number of the Arkansas *Gazette*, with an edition of less than one hundred. This paper was the first printed in Arkansas, the fifth started west of the Mississippi river and the oldest one published continuously under the same name. There were then two newspapers at Saint Louis, one at Cape Girardeau, one at Natchitoches, Louisiana, and one for a short time at Nacogdoches, Texas. The Arkansas *Gazette*, the *Western Methodist*, also of Little Rock, the Van Buren *Press*, the Des Arc *Citizen*, and the Jacksonport *Herald* are the only Arkansas newspapers enumerated in the accompanying catalogue which claim an origin previous to the war. That event wiped out of existence the great body of the newspapers in this as well as other southern states, and the journals established subsequently are as a rule not older than the decade.

CALIFORNIA.

Area, 155,980 square miles; population, 864,694; 52 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1850 was 7; in 1860, 121; 1870, 201; 1880, 361. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 58; weeklies, 250; semi-weeklies, 11; tri-weeklies, 2; monthlies, 32; semi-monthlies, 6; quarterlies, 2. In each of 56 towns one paper was published; in 29, two; in 5, three; in 7, four; and in 12, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1846.—Printing was introduced at Monterey. A few of the earlier newspapers are enumerated as follows:

1846, August 15.—The *Californian*, established at Monterey, by Colton & Semple. Printed in quarto form, two columns to a page.

1847, January 9.—The *Star*, at San Francisco, by Samuel Brannan. January 3, 1849, consolidated with the *Monterey Californian* and called the *Alta California*. Daily established in 1850. Still published.

1850.—The *Sacramento Tribune*, at Sacramento. Published a short time.

1850.—The *Daily Index*, at Sacramento, by Pickering & Lawrence. Published a short time.

1850.—The *Placer Times*, at Sacramento.

1851, April 21.—The *Nevada Journal*, at Nevada City, by W. B. Ewer. Suspended in 1861, but revived soon after and published a year and a half.

1853, September.—*Young America*, at Nevada City. Soon after changed to the *Nevada Democrat*. Suspended in 1863.

1853, September.—The *Telegraph*, at Grass Valley, by Oliver & Moore. In 1861 changed to the *Grass Valley National*. Suspended in 1870.

1865, January 16.—The *Dramatic Chronicle*, at San Francisco, by Charles de Young, changed to the *Chronicle* in 1868. Still published.

CONNECTICUT.

Area, 4,845 square miles; population, 622,700; 8 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 11; in 1818, 13; 1840, 33; 1850, 46; 1860, 55; 1870, 71; 1880, 139. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 17; weeklies, 99; semi-weeklies, 2; monthlies, 15; semi-monthlies, 2; tri-monthlies, 1; bi-monthlies, 1; quarterlies, 2. In each of 30 towns one paper was published; in 9, two; in 3, three; in 4, four; and in 5, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1709.—Printing was introduced at New London. The following papers are among those first established: (*a*)

1755, January 1.—The *Connecticut Gazette*, established at New Haven, by James Parker & Co.; half sheet foolscap, 8½ by 14 inches. Publication suspended February 19, 1768.

1758, August 8.—The *New London Summary*, at New London, by Timothy Green, jr.; small half sheet. Publication suspended in 1763.

1763, November 1.—The *New London Gazette*, at New London, by Timothy Green; foolscap sheet, 14 by 17 inches. In 1773 changed to the *Connecticut Gazette*. Publication suspended in 1844.

1764, December.—The *Connecticut Courant*, at Hartford, by Thomas Green; cap sheet, 14 by 17 inches. Still published daily and weekly.

1767, October.—The *Connecticut Journal and New Haven Post Boy*, by T. & S. Green; cap sheet, 14 by 17 inches. Latter part of title afterward dropped. Publication suspended in 1835.

1773, October.—The *Norwich Packet*, at Norwich, by Robertson & Trumbull; crown sheet, 15 by 19 inches. Publication suspended in 1804.

1784.—The *Connecticut Gazette*, at New Haven. Published two years.

1784.—The *Litchfield Monitor*, at Litchfield, by Thomas Collier. Succeeded in 1804 by the *Litchfield Gazette*, by Hosmer & Goodwin.

1790.—The *Connecticut Gazette*, at New Haven. Published one year.

1796.—The *Federal Gazetteer*, at New Haven.

1809.—The *Connecticut Mirror*, at Hartford.

The following papers were published on the site of the *Daily Courant*, printed at Hartford:

1831.—The *Hartford Courier*, at Hartford. Succeeded in 1856 by the *National American*.

1835.—The *Patriot and Democrat*. In 1840 merged with the *State Eagle* and called the *Patriot and Eagle*. Suspended in 1842.

1836.—The *Connecticut Observer*. Succeeded in 1841 by the *Religious Herald*. Still published.

1836.—The *Christian Freeman*. Soon merged in the *Charter Oak*. Afterward merged in the *Republican*, and this in 1856 was absorbed in the *Press*, daily and weekly. In 1867 consolidated with the *Courant*.

1839.—The *Northern Watchman*. In 1839 merged with the *Congregationalist*, and this, in 1842, was sold to the *Boston Puritan*.

1843.—The *Evening Journal*, daily. In 1845 merged with the *Courant*.

1845.—The *Nonpareil* (literary). Suspended in 1847.

1846.—The *New England Weekly Review*. In 1847 changed to the *Connecticut Whig*. In 1849 merged with the *Courant*.

1846.—The *Fountain* (temperance). Suspended in 1855.

1850.—The *Advent Watchman*. Suspended about 1856.

1857.—The *Calendar* (Episcopal). In 1865 changed to the *Churchman* and removed to New York, where it is still published.

a Compiled from an address by J. F. Babcock, of New Haven, delivered at Middletown June 20, 1855.

DELAWARE.

Area, 1,960 square miles; population, 146,608; 3 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 2; in 1840, 6; 1850, 10; 1860, 14; 1870, 17; 1880, 26. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 5; weeklies, 20; monthlies, 1. In each of 6 towns one paper was published; in 3, two; and in 1, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1762.—Printing was introduced at Wilmington.

1762.—The *Wilmington Courant*, established at Wilmington, by James Adams. Published six months.

1784.—The *Wilmington Gazette*, established as a weekly. Is now published daily and weekly.

1787.—The *Wilmington Courant*, at Wilmington, by James Adams. Published two or three years.

1838.—The *Delaware Register* (monthly), at Dover, by William Huffinton.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Area, 60 square miles; population, 177,624. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 6; in 1840, 14; 1850, 18; 1860, 13; 1870, 22; 1880, 44. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 5; weeklies, 23; monthlies, 15; quarterlies, 1.

EARLY HISTORY.

1796, June 11.—The *Washington Gazette*, established at Washington, by Benjamin Moore; semi-weekly.

1800.—The *Washington Federalist*.

1800, October 31.—The *National Intelligencer and Washington Adver-*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued.

tiser, by Samuel H. Smith, tri-weekly, as the organ of Jefferson's administration. Joseph Gales, jr., became one of the publishers in 1810, and in 1812 William W. Seaton joined the firm, which was known as Gales & Seaton. Suspended publication in 1866.

1822.—The *National Journal*, by Thomas L. McKinney; in 1825 it was owned and edited by Peter Force.

1826.—The *United States Telegraph*, by Duff Green, as the organ of President Jackson's administration.

1830, December.—The *Globe*, by Francis P. Blair, superseded the *Telegraph* as the organ of the administration of Jackson. In 1845 its appurtenances passed to the *Union*, but the *Globe*, thereafter known as the *Congressional Globe*, became the publisher of the official debates, under a contract awarded to Blair & Rives in 1846. Now the *Congressional Record*, published by Congress.

1834.—The *Washington Mirror*. Merged in the *Telegraph* in 1836.

1836.—The *Reformation*, by Duff Green. Succeeded by the *Chronicle* in 1838.

1841.—The *Independent*, by Edward N. Johnston, Joseph Segar, and J. H. Pleasants.

1842.—The *Madisonian*, edited first by Thomas Allen, then by John Jones; the organ of President Tyler.

1845.—The *Union*, by Thomas Ritchie and John P. Heiss.

There were five papers published at Washington in this year: the *Union*, the *Constitution*, the *United States Journal*, the *Globe*, and the *National Intelligencer*.

1846.—The *Daily Times*, by H. H. Robinson, succeeding the *United States Journal*.

1847.—The *National Era*, by Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, as the organ of the anti-Slavery party.

1848.—The *Republic*.

1853.—The *Star*, by Charles W. Denison, afterward owned and edited by W. D. Wallach; now published by the *Star* Publishing Company.

GEORGIA.

Area, 58,980 square miles; population, 1,542,180; 137 counties—newspapers published in 100. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 13; in 1840, 34; 1850, 51; 1860, 105; 1870, 110; 1880, 200. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 16; weeklies, 163; semi-weeklies, 3; tri-weeklies, 4; monthlies, 11; semi-monthlies, 3. In each of 75 towns one paper was published; in 17, two; in 8, three; in 2, four; and in 6, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1762.—Printing was introduced at Savannah.

1763, April 17.—The *Georgia Gazette*, established at Savannah, by James Johnston; cap sheet, 14 by 17 inches. Publication suspended after 1802.

1785.—The *Augusta Chronicle*, at Augusta, by J. E. Smith. Afterward consolidated with the *Constitutionalist* and called the *Chronicle and Constitutionalist*. Still published, daily, tri-weekly, and weekly.

1798.—The *Savannah Republican*, at Savannah, by Lyon & Morse. Suspended after 1829.

1800.—The *Washington Gazette*, at Washington, by Alexander McMillan. In 1801 changed to the *Monitor*, and in 1820 to the *Washington News*.

1809.—The *Georgia Journal*, at Milledgeville, by Seaton Grantland. Afterward removed to Macon and united with the *Messenger* as the *Journal and Messenger*.

1818.—The *Savannah Georgian*, at Savannah, by a society.

1819.—The *Milledgeville Recorder*. Still published.

1820.—The *Southern Recorder*, at Milledgeville, by Grantland & Orme. Now published as the *Union and Recorder*.

1822.—The *Patriot*. ———. In 1827 united with the *Statesman*, and called the *Statesman and Patriot*, by E. H. Burrett.

1823, March 18.—The *Georgia Messenger*, at Macon, by Matthew Robertson. Afterward consolidated with the *Telegraph*, and called the *Telegraph and Messenger*. Still published, daily, semi-weekly, and weekly. (The date of the establishment of the *Messenger* is given by the publishers as 1826.)

1823, July.—The *Constitutionalist*, at Augusta, by William J. Bruce. Afterward consolidated with the *Chronicle*.

1824.—The *Columbian Sentinel*, at Athens, by P. Robinson. In 1827 changed to the *Athenian*.

1825.—The *Georgia Statesman*, at ———. Consolidated with the *Patriot* in 1827.

1826.—The *Hancock Advertiser*, at Hancock, by J. P. Norton.

1826.—The *Macon Telegraph*, at Macon, by M. Bartlett. Afterward consolidated with the *Messenger*.

1826, May.—The *Georgia Courier*, at ———, by Brantly & Clarke.

1827.—The *Columbus Enquirer*, at Columbus, by M. B. Lamar. Now published as the *Enquirer-Sun*, daily and weekly.

1827.—The *Jackson Republican*, at McDonough, by ——— Minor.

1828.—The *Rural Cabinet*, at ———, by P. Robinson.

1828.—The *Savannah Mercury*, at Savannah, by C. E. Bartlett.

1829.—The *Darien Phœnix*, at Darien.

ILLINOIS.

Area, 56,000 square miles; population, 3,077,871; 102 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1840 was 43; in 1850, 107; 1860, 286; 1870, 505; 1880, 1,017. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 74; weeklies, 758; semi-weeklies, 17; tri-weeklies, 6; bi-weeklies, 3; monthlies, 118; semi-monthlies, 18; tri-monthlies, 1; quarterlies, 21; semi-annuals, 1. In each of 170 towns one paper was published; in 93, two; in 37, three; in 12, four; and in 28, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1815.—Printing was introduced at Kaskaskia. The following is a list of early publications by counties: (*a*)

ADAMS COUNTY.

1835.—The *Quincy Argus and Bounty Land Register*, established at Quincy, by John H. Pettit & Co. Now issued as the weekly edition of the *Daily Herald*.

BUREAU COUNTY.

1848.—The *Bureau Advocate*, at Princeton.

1855.—The *Bureau County Democrat*, at Princeton, by C. N. Pine.

1855.—The *Princeton Post*, at Princeton, by Charles Faxon.

COOK COUNTY.

1833, November 26.—The *Chicago Democrat*, at Chicago, by John Calhoun. Merged in the *Tribune* in 1861.

1836, October 11.—The *Commercial Advertiser*, at Chicago, by Hooper Warren. Published one year.

1841, January 1.—The *Union Agriculturist and Prairie Farmer*, at Chicago. Afterward changed to the *Prairie Farmer*. Still published

FAYETTE COUNTY.

1820.—The *Illinois Intelligencer*, removed from Kaskaskia. In 1832 changed to the *Vandalia Whig and Illinois Intelligencer*. Suspended in 1839.

a Compiled from an address delivered before the Franklin Society, at Chicago, January 20, 1870, by Henry B. Boss.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

1830, December.—The *Illinois Magazine*, at Vandalia.

1832, December.—The *Illinois Advocate*, removed from Edwardsville to Vandalia, by J. Y. Sawyer. Suspended April 4, 1836.

1836.—The *Vandalia Free Press*, at Vandalia, by William Hodge. Published several years.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1849, December.—The *Benton Standard*, at Benton, by Ira Van Nortwick. Removed to Du Quoin in 1858.

1860.—The *Benton Democrat*, at Benton, by A. & G. Sellers.

FULTON COUNTY.

1838, January.—The *Canton Herald*, at Canton, by P. Stone.

GALLATIN COUNTY.

1818.—The *Illinois Emigrant*, at Shawneetown, by Eddy & Kimmel. Afterward changed to the *Illinois Gazette*.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

1836, June.—The *Carthagenian*, at Carthage, by an association. Suspended in 1837.

1839.—The *Times and Seasons*, monthly (Mormon), at Nauvoo, by Smith & Robinson.

1840.—The *Western World*, at Warsaw, by David N. White. In 1841 changed to the *Warsaw Signal*, and in 1850 to the *Warsaw Commercial Journal*. Suspended in 1853.

1842.—The *Wasp* (Mormon), at Nauvoo, by W. Smith. Afterward changed to the *Nauvoo Neighbor*, and in 1846 to the *Hancock Eagle*. Soon after suspended.

1844.—The *New Citizen* (anti-Mormon), at Nauvoo. Afterward changed to the *Hancock Patriot*. Suspended in 1850.

1851.—The *Warsaw Weekly Express*, at Warsaw, by T. Gregg. Suspended in 1854.

1853.—The *Hancock Democrat*, at La Harpe. Soon after removed to Carthage and called the *Carthage Republican*. Still published.

1855.—The *Warsaw Weekly Bulletin*, at Warsaw, by Davison & Howe. Still published.

1856.—The *Augusta Times*, at Augusta, by L. S. Grove. Published about one year.

1857.—The *Plymouth Locomotive*, at Plymouth, by a company. Suspended in 1858.

Of twenty-four publications established in Hancock county between 1836 and 1860 only two were published at the latter date.

JERSEY COUNTY.

1837.—The *Backwoodsman*, at Grafton, by John Russell.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY.

1828, July 4.—The *Miners' Journal*, at Galena, by James Jones. Suspended in 1832.

1829.—The *Galena Advertiser and Upper Mississippi Herald*, at Galena, by Hooper Warren. Afterward changed to the *Galena Gazette*. Still published, daily and weekly.

1832.—The *Galenian*, at Galena, by Dr. Philleo.

1856, January.—The *Galena Courier*, at Galena, by Seal & Crouch, daily, tri-weekly, and weekly.

KANE COUNTY.

1845–'46, winter of.—The *Fox River Advocate*, at Geneva, by Thomas & Hough. Published a few months.

1846.—The *Prairie Messenger*, at Saint Charles. Suspended in 1847.

1847.—The *Western Mercury*, at Geneva, Wilson & Cockroft. Suspended in 1851.

KNOX COUNTY.

1848.—The *Knox Intelligencer*, at Galesburg, by Charles R. Fisk.

1849.—The *Northwestern Gazetteer*, at Galesburg, by Southwick Davis.

LA SALLE COUNTY.

The *Genius of Liberty*, at Lowell, by Warren & Eastman.

MADISON COUNTY.

1819, May.—The *Edwardsville Spectator*, at Edwardsville, by H. Warren. Published several years.

1822, September 14.—The *Star of the West*, at Edwardsville, by Miller & Stine. In 1823 changed to the *Illinois Republican*. Suspended in August, 1824.

1828.—The *Illinois Corrector*, at Edwardsville, by R. K. Fleming.

1830, April 3.—The *Crisis*, at Edwardsville, by S. S. Brooks. Afterward changed to the *Illinois Advocate*. Suspended in 1832.

1832, January.—The *Alton Spectator*, at Alton, by Edward Breath.

1836.—The *Illinois Temperance Herald*, at Alton, by A. W. Corey, monthly. Published several years.

1836.—The *Western Pioneer and Baptist Standard Bearer*, removed from Rock Spring, Saint Clair County, to Upper Alton, by A. Smith & Co. Afterward changed to the *Western Pioneer*.

1836.—The *Observer* (religious), removed from Saint Louis to Alton, by Rev. E. P. Lovejoy. The press was destroyed three times by the upholders of slavery. A mêlée occurred on receipt of the fourth in November, 1837, in which Mr. Lovejoy was killed.

1836, January 15.—The *Alton Telegraph*, at Alton, by Treadway & Parks. In 1855 merged with the *Courier*. Revived in 1861. Still published, daily and weekly.

1839.—The *Western Weekly Mirror*, at Edwardsville, by James Ruggles.

1840, March.—The *Sovereign People*, at Edwardsville, by James Ruggles.

1852.—The *Alton Presbytery Reporter*, by A. T. Norton, monthly. In 1860 removed to Chicago.

1852, May.—The *Alton Courier*, at Alton, by Brown, Fitch & Gamble, daily, tri-weekly, and weekly. In 1855 united with the *Telegraph*. Suspended in 1861.

1853.—The *Madison Enquirer*, at Edwardsville, by Theodore Terry.

1855, July 13.—The *Alton National Democrat*, at Alton, by George M. Thompson. Suspended in 1860.

1856, June 26.—The *Madison Advertiser*, at Edwardsville, by James R. Brown.

1858, January 1.—The *Daily Evening Democrat*.

1861.—The *Madison Weekly Press*, at Edwardsville, by Theodore Terry.

1861.—The *Ladies' Pearl*, at Alton, by Logan & Brown, monthly.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

1838.—The *Illinois Herald*, by A. N. Ford. Afterward published as the *Illinois Gazette*.

1852, December 23.—The *Marshall County Courier*, at Henry, by R. H. Ruggles. Changed to the *Henry Courier* in 1854. Now published as the *Henry Republican*.

1861.—The *Lacon Intelligencer*, at Lacon.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

1839.—The *Prairie Beacon*, at Hillsboro', by Charles Clapp.

MORGAN COUNTY.

1835.—*Liberty's Sentinel*, at Jacksonville, by J. B. Fulks.

OGLE COUNTY.

1842, January 1.—The *Rock River Register*, at Mount Morris, by Jonathan Knodle. In September removed to Grand Detour. Suspended in 1843.

1844, November.—The *Illinois Tribune*, at Grand Detour, by J. W Sweetland.

1848, April 14.—The *Ogle County Banner*, by R. P. Redfield. Suspended in 1860.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

1850, April.—The *Mount Morris Gazette*, at Mount Morris, by J. F. Grosh.

1851, May.—The *Ogle County Gazette*, at Oregon, by R. C. Burchell. In 1852 changed to the *Ogle County Reporter*. Still published.

1855.—The *Northwestern Republican*, at Mount Morris, by Atwood & Williams. In 1856 changed to the *Independent Watchman*, and published several years.

1858, October.—The *Lane Leader*, at Lane (now Rochelle), by J. R. Howlett.

PEORIA COUNTY.

1834, March 19.—The *Illinois Champion*, at Peoria, by Buxton & Wolford. In 1837 merged in the *Peoria Register*.

1837.—The *Peoria Register and Northwestern Gazetteer*, at Peoria, by S. H. Davis.

1840, February.—The *Democratic Press*, at Peoria, by John S. Zeiber. Suspended in 1857.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

1815.—The *Illinois Intelligencer* (first in the state), at Kaskaskia, by Mathew Duncan. In 1820 removed to Vandalia.

1823.—The *Kaskaskia Republican*, at Kaskaskia.

1823, January.—The *Republican Advocate*, at Kaskaskia, by R. K. Fleming.

1832.—The *Randolph Free Press*, at Kaskaskia, by R. K. Fleming.

SAINT CLAIR COUNTY.

1828.—The *Western News*, at Belleville, by Dr. J. Green.

1829, April 24.—The *Pioneer of the Valley of the Mississippi*, at Rock Spring, by Thomas P. Green. Afterward changed to the *Western Pioneer*. In 1831 united with the *Western Baptist* (established about 1829) and called the *Pioneer and Western Baptist*. In 1835 changed to the *Pioneer*. Removed to Alton in 1836.

1837.—The *Representative and Belleville News*, at Belleville, by E. S. Cropley.

1842, March 5.—The *American Bottom Reporter*, at Illinoistown, by Vital, Jarrott & Co.

SANGAMON COUNTY.

1827, February 27.—The *Sangamo Spectator*, at Springfield, by H. Warren.

1829.—The *Illinois Courier*, at Springfield, by Mr. Meredith.

1831.—The *Sangamo Journal*, at Springfield, by S. W. & J. Francis. Now published as the *Illinois State Journal*, daily and weekly.

1839.—The *Illinois State Register*, removed from Vandalia to Springfield. Now published daily and weekly.

STEPHENSON COUNTY.

1847, November 7.—The *Prairie Democrat*, at Freeport, by S. D. Carpenter. Succeeded in 1853 by the *Freeport Bulletin*. Still published, daily and weekly.

1848, October.—The *Freeport Journal*, at Freeport, by Grattan & McFadden. The *Daily Bulletin* published 1856–'58. Weekly still published.

UNION COUNTY.

1849, September 13.—The *Jonesboro' Gazette and Southern Illinois Reflector*, at Jonesboro', by Finley & Evans. Still published.

1860, April.—The *Union County Record*, at Anna, by W. H. Mitchell. Published several months.

1860, August 22.—The *Union Democrat*, at Jonesboro', by A. H. Marschalk. Removed to Anna the following November.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

1840, May 5.—The *Rock River Express*, at Rockford, by B. J. Gray. Published one year.

1840, August.—The *Rockford Star*, at Rockford, by P. Knappen. Suspended in 1841.

1841, July 22.—The *Rockford Pilot*, at Rockford, by J. A. Brown. Suspended in 1842.

1843, February.—The *Winnebago Forum*, at Rockford, by J. A. Wight. Afterward changed to the *Rockford Forum*, and again in 1854 to the *Rockford Republican*. Merged in the *Register* in 1862.

1848, October.—The *Rockford Free Press*, at Rockford, by H. W. De Puy. Suspended in 1850.

1852, June.—The *Rock River Democrat*, at Rockford, by Benjamin Holt. Consolidated with the *Register* in 1865.

1854.—The *Spirit Advocate* (spiritual), at Rockford, monthly. Suspended in 1855.

1855, February.—The *Rockford Register*, at Rockford, by E. C. Daugherty. Still published.

1857, May 27.—The *Rockton Gazette*, at Rockton, by H. W. Phelps. Removed to Burlington, Wisconsin, in April, 1859.

1858, October.—The *Rockford Standard*, at Rockford, by Springsteen & Parks. The *Daily News* published in connection with it one year from the spring of 1859. Daily resumed, and name changed to the *Daily and Weekly News* in the fall of 1860. Merged in the *Register* in 1861.

1859, May 7.—The *Pecatonica Independent* established at Pecatonica, by J. E. Duncan.

1859, September.—The *Rock River Mirror*, at Rockford, by Allen Gibson.

1877.—The *Daily Register*, at Rockford. Still published.

INDIANA.

Area, 35,910 square miles; population, 1,978,301; 92 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 1; in 1840, 73; 1850, 107; 1860, 186; 1870, 293; 1880, 467. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 40; weeklies, 390; semi-weeklies, 1; tri-weeklies, 3; bi-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 27; semi-monthlies, 5. In each of 88 towns one paper was published; in 43, two; in 26, three; in 16, four; and in 16, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1804.—Printing was introduced at Vincennes. The following is a list of the early publications in the state by counties: (*a*)

ADAMS COUNTY.

The *Annalist*, established at Decatur. (Date of establishment and name of publisher unknown.)

ALLEN COUNTY.

1833.—The *Fort Wayne Sentinel*, at Fort Wayne, by Thomas Tigar and S. V. B. Noel.

BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.

1831.—*Columbus Chronicle*, at Columbus, by Lawson L. Dunkin.

BENTON COUNTY.

1855.—The *Oxford Evening Mail*, at Oxford, by J. W. Jackson.

1871.—The *Benton County Herald*, at Fowler, by D. McA. Williams. The *Boswell Leader*, at Boswell, by C. Gault.

BOONE COUNTY.

1852.—The *Lebanon Pioneer*, at Lebanon, by A. C. Jackson.

BROWN COUNTY.

The *Jacksonian*, at Nashville. (Date and name of publisher unknown.)

CARROLL COUNTY.

1845.—The *Delphi Oracle*, at Delphi, by Robert C. Green.

CASS COUNTY.

1829, August.—The *Pottawattomie and Miami Times*, at Logansport, by John Scott.

a Prepared by W. H. H. Terrell, secretary of the State Historical Society.

INDIANA—Continued.

CLARK COUNTY.

Papers published at Charlestown and Jeffersonville, but dates and names of publishers unknown.

CLAY COUNTY.

1851.—The *Eel River Propeller*, at Bowling Green, by Samuel Christy.
1855.—The *Weekly News*, at Brazil, by J. M. Oliver.

CLINTON COUNTY.

1839.—The *Frankfort Argus*, at Frankfort, by Caterlin & Piles.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

The *Crawford County Democrat and Crawford County Republican*, at Leavenworth. (Date of establishment and publishers' names unknown.)

DAVIESS COUNTY.

1839.—"*The* 8 *by* 10," at Washington, by William Berry.
1840.—The *Democrat*, at Washington, by W. Young.
1840.—The *Harrisonian*, at Washington, by Samuel H. Smith.

DEARBORN COUNTY.

1871.—The *Dearborn Gazette*, at Lawrenceburg, by W. Brown.

DECATUR COUNTY.

1831.—The *Greensburg Chronicle*, at Greensburg, by Elijah Mitchell.

DE KALB COUNTY.

The *Waterloo Press*, the *Republican*, at Auburn, the *Courier*, at Auburn, the *News*, at Garrett. (Dates and publishers unknown.)

DELAWARE COUNTY.

1840.—The *Muncietonian*, at Muncie. (Publisher unknown.)

DUBOIS COUNTY.

1848.—The *Signal* (German), at Huntingburg. (Publisher unknown.)
1868.—*Jasper Courier*, at Jasper, by Clemens Doane.

ELKHART COUNTY.

1837.—The *Goshen Democrat*, at Goshen, by Brown & Bassett.
1859.—*Elkhart Review*, at Elkhart, by Weller & Chase.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

1826.—The *Connersville Observer*, at Connersville, by Rench & Sample.

FLOYD COUNTY.

A newspaper was published at New Albany at an early day. (No report of its date or publisher.)

FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

1836.—The *Western Constellation*, at Covington, by Commingore & Snyder.
1852.—The *Attica Ledger*, at Attica, by J. A. Rice.
1873.—The *People's Paper*, at Veedersburg, by J. H. Spence; removed to Attica.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1819.—The *Brookville Enquirer and Indiana Gazetteer*, at Brookville, by John A. Scott & Co.

FULTON COUNTY.

1850.—The *Star*, at Rochester, by John Q. Howell.

GRANT COUNTY.

1842, June 4.—The *Democratic Herald*, at Marion, Jer. Harry, publisher, John Gilbert, editor.
1854.—The *Mississinewa Gazette*, at Marion, by D. W. Jones.
1860.—The *Jonesboro' News*, at Jonesboro', by the Jonesboro' News Club.

GREENE COUNTY.

1855.—The *Greene County Times*, at Bloomfield, by E. Rose.
1873.—The *Worthington Sun*, at Worthington, by W. H. Osborn.
1875.—The *Owensburg Observer*, at Owensburg, by Mr. Sleeth.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

1832.—The *Little Western*, at Noblesville, by Henry Emmons.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

The *Greenfield Reveille*, at Greenfield, by James and Jonathan Hunt. (Date unknown.)

HARRISON COUNTY.

1814.—The *Corydon Gazette*, at Corydon.

HENDRICKS COUNTY.

1845.—The *Danville Advertiser*, at Danville, by Dr. H. G. Todd.

HENRY COUNTY.

1831.—The *Knightstown Sun*, at Knightstown, by Mr. Grant.
1841.—The *Indiana Courier*, at New Castle, by J. W. Grubbs.
1874.—The *Spiceland Reporter*, at Spiceland, by F. Ratcliff.

HOWARD COUNTY.

1848.—The *Pioneer*, at New London, by Dr. R. M. Wickersham.
1850.—The *Howard Tribune*, at Kokomo, by James Beard.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY.

1846.—The *Republican Bugle*, at Huntington, by Mr. Smith.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Papers published at Brownstown and Seymour. A paper was published at Rockford about 1850 by Dr. J. R. Monroe; now published at Seymour.

JASPER COUNTY.

1854.—The *Jasper Banner*, at Rensselaer, by John McCarthy.

JAY COUNTY.

1852.—The *Portland Journal*, at Portland, by James M. Bromagen.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1815.—The *Republican Banner*, at Madison, by William Hendricks.

JENNINGS COUNTY.

1836.—The *Vernon Visitor*, by Randall & Comer.
1836.—The *Plain Dealer*, at North Vernon.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

1845.—The *Franklin Jeffersonian*, at Franklin, by H. C. Allison.
1874.—The *Edinburg Courier*, at Edinburg, by Brown & Bro.

KNOX COUNTY.

1804, April.—The *Indiana Gazette*, at Vincennes, by Elihu Stout. Burned in 1806.
1806.—The *Western Sun*, at Vincennes, by Elihu Stout. Now issued daily and weekly.
1819.—The *Vincennes Gazette*, at Vincennes.

KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.

1845.—The *Kosciusko Republican*, at Monoquet, by Charles L. Murray.
The *Warsaw Democrat*, at Warsaw, by D. R. Pershing and Dr. S. B. Critchfield. (Date unknown.)
The *Pierceton Reveille*, at Pierceton. (Date and publisher unknown.)

LAKE COUNTY.

1834.—The *Western Ranger*, at Crown Point, by Solon Robinson.

LA PORTE COUNTY.

1835, June.—The *Michigan City Gazette*, at Michigan City, by James S. Castle.
1838, June.—The *La Porte County Whig and Porter, Lake, and Marshall Counties Advertiser*, at La Porte, by Stuart & Clisbe.
1851.—The *Westville Free Press*, at Westville, by L. P. Williams.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

1834.—The *Western Spy*, at Bedford, by O. H. Allen.

MADISON COUNTY.

1834.—The *Western Telegraph*, at Anderson, by C. D. Henderson.

INDIANA—Continued.

MARION COUNTY.

1822, January 28.—The *Indianapolis Gazette*, at Indianapolis, by George Smith and Samuel Bolton.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

1851, June.—The *Plymouth Pilot*, at Plymouth, by John Q. Howell.

MARTIN COUNTY.

1859.—The *Comet*, at Dover Hill, by Mr. Hinkle.

MIAMI COUNTY.

1837, July 22.—The *Peru Forester*, at Peru, by Samuel Pike.

MONROE COUNTY.

1825.—The *Indiana Gazette and Literary Advocate*, at Bloomington, by Jesse Brandon.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

1832.—The *Crawfordsville Record*, at Crawfordsville, by Wade & Bryant.

MORGAN COUNTY.

The *Morgan County Gazette*. (Date of establishment and publisher unknown.)

NEWTON COUNTY.

1860, September.—The *Newton Chronotype*, at Kentland, by Cowen & Schoonover.
1875.—The *Goodland Reporter*, at Goodland, by C. H. Miller.

NOBLE COUNTY.

The *New Era*, at Albion, by S. C. Alvord; the *Standard*, at Kendallville; the *National Banner*, at Rome City. (Dates of establishment and publishers unknown.)

OHIO COUNTY.

The *Rising Sun Recorder* and the *Saturday News*, at Rising Sun. (Dates of establishment and publishers unknown.)

ORANGE COUNTY.

1831.—The *Paoli Times*, at Paoli, by Dr. William A. Bowles.

OWEN COUNTY.

1843.—The *Comet*, at Spencer, by I. F. Lytle.
1843.—The *Spencer Chronicle*, at Spencer, by Joseph Reed.

PARKE COUNTY.

The *Rockville Republican*, at Rockville, by Marts & Clark. (Date unknown.)

PERRY COUNTY.

The *Cannelton Reporter*, at Cannelton, by Hunt & Mason; the *Tell City Commercial*, at Tell City, by W. P. Knight. (Dates of establishment unknown).

PIKE COUNTY.

1854.—The *Patriarch*, at Petersburg, by John Evans.

PORTER COUNTY.

1843.—The *Porter County Republican*, at Valparaiso, by James S. Castle.

POSEY COUNTY.

1825.—The *New Harmony Gazette*, at New Harmony, by Robert Dale Owen.

PULASKI COUNTY.

1854.—The *Winamac Democrat*, at Winamac, by B. F. Thomas.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

1830.—The *Hoosier*, at Greencastle, by Mr. Childs.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

The *Winchester Herald* and the *Winchester Journal*, at Winchester.

RIPLEY COUNTY.

1835.—The *Intelligencer*, at Versailles, by B. B. Root.
1867.—The *Osgood Times*, at Osgood, by James McDonald.

RUSH COUNTY.

1832.—The *Indiana Herald and Gazetteer*, at Rushville.

SAINT JOSEPH COUNTY.

1831.—The *Northwestern Pioneer*, at South Bend, by John D. and Joseph H. Defrees.

SCOTT COUNTY.

The *Western Eagle*, at Lexington, by Jacob Rhoads. (Date of establishment unknown.)

SHELBY COUNTY.

1832.—The *Shelbyville Argus*, at Shelbyville, by William H. Haslet.

SPENCER COUNTY.

The *Rockport Democrat*, by R. S. Hicks, and the *Rockport Gazette*, by T. J. Langdon. (Dates of establishment unknown.)

STARKE COUNTY.

1861, May.—The *Starke County Press*, at Knox, by Joseph A. Berry.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

1848.—The *Indiana Review*, at Angola, by W. Martin.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

The *Sullivan Union* and the *Sullivan Democrat*, at Sullivan.

SWITZERLAND COUNTY.

The *Vevay Reveille*, at Vevay.

TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

The *La Fayette Journal*, by John B. Seaman. (Date of establishment unknown.)

TIPTON COUNTY.

1855.—The *Tipton County Democrat*, at Tipton, by A. M. Vickrey.

UNION COUNTY.

The *Liberty Herald*, at Liberty, by John W. Short. (Date of establishment unknown.)

VERMILLION COUNTY.

1838.—The *Perryville Banner*, at Perryville, by John R. Jones.
1840.—The *Eugene News Letter*, at Eugene, by R. M. Waterman.
1852.—The *Olive Branch*, at Newport, by James Hood and Andrew J. Adams.
1874.—The *Clinton Exponent*, at Clinton, by S. B. Blackledge.

VIGO COUNTY.

1823, July 21.—The *Western Register and Terre Haute Advertiser*, at Terre Haute, by John W. Osborn.

WABASH COUNTY.

1846.—The *Upper Wabash Argus*, at Wabash, by Moses Scott.
1866.—The *North Manchester Republican*, at North Manchester, by M. E. Pleas.

WARREN COUNTY.

1844.—The *Wabash Commercial*, at Independence, by Enos Canutt; afterward removed to Williamsport.
1870.—The *Advance*, at West Lebanon, by S. P. Conner.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The *Salem Democrat*; the *Salem Whig*.

INDIANA—Continued.

WAYNE COUNTY.

1821.—The *Weekly Intelligencer*, at Richmond, by Elijah Lacy. Papers were also established at Cambridge City and Centreville.

WELLS COUNTY.

1847.—The *Republican Bugle*, at Bluffton, by T. Smith.

WHITE COUNTY.

1848.—The *Prairie Chieftain*, at Monticello, by Jonas Reed.

1870.—The *Brookston Reporter*, at Brookston, by D. S. & F. D. French.

WHITLEY COUNTY.

1854.—The *Pioneer*, at Columbia City, by J. A. Berry.

IOWA.

Area, 55,475 square miles; population, 1,624,615; 99 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1840 was 4; in 1850, 29; 1860, 130; 1870, 233; 1880, 569. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 30; weeklies, 500; semi-weeklies, 3; tri-weeklies, 1; bi-weeklies, 2; monthlies, 31; semi-monthlies, 1; quarterlies, 1. In each of 140 towns one paper was published; in 61, two; in 33, three; in 10 four; and in 21, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1836, May 11.—Printing was introduced at Dubuque. The publications prior to 1842 were as follows: (*a*)

1836, May 11.—The *Dubuque Visitor*, established at Dubuque Lead Mines, Wisconsin territory, by John King. Now published as the *Dubuque Herald*.

1837, June 3.—The *Iowa News*, at Dubuque, by Russell & Coriell.

1837, July 8.—The *Western Adventurer*, at Montrose, by Thomas Gregg.

1837, July 8.—The *Wisconsin Territorial Gazette*, at Burlington, by Clark & Jacobs. Now published as the *Burlington Gazette*.

1837, September.—The *Western Emigrant and Historian*, at Montrose, by Thomas Gregg; monthly, 16 pages. But three numbers were issued.

1838, March 24.—The *Fort Madison Patriot*, at Fort Madison, by James E. Edwards. Removed to Burlington, November 27, 1838, and called the *Burlington Patriot*. Now published as the *Burlington Hawkeye*.

1838, August 4.—The *Iowa Sun*, at Davenport, by Andrew Logan. Now published as the *Davenport Democrat*.

1840, October 23.—The *Iowa Standard*, at Bloomington (now Muscatine), by William Crum.

1840, October 27.—The *Bloomington Herald*, at Bloomington (now Muscatine), by Thomas Hughes.

1841, May 23.—The *Fort Madison Courier*, at Fort Madison, by R. W. Albright.

1841, June 10.—The *Iowa City Standard*, at Iowa City, by William Crum. Now published as the *Iowa City Republican*.

1841, July.—The *Miner's Express*, at Dubuque, by Avery Thomas.

1841, July 30.—The *Iowa City Argus*, at Iowa City, by Nathan Jackson.

1841, August 26.—The *Davenport Gazette*, at Davenport, by Alfred Saunders. The first steam press in Iowa was used in this office in 1855. The daily (first in the state) was established October 16, 1854. Still published.

1841, December 3.—The *Iowa Capital Reporter*, at Iowa City, by Hughes & Van Antwerp. Now published as the *Iowa State Press*.

a Compiled by John Springer, of Iowa City.

KANSAS.

Area, 81,700 square miles; population, 996,096; 104 counties—newspapers published in 83. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1860 was 27; in 1870, 97; 1880, 347. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 20; weeklies, 310; semi-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 15; semi-monthlies, 1. In each of 101 towns one paper was published; in 45, two; in 16, three; in 7, four; and in 10, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY. (*a*)

1834.—Printing introduced. (*b*)

Newspapers established in each county, as follows:

ALLEN COUNTY.

1864, November 16.—The *Humboldt Herald*, at Humboldt, by Joseph Bond. Published less than a year.

1866, April 18.—The *Humboldt Union*, at Humboldt, by W. T. McElroy. Still published.

1867, January 5.—The *Allen County Courant*, at Iola, by W. H. Johnson. In 1868 changed to the *Neosho Valley Register*, in August, 1870, to the *Kansas State Register*, and in December, 1870, again changed to the *Neosho Valley Register*. In 1875 changed to the *Iola Register*. Still published.

1870, October 27.—The *Southern Kansas Statesman*, at Humboldt, by Berry & Campbell. Suspended in May, 1872.

1873, November.—The *Rural Kansan*, at Humboldt, by D. B. Emmert; monthly. Published one year.

1877, October 11.—The *Inter-State*, at Humboldt, by Dunn & Baker. Still published.

ANDERSON COUNTY.

1865, January.—The *Garnett Plaindealer*, at Garnett, by I. E. Olney. Still published.

1868, October.—The *Anderson County Expositor*, at Garnett, by W. H. Johnson. Published a short time.

1873, January.—The *Journal*, at Garnett, by G. W. Cooper. Still published.

ATCHISON COUNTY.

1855, February 3.—The *Squatter Sovereign*, at Atchison, by Kelly & Stringfellow. In 1858 changed to the *Atchison Champion*. Daily edition established in 1865. Still published, daily and weekly.

1857, July.—The *Kansas Zeitung*, at Atchison, by Dr. Charles F. Kob. In 1859 removed to Leavenworth.

1857, September 12.—The *Sumner Gazette*, at Sumner, by Cone Brothers. Suspended August 27, 1859.

1859.—The *Western Spy*, at Sumner, by Baxter & McBride. Published a short time.

1859, June 4.—The *Union*, at Atchison, by D. O. Chase. Suspended in 1864.

1861, June 20.—The *Atchison Bulletin*, at Atchison, by Driggs, Faris, & Moore. Suspended in 1862.

1862, November 29.—The *Democratic Standard*, at Atchison, by W. J. Marion. Published three months.

1864, May 5.—The *Atchison Free Press*, at Atchison, by F. G. Adams; daily. In 1868 united with the *Champion*.

1867, October 25.—The *Atchison Patriot*, at Atchison, by Nelson Adams; daily and weekly. Still published.

a Compiled from the *First Biennial Report of the State Board of Agriculture*, 1878.

b In 1834, or twenty years before the organization of the territory of Kansas, Rev. Joseph Meeker, missionary to the Ottawa and other Indian tribes, brought an old-fashioned press and printing material to the old mission farm of the Baptists, five miles east of the present site of Ottawa, Franklin county. Mr. Meeker published a small missionary paper in the English and Cherokee languages. He also wrote and published several Sunday school books in the Indian tongue, a book of the code of laws of the Ottawas, a hymn book, and several school books.

KANSAS—Continued.

1868, January 1.—*Die Fackel*, removed from Wyandotte to Atchison, by H. W. Kastor. In January, 1869, removed to Saint Joseph, Missouri.

1873, April 27.—The *Globe*, at Atchison, by a stock company; daily and weekly. Suspended December 14, 1873.

1874, February 14.—The *Courier* (German), at Atchison, by Edward Fleischer. Still published.

1877, December 8.—The *Little Globe*, at Atchison, by Howe & Co.; daily. Now published weekly.

1878, March 1.—The *Atchison Banner*, at Atchison, by C. F. Kurth & Co.

BARTON COUNTY.

1873.—The *Barton County Progress*, at Great Bend, by H. P. Shults. Published one year.

1874.—The *Great Bend Register*, at Great Bend, by a company. Still published.

1876.—The *Inland Tribune*, at Great Bend, by C. P. Townsley. Still published.

1877, July.—The *Arkansas Valley Democrat*, at Great Bend, by a company. Still published.

BOURBON COUNTY.

1855, August.—The *Southern Kansas*, at Fort Scott.

1857.—The *Fort Scott Democrat*, at Fort Scott, by J. E. Jones.

1862.—The *Western Volunteer*, at Fort Scott, by E. K. Smith. Soon after changed to the *Fort Scott Bulletin*. In 1863 consolidated with the *Monitor*.

1862, July 15.—The *Monitor*, at Marmaton, by D. B. Emmert. In 1863 removed to Fort Scott, and consolidated with the *Bulletin* as the *Union Monitor*. The *Daily Monitor* established in 1864. Still published, daily and weekly.

1866.—The *Fort Scott Press*, at Fort Scott, by Hayward Brothers. Subsequently removed to Girard and called the *Girard Press*. Still published.

1869.—The *Fort Scott Evening Post*, at Fort Scott, by Edward Schiller. Published a short time.

1870.—The *Fort Scott Telegram*, at Fort Scott, by William Coffrey. Suspended in 1871.

1870.—The *Fort Scott Democrat*, at Fort Scott, by Goode Brothers. In 1873 changed to the *Pioneer;* in February, 1875, united with the *Border Sentinel* and called the *Pioneer and Sentinel;* in September, 1875, changed to the *Herald*. Still published.

1875.—The *Emigrant's Guide*, at Fort Scott, by C. Rollin Camp; monthly.

1875.—The *Rays of the Cross* (Baptist), at Fort Scott, by Judson Slade. Published two years.

1877, October.—The *Bourbon County Democrat*, at Fort Scott, by John Forbes.

1877.—The *New Century* (temperance), at Fort Scott, by Rev. J. Paulson.

1877.—The *Colored Citizen*, at Fort Scott, by Eagleson Brothers. In 1878 removed to Topeka.

BROWN COUNTY.

1861.—The *Brown County Union*, at Hiawatha, by Dr. P. G. Parker. Published less than a year.

1864, August 20.—The *Union Sentinel*, at Hiawatha, by H. P. Stebbins. October 1, 1870, consolidated with the *Dispatch*.

1870, April 30.—The *Hiawatha Dispatch*, at Hiawatha, by A. N. Ruley. Still published.

1874, June.—The *Brown County Advocate*, at Hiawatha, by Davis & Watson. In October, 1875, changed to the *Kansas Herald*. Still published.

BUTLER COUNTY.

1870, March 4.—The *Walnut Valley Times*, at El Dorado, by T. B. Murdock. Still published.

1870.—The *Crescent*, at Augusta, by Putnam & Perry. Afterward changed to the *Augusta Republican*. Subsequently removed to McPherson county.

1873.—The *Southern Kansas Gazette*, at Augusta, by C. H. & J. A. Kurtz. Still published.

1877, February.—The *El Dorado Press*, at El Dorado, by J. M. Satterthwaite. Still published.

CHASE COUNTY.

1859, May 30.—The *Kansas Press*, at Cottonwood Falls, by S. N. Wood. In October, 1859, removed to Council Grove, Morris county.

186–.—The *Kansas Central Index*, at Cottonwood Falls, by Beck, Follett & McClure. Removed to Wichita in January, 1871.

1866.—The *Chase County Banner*, at Cottonwood Falls, by S. N. Wood. Suspended in April, 1870.

1871, February 6.—The *Chase County Leader*, at Cottonwood Falls, by W. A. Morgan. Still published.

1874, October 26.—The *Chase County Courant*, at Cottonwood Falls, by Martin & Timmons. Still published.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

1874, June.—The *Wide Awake*, at Sedan, by Joseph Mount. Suspended in September, 1875.

1875, August.—The *Chautauqua Journal*, at Sedan, by Kelly & Turner. Still published.

1875, November.—The *Chautauqua News*, at Peru, by Moore & Son.

1876, October.—The *Cedarvale Blade*, at Cedarvale, by ——— Allison. Suspended in December, 1877.

1878, May 24.—The *Cedarvale Times*, at Cedarvale, by P. H. Albright.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

1867, October.—The *Baxter Springs Herald*, at Baxter Springs, by B. R. & N. J. Evans. Suspended in 1868.

1868, October.—The *Cherokee Sentinel*, at Baxter Springs, by Coulter & Holbrook.

1869, October 29.—The *Workingman's Journal*, at Columbus, by a company. In October, 1874, changed to the *Columbus Journal*. Suspended in February, 1875.

1874.—The *Baxter Springs Republican*, at Baxter Springs. In 1877 removed to Columbus and consolidated with the *Courier*.

1874, October.—The *Columbus Courier*, at Columbus, by J. F. Dowell. Still published.

1875.—The *Columbus Avalanche*, at Columbus, by J. N. Lee. Afterward changed to the *Columbus Democrat*. In January, 1877, removed to Webb City, Missouri.

1877.—The *Columbus Vidette*, at Columbus, by G. W. B. Hoffman. In May, 1878, changed to the *Border Star*. Still published.

1877.—The *Galena Miner*, at Galena, by Lee & McDowell. Still published.

1877.—The *Mining Echo*, at Empire City, by Hadley & Murphy. Still published.

CLAY COUNTY.

1871, August 20.—The *Clay County Independent*, at Clay Center, by Huston & Downer. In 1873 changed to the *Clay County Dispatch*. Still published.

CLOUD COUNTY.

1870.—The *Republican Valley Empire*, at Clyde, by Henry Buckingham. In 1871 removed to Concordia and called the *Concordia Empire*. Still published.

1871.—The *Watchman*, at Clyde, by Mark J. Kelley. Removed to Concordia in 1875 and called the *Concordia Expositor*. Still published.

COFFEY COUNTY.

1857.—The *Ottumwa Journal*, at Ottumwa, by Jonathan Lyman. Published a short time.

KANSAS—Continued.

1859, September.—The *Neosho Valley Register*, at Burlington, by S. S. Prouty. Suspended in July, 1864.

1864, June.—The *Hampden Expositor*, at Hampden, by I. E. Olney. In 1865 removed to Garnett.

1864, September 3.—The *Kansas Patriot*, at Burlington, by S. S. Prouty. In 1870 changed to the *Burlington Patriot*. Still published.

1874.—The *Voice of the People*, at Burlington, by Peter Bell.

1875.—The *Burlington Independent*, at Burlington, by A. H. Smith. Still published.

COWLEY COUNTY.

1870, August 13.—The *Cowley County Censor*, at Winfield, by A. J. Patrick. In January, 1872, changed to the *Winfield Messenger*. Suspended in December, 1872.

1870, August 24.—The *Arkansas City Traveler*, at Arkansas City, by M. G. Mains. Still published.

1872, September 12.—The *Telegram*, at Tisdale, by W. M. Allison. Soon after removed to Winfield. Still published as the *Cowley County Telegram*.

1873, January 11.—The *Winfield Courier*, at Winfield, by R. S. Waddell & Co. Still published.

1874, November 19.—The *Plow and Anvil*, at Winfield, by J. M. Alexander. In February, 1876, changed to the *Cowley County Democrat*. Suspended in a short time.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

1869, November 11.—The *Girard Press*, at Girard, by Warner & Wasser. Still published.

1870, July 28.—The *People's Vindicator*, at Girard, by Crisp & Lindsey. Suspended in November, 1870.

1873, March 12.—The *Girard Pharos*, at Girard, by W. K. Goode. Published at Cherokee from May to September, 1874. Subsequently removed to Columbus.

1875, June 3.—The *Cherokee Index*, at Cherokee, by Mary A. Spring. In September, 1877, removed to Columbus.

1875, August 6.—The *Crawford County News*, at Girard, by Fulton & Covell. Still published.

1876, May 13.—The *Young Cherokee*, at Girard, by Webb & St. Clair. In 1877 removed to Short Creek and called the *Mining Echo*.

1877, October 6.—The *Cherokee* Banner, at Cherokee, by H. H. Webb.

1878, July 4.—The *Temperance Rural*, at Cherokee, by St. Clair & Moore.

1878, July 26.—The *Girard Herald*, at Girard, by J. W. Womack.

DAVIS COUNTY.

1858, June.—The *Junction City Sentinel*, at Junction City, by B. H. Keyser. In July, 1859, changed to the *Kansas Statesman*. Suspended in September, 1859, but revived as the *Frontier Guide*. In September, 1861, changed to the *Kansas Frontier*. Suspended in March, 1862.

1861, September 12.—The *Smoky Hill and Republican Union*, at Junction City, by G. W. Kingsbury. In 1864 changed to the *Courier*. Suspended, but shortly revived as the *Junction City Union*. Still published.

1868, July 17.—The *Junction City Avalanche*, at Junction City, by A. S. Ruling. Suspended in October, 1868.

1873, August 14.—The *Junction City Tribune*, at Junction City, by Farey & Alvord. Still published.

DICKINSON COUNTY.

1870, February.—The *Abilene Chronicle*, at Abilene, by V. P. Wilson. In 1873 consolidated with the *Journal*, and called the *Chronicle-Journal*. Now published as the *Dickinson County Chronicle*.

1873, February.—The *Journal*, at Abilene, by W. H. Johnson. In May, 1873, united with the *Chronicle*.

1874, January.—The *Solomon Gazette*, at Solomon City, by Campbell & Fuller. In 1876 removed to Enterprise and in 1878 to Abilene. Now published as the *Abilene Gazette*.

DONIPHAN COUNTY.

1856.—The *Doniphan Constitutionalist*, at Doniphan, by Thomas J. Key. Suspended in July, 1858.

1857, June.—The *Era*, at Geary City. Suspended in 1858.

1857, June 4.—The *Chief*, at White Cloud, by Sol. Miller. In July, 1872, removed to Troy. Still published by the original proprietor.

1857, July.—The *Elwood Advertiser*, at Elwood, by Fairman & Newman. Suspended in 1859.

1858.—The *Crusader of Freedom*, at Doniphan, by James Redpath. Published a short time.

1858.—The *Palermo Leader*, at Palermo, by Emery & Perham. Published two years.

1858.—The *Elwood Free Press*, at Elwood, by F. & R. Tracy. Suspended in October, 1861.

1858.—The *Troy Democrat*, at Troy, by Joseph Thompson. Published a short time.

1858.—The *Highlander*, at Highland, by Faulkner & Seaver. Published a few months.

1858, July.—The *Iowa Point Enquirer*, at Iowa Point, by T. J. Key. Published a short time.

1859.—The *Dispatch*, at Iowa Point, by Watrous & Biggers. Suspended in 1860.

1860.—The *Doniphan County Dispatch*, at Troy, by J. W. Biggers. Published a short time.

1860.—The *Doniphan Post*, at Doniphan, by G. & W. Rees. Suspended in 1861.

1862.—The *Doniphan County Patriot*, at Troy, by Dr. E. H. Grant. In 1864 merged in the *Investigator*.

1864.—The *Doniphan County Soldier*, at Troy, by S. H. Dodge. Published a few months.

1864, February.—The *Troy Investigator*, at Troy, by a company. Published less than a year.

1865.—The *Troy Reporter*, at Troy, by J. H. Hunt. In April, 1867, removed to Wathena. Suspended in 1877.

1868, November.—The *Doniphan County Republican*, at Troy, by C. G. Bridges. Suspended in June, 1875.

1871, May.—The *Doniphan Democrat*, at Doniphan, by J. J. Ricketts. Published about a year.

1873, August.—The *White Cloud Leader*, at White Cloud, by Yard & Overholt. Published two months.

1877, May.—The *Troy Bulletin*, at Troy, by C. G. Bridges. Still published.

1878, January.—The *Highland Sentinel*, by George F. Hammar.

1878, February.—The *Wathena Advance*, at Wathena, by E. A. Davis. Suspended June 7, 1878.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

1854, October 21.—The *Herald of Freedom*, dated Wakarusa, Kansas, but printed in Pennsylvania. Second number published in Lawrence, January 6, 1855. Office destroyed in May, 1854, and paper suspended; revived the following November, and continued until 1859.

1855, January.—The *Kansas Free State*, at Lawrence, by Miller & Elliott. Office destroyed and paper suspended May 21, 1856.

1855, January 5.—The *Kansas Tribune*, at Lawrence, by John Speer. In November, 1855, removed to Topeka. Re-established at Lawrence January 1, 1863. Office destroyed and paper suspended August 21, 1863; revived in November, 1863, as a daily and weekly. Still published.

1855, September 26.—The *Kansas New Era*, at Lecompton, by S. Weaver. In May, 1867, removed to Medina, and afterward to Grasshopper Falls (now Valley Falls). Still published.

1856.—The *Lecompton Union*, at Lecompton, by Jones & Faris. Suspended in 1861.

1857, May 28.—The *Lawrence Republican*, at Lawrence, by Norman Allen. Office destroyed and paper suspended August 21, 1863; revived February 1, 1868. In March, 1869, united with the *State Journal*.

KANSAS—Continued.

1857, June 25.—The *Freeman's Champion*, at Prairie City, by S. S. Prouty. Afterward suspended; revived and continued until September, 1858.

1858, February 23.—The *National Democrat*, at Lecompton, by S. W. Driggs. Suspended in October, 1860.

1859, January.—The *Congregational Record*, at Lawrence, by a society. Office destroyed in 1862. Afterward published at Kansas City, Missouri. Suspended in December, 1864, and revived in June, 1865, at Leavenworth. In 1866 removed to Topeka. Suspended in May, 1867.

1861, February.—The *Kansas State Journal*, at Lawrence, by Trask & Lowman. The *Daily Journal* established March 3, 1868. Still published, daily and weekly.

1864.—The *Baldwin City Observer*, at Baldwin City, by Warren Mitchell. Published one year; subsequently revived and continued six months.

1866, July 28.—The *North Lawrence Courier*, at North Lawrence, by J. S. Boughton. In September following changed to the *Kaw Valley Courier*. September 14, 1867, changed to the *Clarion*. Suspended in November, 1867.

1870, September 18.—The *Standard*, at Lawrence, by a corporation. Daily established in October, 1871. Still published.

1872, February 3.—The *Spirit of Kansas*, at Lawrence, by Kalloch & Stevens. Still published.

EDWARDS COUNTY.

1873, September 16.—The *Kinsley Reporter*, at Kinsley. Succeeded March 29, 1877, by the *Edwards County Leader*. Still published.

1877, November 3.—The *Valley Republican*, at Kinsley, by C. L. Hubbs. May 4, 1878, changed to the *Kinsley Graphic*. Still published.

1878, June 1.—The *Kinsley Republican*, at Kinsley, by C. L. Hubbs. Still published.

1878, July 13.—The *Staats Zeitung*, at Kinsley, by Dr. L. Rick.

ELK COUNTY.

1870.—The *Elk Falls Examiner*, at Elk Falls, by C. L. Goodrich. Published about one year.

1870, September.—The *Howard County Ledger* (established at Longton). Removed to Elk Falls in 1874. Removed to Howard in 1876.

1872.—The *Howard County Messenger*, at Howard City, by Kelly & Turner. In about one year removed to Boston, and continued a few months.

1873.—The *Journal*, at Elk Falls, by Ward & Pyle. Upon the division of Howard county removed to Sedan. Still published.

1874, November.—The *Courant*. Removed from Elk City to Longton, by A. B. Steinberger. At the end of one year removed to Howard.

1875.—The *Beacon*, at Howard City, by A. B. Steinberger. Published several months.

1875.—The *Censorial*, at Howard City, by W. E. Doud. In six months removed to Eureka, Greenwood county.

1877.—The *Kansas Rural*, at Elk Falls, by J. A. Somerby. Published four months.

1877, November 22.—The *Courant and Ledger*, at Howard City, consolidated and called the *Courant-Ledger*. Now published as the *Courant*.

1878, January 22.—The *Weekly Examiner*, at Elk Falls, by C. A. Gitchell. Removed to Howard City the following March. Suspended July 12, 1878.

1878, July 24.—The *Industrial Journal*, at Howard City, by Van Hyatt & Somerby. Still published.

ELLIS COUNTY.

1867.—The *Railway Advance*, at Hays City, by Joseph Clark & Co. Suspended in 1868.

1873.—The *Hays City Times*, at Hays City, by Allen & Jones. Published a short time.

1874, February.—The *Hays City Sentinel*, at Hays City, by W. H. Johnson. Still published.

1876, April.—The *Ellis County Star*, at Hays City, by J. H. Downing. Still published.

1877, August.—The *Ellis County Standard*, at Ellis, by W. P. Tomlinson.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY.

1868, April.—The *Ellsworth Advocate*, at Ellsworth, by P. H. Hubbell. Published six months.

1876.—The *Ellsworth Advertiser*, at Ellsworth, by Wilson & Campbell. Published two months.

FORD COUNTY.

1874.—The *Dodge City Messenger*, at Dodge City, by A. W. Moore. Suspended in 1875.

1876, May.—The *Times*, at Dodge City, by W. C. & L. Shinn. Still published.

1877, December.—The *Ford County Globe*, at Dodge City, by Morphy & Frost. Still published.

1878, May 18.—The *Spearville Enterprise*, at Spearville, by J. J. Burns. August 24, 1878, changed to the *News*. Still published.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1856.—The *Kansas Leader*, at Centropolis, by W. H. Austin. In 1857 removed to Mineola and called the *Mineola Statesman*. Published several months.

1865.—The *Ottawa Home Journal*, at Ottawa, by Kalloch & Evans. In March, 1868, changed to the *Republic*, and in September, 1869, to the *Ottawa Journal*. Suspended January 22, 1876.

1869, December 6.—The *Ottawa Herald*, at Ottawa, by Anderson & Tone. In August, 1872, changed to the *Kansas Liberal*, and in March, 1873, to the *Ottawa Republican*. Still published, daily and weekly.

1871, October 28.—The *Democratic Leader*, at Ottawa, by John Bain. In August, 1872, merged in the *Liberal*.

1873, February 11.—The *Daily Times*, at Ottawa, by W. C. Paul. Suspended October 26, 1873.

1874, June 6.—The *Ottawa Weekly Times*, at Ottawa, by Paul Brothers. Suspended May 5, 1875.

1875, August 5.—The *Ottawa Triumph*, at Ottawa, by E. H. Snow. In April, 1877, changed to the *Ottawa Journal and Triumph*. Still published.

1878, October 12.—The *State Press*, at Ottawa, by M. M. Bleakmore.

GREENWOOD COUNTY.

1868, July 4.—The *Eureka Herald*, at Eureka, by S. G. Mead. Still published.

1875.—The *Censorial*, at Eureka, by W. E. Doud.

HARPER COUNTY.

1878, August 22.—The *Anthony Journal*, at Anthony, by J. S. Soulé. Still published.

1878, October 24.—The *Harper County Times*, at Harper, by W. O. Graham. Still published.

HARVEY COUNTY.

1872, August 22.—The *Newton Kansan*, at Newton, by H. C. Ashbaugh. Still published.

1875, August 11.—The *Harvey County News*, at Newton, by A. W. Moore. Subsequently changed to the *Republican*. Still published.

1876, January 6.—*Zur Heimath* (German), at Halstead, by David Goerz; semi-monthly. Still published.

1878, November 2.—The *Burrton Telephone*, at Burrton, by A. C. Bowman. Still published.

JACKSON COUNTY.

1858.—The *Cricket*, at Holton, by T. G. Walters. (*a*) Published two months.

a The publisher had neither type nor press, but wrote his articles with pen and ink, and illustrated the political events with colored pencils.

KANSAS—Continued.

1867, October.—The *Jackson County News*, at Holton, by A. W. Moore. In 1872 changed to *Holton News*. In 1874 merged in the *Express*.

1868, May.—The *Jackson Democrat*, at Holton, by a company, In 1869 changed to the *Holton Leader*, and continued one year.

1872, April 13.—The *Holton Express*. In 1874 united with the *News*, and called the *Express and News*. In 1875 consolidated with *Recorder*.

1872, June 4.—The *Netawaka Chief*, at Netawaka, by George S. Irwin. In 1874 removed to Hiawatha, Brown county.

1875, March 2.—The *Recorder*, at Holton, by Shiner & Laithe. March 26, 1875, united with the *Express*, and called the *Recorder and Express*. In January, 1877, changed to *Recorder*. Still published.

1878, January 16.—The *Holton Signal*, at Holton, by Fairchild & Sargent. Still published.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1858, May.—The *Grasshopper*, by J. A. Cody. Published four months; afterward revived, and called the *Crescent;* continued a few months.

1860.—The *Oskaloosa Independent*, at Oskaloosa, by J. W. Roberts. Still published.

1862.—The *Gazette*, by P. H. Hubbell. In 1864 changed to the *Jeffersonian*. In 1866 removed to Holton.

1867.—The *Jefferson County Democrat*, at Oskaloosa, by Stafford & Nesbitt. Published two months; revived in September, 1867, and continued as the *Statesman* until December, 1868.

1867, March.—The *New Era*, at Medina, by S. Weaver. In 1871 removed to Grasshopper Falls (Valley Falls). Still published.

1870, December 12.—The *Perryville Times*, at Perryville, by H. G. Evans. In 1874 removed to Saint Mary's.

1873, January.—The *Grasshopper*, by Hoover & Huron. In 1874 merged in the *New Era*.

1873, October 9.—The *Oskaloosa Sickle and Sheaf*, at Oskaloosa, by Williams & Wilson. Now published as the *Sickle*.

JEWELL COUNTY.

1872, March 24.—The *Jewell City Clarion*, at Jewell City, by Day & Jenkins. May 1, 1873, changed to the *Jewell County Diamond*. In April, 1878, united with the *Jewell County Monitor*, removed to Jewell Center, and called the *Monitor-Diamond*. Now published at Jewell City.

1874, May 19.—The *Jewell County Monitor*, at Jewell Center, by Frank Kirk. In April, 1878, united with the *Diamond*.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

1859.—The *Kansas Tribune*, at Olathe, by Francis & Davis. Suspended in 1861.

1859, September 8.—The *Olathe Herald*, at Olathe, by Giffen & Devinney. Suspended in August, 1861.

1861, May 9.—The *Olathe Mirror*, at Olathe, by John Francis. Afterward united with the *News Letter*, and called the *Mirror and News Letter*. Still published.

1867, October 9.—The *Kansas Central*, at Olathe, by W. F. Goble. In September, 1868, changed to the *Johnson County Democrat*.

1870, February 23.—The *Olathe News Letter*, at Olathe, by J. A. & H. F. Canutt. Afterward united with the *Mirror*.

1870, December 7.—The *Spring Hill Enterprise*, at Spring Hill, by Buel & Sprague. In 1872 changed to the *Western Progress*. In 1873 removed to Olathe.

1878, April 13.—The *Kansas State Register*, at Spring Hill, by C. F. Hyde.

LABETTE COUNTY.

1868, April.—The *Eagle*, at Jacksonville, by B. K. Land.

1868.—The *Oswego Register*, at Oswego, by E. R. Trask.

1869, January 15.—The *Advance*, at Chetopa, by Homer & Corey. In January, 1874, changed to the *Southern Kansas Advance*. Still published.

1871, June.—The *Parsons Sun*, at Parsons, by Reynolds & Perry. Still published.

1874, April 9.—The *Parsons Eclipse*, at Parsons, by J. B. Lamb. Still published.

1876.—The *Herald*, at Chetopa, by Hibbetts & Frye. Suspended in 1877.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY.

1854, September 15.—The *Herald*, at Leavenworth, by W. H. Adams. Suspended June 27, 1861.

1854, November.—The *Kickapoo Pioneer*, at Kickapoo, by A. B. Hazzard. Published three years.

1855, March.—The *Territorial Register*, by Sevier & Delahay. Suspended December 22, 1855.

1856.—The *Leavenworth Journal*, at Leavenworth, by S. S. Goode. Suspended in 1859.

1857.—The *Young America*, at Leavenworth, by George W. McLane. Succeeded in September, 1857, by the *Daily Ledger*. Continued two years.

1857, March 7.—The *Times*, at Leavenworth, by a company. Daily established February 15, 1858. In September, 1868, united with the *Conservative*, and called the *Times and Conservative*. Latter part of title afterward dropped. Still published daily and weekly.

1858, September.—The *Kansas Zeitung*, removed from Atchison to Leavenworth, by C. F. Kob. Daily established in September, 1863. United with the *Journal* March 1, 1868, and called the *Kansas Staats-Zeitung*. Suspended April 1, 1869.

1859.—*L'Estafette du Kansas* (French), at Leavenworth, by Frank Barclay. Published a short time.

1859.—The *Daily Dispatch*, at Leavenworth, by Prescott & White. Published less than a year.

1861, January 28.—The *Leavenworth Conservative*, at Leavenworth, by Dr. R. Anthony; daily, tri-weekly, and weekly. In September, 1868, consolidated with the *Times*.

1861, June.—The *Inquirer*, at Leavenworth, by B. B. Taylor. Suspended February 10, 1863.

1862, September 18.—The *Evening Bulletin*, at Leavenworth, by a company; daily, tri-weekly, and weekly. In November, 1871, consolidated with the *Times*.

1865, March 1.—The *Kansas Journal*, at Leavenworth, by Soussman & Kempf. Consolidated with the *Zeitung* March 1, 1868.

1866, October 3.—The *Leavenworth Commercial*, at Leavenworth, by Prescott, Hume & Callahan; daily and weekly. In 1876 merged in the *Times*.

1867, June.—The *Leavenworth Medical Herald*, at Leavenworth, by Logan & Sinks; monthly. Suspended in 1876.

1868.—The *Evening Call*, at Leavenworth, by Clarke & McMichael. Suspended in 1873.

1869, April 1.—The *Freie Presse*, at Leavenworth, by John M. Haberlein. Still published, daily and weekly.

1871, May.—The *Doniphan Democrat*, at Doniphan. Published less than a year; revived shortly afterward as the *Herald*. Subsequently removed to Leavenworth, and continued about two years.

1872.—The *Home Record*, at Leavenworth, by a society; monthly. Still published.

1873.—The *Appeal*, at Leavenworth, by Embry & Co.; daily. Changed to weekly in 1877. Now published as the *Appeal and Tribune*.

1877, April 22.—The *Public Press*, at Leavenworth, by H. B. Horn; daily. Still published.

1878, May.—The *Western Homestead*, at Leavenworth, by W. S. Burke. Still published.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

1872.—The *Lincoln County News*, at Lincoln Center, by Buzick & Barnhart. Subsequently changed to the *Lincoln County Patriot*. Suspended in 1875.

1874.—The *Lincoln County Farmer*, at Lincoln Center, by F. H. Barnhart. Published six months.

KANSAS—Continued.

1874, December 2.—The *Western Democrat*, at Lincoln Center, by F. M. Beatty. Succeeded in June, 1875, by the *Saline Valley Register*. Still published.

LINN COUNTY.

1859, April 1.—The *Linn County Herald*, at Mound City, by Jonathan Lyman. In April, 1860, changed to the *Mound City Report*. In 1861 removed to Mansfield and called the *Mansfield Shield and Banner*. Suspended in 1862.

1864, April 1.—The *Border Sentinel*, at Mound City, by J. T. & J. D. Snoddy. Removed to Fort Scott in 1874.

1869.—The *Linn County Press*, by A. B. Bowman. Removed to Sumner county in 1871.

1870, June 18.—The *La Cygne Weekly Journal*, at La Cygne, by Cary & Kenea. Still published.

1871, August 24.—The *Pleasanton Observer*, at Pleasanton, by L. K. Zook. Still published.

1875, April 1.—The *Linn County Enterprise*, at Mound City, by J. J. McCallum. Suspended in November, 1875.

1876, February 1.—The *Linn County Clarion*, at Mound City, by Cannon & Van Buskirk. Still published.

LYON COUNTY.

1857, June 6.—The *Kansas News*, at Emporia, by P. B. Plumb. In 1859 changed to the *Emporia News*. Daily established in 1878. Still published.

1859, August 20.—The *Americus Sentinel*, at Americus, by T. C. Hill. Published one year.

1871, June.—The *Emporia Ledger*, at Emporia, by a company. Still published.

1877, September 27.—The *Hartford Enterprise*, at Hartford, by Clark & McCray. Still published.

1878, April 10.—The *Emporia Sun*, at Emporia, by J. M. Davis.

M'PHERSON COUNTY.

1872, December 19.—The *McPherson Messenger*, at McPherson, by Yale Bros. In 1874 changed to the *McPherson Independent*. Now published as the *Republican*.

1874, July 7.—The *Farmers' Advocate*, at McPherson. In 1875 removed to Salina.

1878, August 9.—The *Freeman*, at McPherson, by Clark & McCray. Still published.

MARION COUNTY.

1869, September.—The *Western News*, at Marion Center, by A. W. Robinson. In 1871 changed to the *Western Giant*, and later to *Marion County Record*. Still published.

1871, April.—The *Florence Pioneer*, at Florence, by Mitchell & McReynolds. Suspended in 1873.

1873, May 1.—The *Peabody Gazette*, at Peabody, by J. P. Church. Still published.

1876, June 23.—The *Florence Herald*, at Florence, by Howe & Morgan. Still published.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

1857, December 18.—The *Palmetto Kansan*, at Marysville, by J. E. Clardy. Published seven months.

1859.—The *Democratic Platform*, at Marysville, by Peters & Newell. Suspended in 1861.

1861.—The *Big Blue Union*, at Marysville, by G. D. Swearingen. Suspended in December, 1865.

1862.—The *Constitutional Gazetteer*, at Marysville, by P. H. Peters. Published a short time.

1864.—The *Enterprise*, at Marysville, by Baker, Peters & Magill. Removed to Irving in 1868 and called the *Blue Valley Record*. Published a few months.

1869.—The *Locomotive*, at Marysville, by P. H. Peters. In 1870 changed to the *Marshall County News*. Still published.

1870, January 1.—The *Waterville Telegraph*, at Waterville, by Frank A. Root. In 1877 changed to the *Blue Valley Telegraph*. Still published.

1871, July 4.—The *Blue Rapids Times*, at Blue Rapids, by Campbell & Tibbetts. Still published.

1875.—The *Blue Valley Gazette*, at Irving, by John Thomson. Still published.

1876, October 26.—The *Frankfort Record*, at Frankfort, by Campbell & Bros.

MIAMI COUNTY.

1857.—The *Southern Kansas Herald*, at Osawatomie, by Charles E. Griffiths. In July, 1860, removed to Paola, and afterward changed to the *Argus*. Removed to Iola in August, 1866, and soon after suspended.

1860, January 1.—The *Paola Chief*, at Paola, by W. B. & A. O. Wagstaff. Published six months.

1861.—The *Crusader*, at Paola, by T. H. Ellis. Suspended in 1863.

1866.—The *Advertiser*, at Paola, by A. Gore. Suspended in 1870.

1866, August 18.—The *Miami Republican*, at Paola, by McReynolds & Simpson. Still published.

1870, September.—The *Fontana Gazette*, at Fontana, by Jones & Weylandt. Suspended in 1871.

1871, July 3.—The *Paola Democrat*, at Paola, by T. H. Ellis. Suspended in 1872.

1871, July 10.—The *Kansas Spirit*, at Paola, by Perry & Bright. Subsequently changed to the *Western Spirit*. Still published.

1876, June.—The *Herald*, at Louisburg, by E. F. Heisler. Still published.

1878, August.—The *Republican Citizen*, at Paola, by Wickersham & Greason. Still published.

MITCHELL COUNTY.

1871, April 5.—The *Mirror*, at Beloit, by A. B. Cornell. Published several months.

1872, April 11.—The *Beloit Gazette*, at Beloit, by Chaffee & Johnson. Still published.

1877, August 10.—The *Beloit Record*, at Beloit, by Kelley & Bertram.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

1869, September 4.—The *Independence Pioneer*, at Independence, by Trask & Steel. In 1870 changed to the *Independence Republican*. Suspended in 1874.

1870.—The *Westralia Vidette*, at Westralia, by McConnell & McIntyre.

1870, June.—The *Parker Record*, at Parker, by G. D. Baker.

1870, December.—The *Kansas Democrat*, at Independence, by M. V. B. Bennett.

1871, March.—The *South Kansas Tribune*, at Independence, by Humphrey & Yoe. Still published.

1872, April.—*Ross's Paper*, at Coffeyville, by E. G. Ross.

1872, May.—The *Coffeyville Circular*, at Coffeyville, by E. W. Perry.

1873.—The *Coffeyville Courier*, at Coffeyville, by Chatham & White.

1873.—The *Cherryvale Herald*, at Cherryvale.

1873.—The *Southern Kansan*, at Independence, by W. H. Watkins. Afterward changed to the *Independence Kansan*. Still published.

1874.—The *Osage Chief*, at Independence, by Vangundy & Clark.

1874.—The *Elk City Courant*, at Elk City, by Abe Steinberger.

1875.—The *Independence Courier*, at Independence, by J. J. Chatham. Suspended in 1879.

1875.—The *Coffeyville Journal*, at Coffeyville, by W. A. Peffer. Still published.

MORRIS COUNTY.

1859.—The *Kansas Press*, at Council Grove, by S. N. Wood. Afterward changed to the *Council Grove Press*, and in 1865 to the *Council Grove Democrat*. Suspended in 1866.

1869, March.—The *Council Grove Advertiser*, at Council Grove, by W. H. Johnson. Published eighteen months.

KANSAS—Continued.

1870.—The *Council Grove Democrat*, at Council Grove, by S. M. Hays. In 1877 united with the *Republican* as *Republican and Democrat*. Now published as the *Republican*.

1871.—The *Chronicle*, at Council Grove, by H. R. Gregory. Published one year.

1872.—The *Morris County Republican*, at Council Grove, by J. T. Bradley. In 1877 united with the *Democrat*.

1878, January 1.—The *Morris County Enterprise*, at Parkersville, by McCray & Clark. Still published.

NEMAHA COUNTY.

1863, November 14.—The *Nemaha Courier*, at Seneca, by John P. Cone. In 1871 changed to the *Seneca Weekly Courier*. Still published.

1869, September 18.—The *Mercury*, at Seneca, by a company. Published a short time.

1870.—The *Star of Kansas* (French), by Jules Leroux; monthly. Removed to Fremont county, Iowa, in May, 1876.

1870, January 1.—The *Independent Press*, at Seneca, by an association. In 1873 changed to the *Nonpareil*. Suspended in 1874.

1874, May 7.—The *Sabetha Advance*, at Sabetha, by Larzalere & Wright. Suspended in 1878.

1876, October 5.—The *Nemaha County Republican*, at Sabetha, by James F. Clough. Still published.

NEOSHO COUNTY.

1868, August 5.—The *Osage Mission Journal*, at Osage Mission, by J. H. Scott. In 1871 changed to the *People's Advocate*. Subsequently merged in the *Transcript*.

1868, October 24.—The *Neosho Valley Eagle*, at Jacksonville, by B. K. Lamb. In 1871 removed to Erie, and called the *Erie Ishmaelite;* and soon after removed to Osage Mission, and called the *Neosho County Journal*. Still published.

1870, September 23.—The *New Chicago Transcript*, at New Chicago, by G. C. Crowther. Suspended April 30, 1872.

1871, May 13.—The *Tioga Herald*, at Tioga, by E. B. Hains. Suspended May 1, 1872.

1871, August 16.—The *Thayer Headlight*, at Thayer, by C. T. Ewing. Still published.

1872, October 19.—The *Chanute Times*, at Chanute, by A. L. Rivers. Still published.

1876, May 5.—The *Neosho County Record*, at Erie, by G. W. McMillan. Still published.

NORTON COUNTY.

1877, January 1.—The *Norton County Bee*, at Norton, by Harmer & Baker. Suspended in 1878.

1878, June.—The *Norton County Advance*, at Norton, by Pettigrew & Collins. Still published.

OSAGE COUNTY.

1863, September 26.—The *Osage County Chronicle*, at Burlingame, by M. M. Murdock. Still published.

1870.—The *Osage County Observer*, at Lyndon, by J. J. Johnson. Published one year.

1871, August.—The *Shaft*, at Osage City, by Morgan & Cooper. In 1875 changed to the *Osage City Free Press*. Still published.

1872.—The *Lyndon Signal*, at Lyndon, by Bently & Kirby. Published two years.

1874, September.—The *Lyndon Times*, at Lyndon, by Miller Brothers. Still published.

OSBORNE COUNTY.

1873, January.—The *Osborne Weekly Times*, at Osborne City, by a company. Suspended in November, 1874.

1875, January 8.—The *Osborne County Farmer*, at Osborne City, by F. H. Barnhart. Still published.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

1870, September.—The *Solomon Valley Pioneer*, at Lindsay. Suspended in May, 1873.

1871, January.—The *Ottawa County Independent*, at Minneapolis, by J. E. Wharton. Still published.

1874, October.—The *Solomon Valley Mirror*, at Minneapolis, by C. C. Olney; monthly. Still published.

1875, August.—The *Sentinel*, at Minneapolis, by Hoyt & Crosley. Still published.

PAWNEE COUNTY.

1873.—The *Larned Press*, at Larned, by W. C. Tompkins.

1876.—The *Republican*, at Larned. Published one year.

1878, April 1.—The *Larned Enterprise*, at Larned. Subsequently changed to the *Chronoscope*. Still published.

1878, November 27.—The *Optic*, at Larned, by H. H. Doyle. Still published.

PHILLIPS COUNTY.

1873, August.—The *Kirwin Chief*, at Kirwin, by a company. Still published.

1876.—The *Kirwin Progress*, at Kirwin, by Professor Robinson. Suspended in 1878.

1877.—The *Phillipsburg Advance*, at Phillipsburg, by C. Dickey. Changed to the *Phillips County Democrat* in July, 1878.

1878.—The *Phillips County Herald*, at Phillipsburg, by Charles F. Jenkins.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY.

1867, July 17.—The *Pottawatomie Gazette*, at Louisville, by A. Sellers.

1869.—The *Kansas Valley*, at Wamego, by Clardy & O'Flanagan. In 1871 removed to Solomon City.

1869, May.—The *Wamego Courier*, at Wamego, by Mr. Jennings. Published several months.

1870.—The *Kansas Reporter*, at Louisville, by a company. Still published.

1870.—The *Dispatch*, at Wamego, by R. W. Jenkins. In 1871 removed to Neuchatel, Nemaha county.

1870, October.—The *Saint Mary's Star*, at Saint Mary's. Subsequently changed to the *Pottawatomie Independent*. Suspended shortly afterward.

1872.—The *Wamego Blade*, at Wamego, by R. E. Cunningham. In 1873 removed to Clay Center.

1875.—The *Saint Mary's Times*, at Saint Mary's, by O. Le Roy Sedgwick. In 1877 changed to the *Saint Mary's Democrat*. Still published.

1877, September.—The *Wamego Tribune*, at Wamego, by W. P. Campbell. Still published.

1878, January.—The *Pottawatomie Chief*, at Saint Mary's.

1878, May 9.—The *Onaga Journal*, at Onaga, by Stauffer & Carnes. Still published.

RENO COUNTY.

1872, July 4.—The *Hutchinson News*, at Hutchinson, by Perry Bros. & Co. Still published.

1875, October.—The *Reno Independent*, at Hutchinson, by W. F. Wallace. In 1876 changed to the *Hutchinson Herald*. Still published.

1877, January.—The *Hutchinson Interior*, at Hutchinson, by H. Inman. Still published.

REPUBLIC COUNTY.

1870, September 20.—The *Belleville Telescope*, at Belleville. Still published.

1872, February 7.—The *Belleville Republic*, at Belleville. Removed to Scandia in 1876, and called the *Scandia Republic*. Afterward changed to the *Republic-Journal*. Now published as the *Republic County Journal*.

KANSAS—Continued.

RICE COUNTY.

1872.—The *Rice County Herald*, at Atlanta, by ——— Frazier. Removed subsequently to Peace, and later to Hutchinson.

1875.—The *Rice County Gazette*, at Sterling, by ——— Cowgill. Still published.

1877.—The *Weekly Bulletin*, at Lyons, by ——— Ulmer. Afterward removed to Sterling. Still published.

RILEY COUNTY.

1859, May.—The *Western Kansas Express*, at Manhattan, by C. F. De Vivaldi. In 1860 changed to the *Manhattan Express*, and in 1863 to the *Independent*. In 1868 consolidated with the *Radical*, and called the *Manhattan Standard*. In 1870 changed to the *Nationalist*. Still published.

1866, July.—The *Kansas Radical*, at Manhattan, by E. C. Manning. United with the *Independent* in 1868.

1872.—The *Beacon*, at Manhattan, by A. D. & A. G. Goodwin. Suspended in 1874.

1876, April.—The *Manhattan Enterprise*, at Manhattan, by A. L. Runyan. Still published.

ROOKS COUNTY.

1876.—The *Stockton News*, at Stockton, by J. W. Newell. Still published.

RUSH COUNTY.

1874, December.—The *Walnut Valley Standard*, by W. P. Tomlinson. In 1877 removed to La Crosse, and afterward to Ellis, Ellis county.

1877, June.—The *Rush County Progress*, at Rush Center, by R. H. Mitchell. Subsequently removed to La Crosse.

1878, July 9.—The *Blade*, at Walnut City, by Gunn & Stumbaugh. Still published.

RUSSELL COUNTY.

1871.—The *Pioneer*, at Bunker Hill, by Harbaugh & Corbett. Published a short time.

1872, April 25.—The *Western Kansas Plainsman*, at Russell, by A. B. Cornell. Suspended in 1876.

1872, May 9.—The *New Republic*, at Bunker Hill, by John R. Rankin. Suspended in September, 1874.

1874, November 19.—The *Russell County Record*, at Russell, by Dollison Brothers. Still published.

SALINE COUNTY.

1867, February 13.—The *Salina Herald*, at Salina, by B. J. F. Hanna. Still published.

1871, February.—The *Saline County Journal*, at Salina, by W. H. Johnson. Still published.

1874.—The *Farmers' Advocate*, at Salina, by Allen Brothers. Now published as the *News and Farmers' Advocate*.

SEDGWICK COUNTY.

1870, August 13.—The *Vidette*, at Wichita, by Sowers & Hutchinson. Suspended in 1872.

1872.—The *Gazette*, at Wichita. Afterward changed to the *Beacon*. Still published.

1872, April 6.—The *Wichita Eagle*, at Wichita, by M. M. Murdock. Still published.

1877.—The *Wichita Herald*, at Wichita, by Robbins & Nixon.

SHAWNEE COUNTY.

1855, July 4.—The *Kansas Freeman*, at Topeka, by E. C. K. Garvey. Suspended in 1856.

1855, September 15.—The *Kansas Tribune*, at Lawrence, by John Speer. Subsequently removed to Topeka. Suspended about 1868.

1857.—The *Note Book*, at Tecumseh, by S. G. Reid. Suspended in 1858

1859, October 1.—The *Kansas State Record*, at Topeka, by E. G. & W. W. Ross. Daily established June 3, 1868, and merged in the *Commonwealth* December 7, 1871. The *Weekly Record* merged in the same paper May 25, 1875.

1860, June 20.—The *Auburn Docket*, at Auburn, by D. B. Emmert. Published one year.

1863, May 1.—The *Kansas Farmer*, at Topeka, by the State Agricultural Society; monthly. Removed to Lawrence in 1865, and in 1867 to Leavenworth. In 1873 again removed to Topeka. Still published.

1864, January 1.—The *Kansas Educational Journal*, at Topeka; monthly. Suspended in 1874.

1865, December 9.—The *Topeka Leader*, at Topeka, by Cummings & Burlingame. Merged in the *Commonwealth* in 1869.

1869, May 1.—The *Commonwealth*, at Topeka, by Prouty & Davis; daily and weekly. Still published.

1871.—The *North Topeka Times*, by C. Maynard. In 1876 merged in the *Commonwealth*.

1871, September 15.—The *Kansas Staats Zeitung*, at Topeka, by George Tauber. Published about one year.

1872.—The *Kansas Monitor* (Swedish), at Topeka. Published about one year.

1872, January.—The *Kansas Magazine*, at Topeka, by a company. Suspended in October, 1873.

1873, August 1.—The *Topeka Blade*, at Topeka, by J. C. Swayze; daily. Suspended from January 31, 1874, to January 7, 1875. Suspended in 1879.

1875.—The *American Young Folks*, at Topeka, by J. K. Hudson; monthly. Still published.

1875, January 20.—The *Kansas Democrat*, at Topeka, by Peacock & Sons. Still published.

1876, June 8.—The *North Topeka Times*, at North Topeka, by Frank A. Root. Still published.

1878, January 1.—*Der Courier*, at Topeka, by Edward Fleisher. Still published.

SMITH COUNTY.

1872, November.—The *Smith County Pioneer*, at Cedarville, by W. D. Jenkins. Removed to Smith Center in 1873. Still published.

SUMNER COUNTY.

1871, June.—The *Oxford Times*, at Oxford, by Mugford & Hughes. In 1872 changed to the *Oxford Press*. In May, 1873, removed to Wellington, and called the *Sumner County Press*. Still published.

1876, May 27.—The *Oxford Independent*, at Oxford, by John Blevins. In 1878 removed to Harper county.

1876, August.—The *Sumner County Democrat*, at Wellington, by Crawford & Edmoney.

WABAUNSEE COUNTY.

1869, April 1.—The *Wabaunsee County Herald*, at Alma, by Sellers & Bertram. In 1871 changed to the *Alma Union*, and in 1872 to the *Wabaunsee County News*. Still published.

1871.—The *Landmark*, at Eskridge, by E. H. Sandford. Published at Alma several months in 1874. Suspended about January, 1875.

1877, March 1.—The *Alma Blade*, at Alma, by R. Cunningham & Co. Suspended in February, 1878.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1869, March.—The *Washington Observer*, at Washington, by M. J. Kelly. Now published as the *Republican*.

WILSON COUNTY.

1870, January 20.—The *Wilson County Courier*, at Fredonia, by John R. Jennings. Suspended in December, 1870.

1870, March 30.—The *Altoona Union*, at Altoona, by Bowser & Brown. Suspended December 5, 1872.

KANSAS—Continued.

1870, April 21.—The *Guilford Citizen*, at Guilford, by John S. Gilmore. Suspended October 22, 1870.

1870, November 18.—The *Neodesha Citizen*, at Neodesha. Published two years.

1870, December 24.—The *Neodesha Enterprise*, at Neodesha, by Berry & Campbell. Published a short time.

1871, January 13.—The *Fredonia Journal*, at Fredonia, by Peffer & Wellman. Suspended in May, 1873.

1873, January 9.—The *Wilson County Free Press*, at Neodesha, by G. P. Smith. Still published.

1873, June 6.—The *Wilson County Citizen*, at Fredonia, by John S. Gilmore. Still published.

1876, September 7.—The *Fredonia Tribune*, at Fredonia, by B. F. Bowen.

WOODSON COUNTY.

1869, October.—The *Frontier Democrat*, at Neosho Falls, by I. B. Boyle. In January, 1870, changed to the *Neosho Falls Advertiser*, and in January, 1873, to the *Woodson County Post*. Still published.

1872, February.—The *Woodson County Advocate*, at Neosho Falls, by W. H. Jones. Suspended in 1873.

1877, June.—The *Weekly News*, at Yates Center, by Steinbarger & Baker. Still published.

WYANDOTTE COUNTY.

1857.—The *Wyandotte Reporter*, by M. W. Delahay. Published a short time.

1857, April.—The *Quindaro Chindowan*, at Quindaro, by Babb & Walden.

1857, May.—The *Wyandotte Democrat*, by J. A. Berry. Published eighteen months.

1858.—The *Wyandotte Citizen*, at Wyandotte City, by Ephraim Abbott. Succeeded in a few months by the *Western Argus*. Suspended in 1861.

1858, August 7.—The *Wyandotte Gazette*, at Wyandotte, by S. D. Macdonald. Still published.

1859.—The *Kansas Tribune*, at Quindaro, by Francis & Davis. Suspended in 1861.

1866, September 12.—*Die Fackel* (German), at Wyandotte, by Kastor, Ficher & Co. Suspended in January, 1868.

1872, January 4.—The *Wyandotte Herald*, at Wyandotte, by V. J. Lane. Still published.

KENTUCKY.

Area, 40,000 square miles; population, 1,648,690; 117 counties—newspapers published in 78. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 17; in 1840, 38; 1850, 62; 1860, 77; 1870, 89; 1880, 205. The publications in 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 11; weeklies, 160; semi-weeklies, 7; tri-weeklies, 2; monthlies, 23; semi-monthlies, 2. In each of 56 towns one paper was published; in 24, two; in 4, three; in 4, four; and in 5, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1786.—Printing was introduced at Lexington, by John Bradford.

The following is a list of early publications by counties:

BOURBON COUNTY.

1809.—The *Western Citizen*, established at Paris. Still published.

1866.—The *True Kentuckian*, at Paris. Still published.

BOYLE COUNTY.

1860.—The *Danville Review*, at Danville, by Dr. Breckinridge and others.

1865.—The *Kentucky Advocate*, at Danville. Still published.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

——.—The *Hopkinsville Gazette*, at Hopkinsville.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

——.—The *Lexington Observer*, at Lexington, by W. W. Worsley. In 1832 consolidated with the *Kentucky Reporter*.

——.—The *Lexington Atlas*, at Lexington, by N. L. Finnell; daily.

1787, August 18.—The *Kentucke Gazette*, at Lexington, by J. & F. Bradford. March 14, 1789, changed to the *Kentucky Gazette*. Published nearly seventy-five years.

1807.—The *Kentucky Reporter*, at Lexington, by Worsley & Overton. In 1832 consolidated with the *Lexington Observer* and called the *Kentucky Reporter and Lexington Observer*.

1829.—The *Transylvania Literary Journal*, at Lexington, by T. J. Matthews.

1845, June 3.—The *True American*, at Lexington, by C. M. Clay. Published a short time.

1849, October 6.—The *Kentucky Statesman*, at Lexington, by a company. Published thirteen years.

1866, June 23.—The *Kentucky Gazette*, at Lexington, by H. Gratz; semi-weekly. Still published.

1867, January 1.—The *Kentucky Statesman*, at Lexington, by W. C. & W. O. Goodloe.

1867, May.—The *Farmers' Home Journal*, at Lexington, by Miller & Marrs.

1870, October.—The *Lexington Daily Press*, at Lexington, by Marrs, Gibson & Duncan. Still published, daily and weekly.

1872, June.—The *Collegian*, at Lexington, by the students of the Kentucky University; monthly.

FLEMING COUNTY.

——.—The *Fleming Flag*, at Flemingsburg.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

——.—The *Frankfort Commonwealth*, at Frankfort.

1806, July.—The *Western World*, at Frankfort, by Wood & Street.

1850.—The *Kentucky Yeoman*, at Frankfort.

FULTON COUNTY.

——. —The *Commercial Standard*, at Hickman.

GALLATIN COUNTY.

——.—The *Warsaw Herald*, at Warsaw.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

——.—The *Times*, at Louisville; daily and weekly.

——.—The *Union*, at Louisville; daily.

——.—The *Bulletin*, at Louisville; daily.

——.—The *Evening Express*, at Louisville; daily.

——.—The *Sunday Varieties*, at Louisville; weekly.

——.—The *Kentucky New Era*, at Louisville; semi-weekly.

——.—The *Watchman and Evangelist*, at Louisville.

——.—The *Indian Advocate*, at Louisville.

——.—The *Christian Repository*, at Louisville; monthly.

——.—The *Bible Advocate*, at Louisville; monthly.

——.—The *Theological Medium*, at Louisville; monthly.

——.—The *Transylvania Medical Journal*, at Louisville; monthly.

——.—The *Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, at Louisville; monthly.

——.—The *Southern Methodist Quarterly Review*, at Louisville.

——.—The *Spirit of the Age*, at Louisville.

——.—The *Examiner*, at Louisville.

——.—The *Louisville Dime*, at Louisville, by Halderman & Bryant.

KENTUCKY—Continued.

——.—The *Journal of Commerce*, at Louisville.

——.—The *Presbyterian Herald*, at Louisville.

——.—The *Baptist Banner*, at Louisville.

1807.—The *Farmers' Library*, at Louisville.

1808.—The *Louisville Gazette*, at Louisville.

1810.—The *Western Courier*, at Louisville, by H. Clarke. In March, 1821, changed to the *Emporium and Commercial Advertiser*.

1810.—The *Louisville Correspondent*, at Louisville, by E. C. Barry. Suspended in 1817.

1818, July.—The *Louisville Public Advertiser*, at Louisville, by S. Penn, jr.; semi-weekly.

1826.—The *Focus*, at Louisville, by Morton & Co. In 1832 merged with the *Louisville Journal* and changed to the *Journal and Focus*.

1830.—The *Louisville City Gazette*, at Louisville, by J. J. & J. B. Marshall; daily.

1830.—The *Western Messenger*, at Louisville, by Rev. J. F. Clarke; monthly. Formerly published at Cincinnati, but removed to Louisville in 1830.

1830.—The *Louisville Daily Journal*, at Louisville, by Prentice & Buxton; daily, tri-weekly, and weekly.

1834.—The *Western Recorder*, at Louisville. Still published.

1835.—The *Western Journal of Education*, at Louisville, by Rev. B. O. Peers. Published a short time.

1838.—The *Literary Newsletter*, at Louisville, by E. Flagg. Suspended in 1841.

1843.—The *Louisville Courier*. In 1868 the *Journal*, *Courier*, and *Democrat* were consolidated in the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, published by the *Courier-Journal* company.

1844.—The *Louisville Democrat*, at Louisville; daily, weekly, and tri-weekly.

1849.—The *Anzeiger*, at Louisville, daily; weekly, 1851. Still published.

1869.—The *Catholic Advocate*, at Louisville. Still published.

KENTON COUNTY.

——.—The *Licking Valley Register*, at Covington.

——.—The *Covington Intelligencer*, at Covington.

LOGAN COUNTY.

——.—The *Russellville Herald*, at Russellville.

MADISON COUNTY.

——.—The *Richmond Chronicle*, at Richmond.

——.—The *Review*, at Richmond.

MASON COUNTY.

——.—The *Maysville Herald*, at Maysville.

1797–'98.—The *Kentucky Palladium*, at Washington, by Beamont & Hunter.

1819.—The *Maysville Eagle*, at Maysville. Still published.

SCOTT COUNTY.

——.—The *Georgetown Herald*, at Georgetown.

LOUISIANA.

Area, 45,420 square miles; population, 939,946; 58 parishes—newspapers published in 53. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 1; in 1840, 34; 1850, 55; 1860, 81; 1870, 92; 1880, 112. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 13; weeklies, 94; semi-weeklies, 1; tri-weeklies, 1; bi-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 2. In each of 44 towns one paper was published; in 12, two; in 2, four; and in 1, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1804.—Printing was introduced by the French, and *Le Moniteur* established by —— Fontaine.

1804, July 31.—The *Louisiana Gazette*, at New Orleans, by John Mowery; semi-weekly. (*a*)

1806–1819.—*Moniteur de la Louisiane* (French). (*b*)

1807.—The *Louisiana Courier* established (French and English).

1813–1824.—*Louisiana Friend of Law*, by J. Secleve. (*b*)

1816.—The *Louisiana Gazette and New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser*, established by William Bruner.

1822.—*Gazette de la Louisiane*, by Charles G. Duhy.

1822.—The *New Orleans Price Current*, by Cook, Young & Co.

1823–'24.—*Le Louisianas* (French). (*b*)

1825.—The *Louisiana Advertiser*, by J. Beardslee.

1825, July 22.—The *City Journal*, by the city council.

1827.—*L'Abaille de la Nouvelle Orléans*, or the *New Orleans Bee* (French and English), by Jerome Bayou. Still published.

1832.—The *Commercial Bulletin*, by Putnam P. Rea.

1834–1839.—The *New Orleans Argus*. (*b*)

1835.—The *True American*, by John Gibson.

1837.—The *New Orleans Picayune*, by Lumsden, Kendall & Co. Weekly established 1841. Still published.

1843.—The *Daily Tropic*, by Alden S. Merrifield.

1843.—The *Daily True Delta*, by John Maginnis.

1846.—The *Daily Jeffersonian*, by J. F. H. Claiboine.

1848–1858.—The *Daily Orleanian*, by J. C. Pendergrast. (*b*)

1850, January 1.—The *Louisiana Spectator*, by J. P. McMillan.

1850, March 1.—The *Carrollton Star*, by P. Soulier.

1851.—The *Daily Crescent*, by J. O. Nixon.

1853.—The *Louisiana State Republican*.

1855.—The *American Exponent*, by Joseph Etter.

1855–'56.—The *National*, by R. P. Theard de la Breton. (*b*)

1856.—The *Daily Delta*, by A. Walker.

1856.—The *Semi-weekly and Daily Creole*, by Harmon, Latham & Co.

1856, April 17.—The *True Democrat*, by Dillard & Farris.

1857.—The *Daily Union*, by ——— Malispine.

1858, May 1.—The *Sunday Magnet*, by J. Stroud, jr.

1858, September 1.—The *Weekly Mirror*, by Joseph H. Wilson & Co.

1860, August 29.—The *Louisiana Signal*.

1863.—The *New Orleans Times*. Still published.

1863–'64.—The *Era*, by Tracy & Fairfax. (*b*)

1864, July 21.—The *New Orleans Tribune*, by Dr. Roudanez.

1865–'66.—The *Daily Southern Star*, by E. S. Jewell. (*b*)

1867.—The *Daily City Item*, by M. F. Bigney.

1867–1877.—The *New Orleans Republican*, by Wright R. Fish. (*b*)

a Nineteen subscribers, $10 per annum. *b* The files for the years specified are in the municipal archives at New Orleans. All were published in that city.

MAINE.

Area, 29,895 square miles; population, 648,936; 16 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 8; in 1840, 36; 1850, 49; 1860, 70; 1870, 65; 1880, 123. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 12; weeklies, 90; tri-weeklies, 1; bi-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 18; quarterlies, 1. In each of 35 towns one paper was published; in 11, two; in 2, three; in 1, four; and in 5, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1780.—Printing introduced.

1785, January 1.—The *Falmouth Gazette and Weekly Advertiser*, established at Bangor, by Titcomb & White. See Cumberland county. (*a*)

a It was said in 1842 that the man was yet living who published the first paper in Maine, fifty-six years before. It was about the size of a sheet of foolscap, and made up of extracts from other papers, a fortnight and three weeks old, from New York and Boston, as the latest intelligence. Thomas has no allusion to this paper. We learn that a paper was established at Falmouth about the year 1785, the object of which was to advocate the separation of the province from Massachusetts and erect it into an independent state. The expenses of the government in such case were estimated at £3,500, which, if raised by poll-tax, would amount to 6*s*. on a poll. It was probably the paper above mentioned.—*Munsell's Typographical Miscellany*.

MAINE—Continued.

The following is a list of the early publications by counties:

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

1847, May 21.—The *Lewiston Journal*, at Lewiston, by William H. Waldron & Co. April 20, 1861, daily *Journal*, established in connection with weekly. Still published.

1852.—The *Panophist*, at Lewiston, by Dr. Young. Published one year.

1852, May.—The *Democrat Advocate*, at Lewiston, by G. W. Chase. In 1861 merged in the *Lewiston Herald*.

1853.—The *Farmer and Mechanic*, at Lewiston, by Stetson & Jones. Published eight months.

1853.—The *Touchstone*, at Lewiston, by Dr. Young. Published a year or two.

1856.—The *Evangelist*, at Lewiston, by Waldron & Dingley. Suspended about 1862.

1857.—The *Rising Sun*, at Little River village, Lisbon, by George Plummer. Published one year; then removed to Richmond and published one year.

1857.—The *Livermore Falls Gazette*, at Livermore Falls. Published about one year.

1860.—The *Lewiston Republican*, at Lewiston, by H. C. Johnson. In 1861 merged in the *Lewiston Herald*.

1861.—The *Lewiston Herald*, at Lewiston, by Johnson & Hale; daily and weekly. Daily published six months, weekly eight months.

1867.—The *Mechanics Falls Herald*, at Mechanics Falls, by Moody. Published four years.

1868.—The *Jacksonian*, at Lewiston, by E. K. Smart. Published a short time.

1872.—The *Lewiston Gazette*, at Lewiston, by William H. Waldron. Still published.

1873.—The *Bates Student*, at Lewiston, by the students of Bates College; monthly. Still published.

1873, April 5.—The *Once a Week*, at Lewiston, by Mrs. Gatchell and Miss Sanford. Published about a year.

1874.—The *Clipper*, at Auburn.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY.

1857.—The *Pioneer*, at Presque Isle, by Hall & Gilman. In January, 1868, removed to Houlton. Still published.

1860, April.—The *Aroostook Democrat*, at Houlton. Suspended in November, 1860.

1860, April 13.—The *Aroostook Times*, at Houlton, by Theo. Cary. Still published.

1860, June 24.—The *Aroostook Herald*, at Houlton, by J. B. Hall. Suspended in 1862.

1863, August 5.—The *Loyal Sunrise*, at Presque Isle, by D. Stickney & Co. In February, 1868, changed to the *Sunrise*. Now published as the *Aroostook Valley Sunrise*.

1872, January.—The *North Star*, at Fort Fairfield, by W. J. Sleeper & Son.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

——.—The *Pleasure Boat*, at Portland, by J. Hacker. Published several years, then removed to New Jersey and suspended.

——.—The *Standard*, at Portland, by J. F. Hartley. Published a year.

——.—The *Eastern Rosebud*, at Portland; semi-monthly. Formerly published at Norway, by S. H. Colesworthy, and continued two years.

——.—The *Genius*, at Portland, by J. L. Thomas. Published several years.

——.—The *Religious Instructor*, at Portland, by S. H. Colesworthy; semi-monthly. Published two years.

——.—The *Temperance Journal*, at Portland, by A. Shirley & Son.

——.—The *Peace Washington*, at Portland, by Messrs. Nichol.

——.—The *Umpire*, at Portland, by J. Edwards. Published a short time.

——.—The *Orion*, at Portland, by J. Furbish. Published a short time.

1785, January 1.—The *Falmouth Gazette and Weekly Advertiser*, at Portland, by Titcomb & White. In 1786 changed to the *Cumberland Gazette*, and in 1792 to the *Eastern Herald*. In 1796 consolidated with the *Gazette of Maine* and published as the *Eastern Herald and Gazette of Maine*. In 1804 united with the *Portland Gazette*. In 1831 daily established under the title of the *Advertiser*, but suspended in 1866. Reappeared in 1868, and still published in connection with the weekly and called the *Advertiser*.

1790.—The *Gazette of Maine*, at Portland, by B. Titcomb. In 1796 consolidated with the *Eastern Herald*.

1796.—The *Oriental Trumpet*, at Portland, by J. Rand. Published a year or two.

1798.—The *Portland Gazette*, at Portland, by E. A. Jenks. In 1804 consolidated with the *Eastern Herald and Gazette of Maine*.

1803, September.—The *Eastern Argus*, at Portland, by Day & Willis. In 1824 semi-weekly established; in 1832, tri-weekly; in 1835, daily. Still published daily, tri-weekly, and weekly.

1806.—The *Freeman's Friend*, at Portland, by J. McKnown. Published a few years.

1820.—The *Maine Intelligencer*, at Brunswick. Published six months.

1821.—The *Independent Statesman*, at Portland, by J. Griffin. Changed to the *American Patriot*, and suspended about a year later.

1821, September.—The *Christian Intelligencer*, at Portland, by Rev. R. Streeter. In 1822 changed to the *Christian Intelligencer and Gospel Advocate*. In January, 1827, removed to Gardiner.

1822.—The *Wreath*, at Portland, by J. Edwards. Published one year.

1822, August.—The *Christian Mirror*, at Portland. Still published.

1824, July 17.—The *Maine Baptist Herald*, at Brunswick, by —— Griffin. Afterward changed to the *Galaxy and Herald*. Published about six years.

1825.—The *Northern Iris*, at Brunswick, by S. L. Pairfield; monthly. Published six months.

1825.—The *Experiment*, at Portland, by J. N. Purinton; semi-monthly.

1826–'27.—The *Escritor*, at Brunswick, by a club of students; monthly.

1827.—The *Free Press*, at Brunswick, by Moore & Wells. Published about two years.

1828.—The *Zion's Advocate*, at Portland, by Kalloch & Smith. Still published.

1828, January.—The *Yankee*, at Portland, by J. Adams, jr. Eighteen months later united with the *Bachelor's Monthly*, including Mrs. Hale's Monthly and the *Boston Literary Gazette*. Suspended six months afterward.

1829, November.—The *Family Reader*, at Portland, by S. Smith. Published several years.

1829.—The *Courier*, at Portland, by Seba Smith; daily.

1830.—The *Maine Wesleyan Journal*, at Portland, by Rev. G. F. Cox. In 1832 removed to Boston and consolidated with the *Zion's Herald*.

1830.—The *Brunswick Journal*, at Brunswick, by William Noyes. Published fifteen months.

1830, May.—The *Sabbath School Instructor*, at Portland, by Colesworthy, Woodbury & Greely. Published several years.

1831.—The *Juvenile Key*, at Brunswick, by the two children of J. Griffin. Afterward enlarged and called the *Family Pioneer and Brunswick Journal*. Published four years.

1832.—The *American Standard*, at Portland, by —— Sheldon. Published one year.

1832, July.—The *Christian Pilot*, at Portland, by Rev. M. Rayner. In July, 1833, removed to North Yarmouth. In July, 1836, consolidated with the *Gospel Banner* and changed to the *Banner and Pilot*. For a time was issued simultaneously in Portland and Augusta.

1833, May.—The *Jeffersonian*, at Portland, by H. King. Established in 1828 at Paris, Oxford county. Published several years.

1835.—The *Workingman's Advocate*, at Portland, by Day & Sumner. Published one year.

MAINE—Continued.

1835–1840.—The *Nostrum*, at Portland. Published for some time.

1836.—The *Eastern Baptist*, at Brunswick, by the Baptist Association. Published one year.

1836.—The *Daily Times*, at Portland, by C. P. Ilsley. About 1837 changed to the *Portlander*.

1836.—The *Journal of Reform*, at Portland, by D. C. Colesworthy.

1836.—The *Yankee Farmer*, at Portland, by S. W. Cole. Formerly of Cornish, but in 1836 removed to Portland and published several years; then removed to Boston and consolidated with the *New England Farmer*.

1837.—The *Regulator*, at Brunswick, by T. S. McLellan. Published two years.

1837, April 1.—The *Transcript*, at Portland, by C. P. Ilsley. In July, 1848, consolidated with the *Pioneer*, and afterward with the *Eclectic*. Still published.

1838, March.—The *Advocate of Freedom*, at Brunswick, by Professor W. Smith; semi-monthly. One year later removed to Hallowell.

1839.—The *Youth's Monitor*, at Portland, by D. C. Colesworthy. Published two years.

1839.—The *Argus Revived*, at Portland. Published two years.

1839, October.—The *Universalist Palladium*, at Portland, by S. H. Colesworthy; semi-monthly. Published four years and then merged in the *Gospel Banner*.

1841.—The *Portland Tribune*, at Portland, by D. C. Colesworthy. United with the *Portland Umpire*.

1841.—The *Eastern Farmer*, at Portland, by I. Berry. Published for some time.

1841.—The *Family Instructor*, at Portland, by Rev. L. H. Fleming.

1842.—The *Brunswick*, at Brunswick, by T. S. McLellan. Published one year.

1842, March.—The *Wreath*, at Portland, by B. Thurston. In May, 1842, changed to semi-monthly. Suspended in October, 1843.

1844.—The *Daily Express*, at Portland, by D. C. Colesworthy. Published less than a year.

1845.—The *Forester*, at Brunswick, by Noyes & Stanwood.

1846.—The *Pejepscot Journal*, at Brunswick, by G. C. Swallow. Published one year.

1846.—The *Watch Tower*, at Portland, by J. M. Buzzell. Published two years.

1848.—The *Portland Inquirer*, at Portland, by B. Thurston. Published eight years.

1849.—The *Battle Axe*, at Portland, by B. F. Thorndike.

1850.—The *American*, at Portland; daily. Published a short time.

1850, October.—The *Eclectic*, at Portland, by E. Plummer. In April, 1855, merged in the *Transcript*.

1853.—The *Telegraph*, at Brunswick, by Waldron & Moore.

1853, July.—The *State of Maine*, at Portland, by May & Marble; daily, tri-weekly, and weekly. Formerly the *Northern Light*, at Hallowell. In 1859 consolidated with the *Advertiser*.

1854.—The *Expositor*, at Portland, by T. Nichols & Bro. Suspended in 1856.

1854.—The *Juvenile Temperance Watchman*, at Brunswick, by H. Owen.

1854.—The *Musical Advertiser*, at New Sharon, by G. W. Chase; monthly. Removed to Brunswick and changed to the *Musical and Masonic Journal*. In 1857 removed to Haverhill, Massachusetts. In January, 1860, consolidated with the *Crystal* at Portland under the title of the *Crystal and Masonic Journal*. Suspended December, 1860.

1857.—The *Reporter*, at Bridgeton, by S. Noyes. In 1863 changed to the *Bridgeton Sentinel*. Suspended in March, 1864.

1859.—The *Evening Courier*, at Portland, by S. S. Starbird; daily. Changed to the *Evening Star*, and afterward to the *Portland Advertiser*.

1862, June.—The *Daily Press*, at Portland, by Gillman, Hall & Foster; daily and weekly. Still published.

1864.—The *Observer*, at Portland, by S. Berry.

1864, March.—The *Northern Monthly*, at Portland, by E. P. Weston; monthly. Published ten months.

1865, December.—The *Riverside Echo*, at Bucksport, by a lodge of Good Templars; monthly. In January, 1873, changed to the *Inquirer*.

1866, December.—The *Maine Journal*, at Farmington, by G. M. Gage; monthly. In June, 1868, removed to Portland and changed to the *Journal of Education*.

1870, September.—The *Bridgeton Weekly News*, at Bridgeton, by H. A. Shorey. Still published.

1871.—The *Bowdoin Scientific Review*, at Brunswick; semi-monthly.

1871, February.—The *Good Seed*, at Portland, by T. G. Rich; monthly. Merged in the *Echo*.

1872.—The *Orient*, at Brunswick, by the students of Bowdoin College; semi-monthly. Published during the collegiate year.

1872.—The *North East*, at Portland, by Hoyt, Fogg & Breed; monthly. Still published.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

——.—The *Maine Normal*, at Farmington, by J. W. Swift. Published one year.

——.—The *Sandy River Farmer*, at Farmington. Published six months.

1832.—The *Sandy River Yeoman*, at Farmington, by W. A. Dunn. Published one year.

1840.—The *Harpswell Banner*, at Harpswell, by J. S. Swift. Published six months.

1840, February.—The *Franklin Register*, at Farmington, by J. S. Swift. Suspended at the close of the fourth volume.

1845.—The *Chronicle*, at Farmington. Still published.

1858.—The *Franklin Patriot*, at Farmington, by Pillsbury & Stetson. Suspended 1867.

1861.—The *County Record*, at Farmington, by J. S. Swift. Merged in the *Chronicle*.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

——.—The *Hancock Advertiser*, at Ellsworth, by R. Grant. Suspended in 1834.

1799.—The *Journal and Advertiser*, at Castine, by D. J. Waters. Published two years and then removed to Hampden.

1805, July.—The *Maine Gazette*, at Bucksport, by W. W. Clapp. Suspended about 1812.

1809, November 14.—The *Eagle*, at Castine, by S. Hall.

1826, November 29.—The *Independent Courier*, at Ellsworth, by C. Lowell. Suspended about 1829.

1827, January 20.—The *Eastern American*, at Castine, by Haynes & Co. Published about a year.

1828, February 15.—The *Crescent*, at Castine.

1830.—The *Bluehill Beacon and Hancock County Journal*, at Bluehill, by B. F. Bond. Published two years.

1835.—The *Radical*, at Ellsworth, by Pike & Co. Suspended about 1837.

1837.—The *Laborer's Journal*, at Ellsworth, by J. H. Jordan. Published six months.

1838, November.—The *Northern Statesman*, at Ellsworth, by C. Lowell. Published one year.

1839.—The *Bee*, at Ellsworth, by J. H. Jordan. Published less than two years.

1841, June.—The *Hancock Democrat*, at Ellsworth, by J. H. Jordan. Published about three years.

1851, October.—The *Herald*, at Ellsworth, by Conhard & Hilton. Suspended in 1854.

1853.—The *Eastern Freeman*, at Ellsworth, by J. H. Jordan. Published two years.

1854, December.—The *American*, at Ellsworth, by C. W. Moor. Still published.

1860, April.—The *Eastern Farmer*, at Ellsworth, by Wasson & Moor. Suspended 1861.

1866, January.—The *Hancock Journal*, at Ellsworth, by Z. A. Smith. Published eight months.

MAINE—Continued.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

——.—The *Free Press* (anti-Masonic), at Hallowell, by A. Herrick. Afterward merged with the *Advocate* and changed to the *Free Press and Advocate.*

1794, August 4.—The *Eastern Star*, at Hallowell, by H. S. Robinson. Published a short time.

1795.—The *Tocsin*, at Hallowell, by Baker & Wait. Published two years.

1795.—The *Kennebec Intelligencer*, at Hallowell (now Augusta), by P. Edes. In 1800 changed to the *Kennebec Gazette*, and in 1810 to the *Herald of Liberty.* In 1815 removed to Bangor.

1814.—The *Hallowell Gazette*, at Hallowell, by Goodale & Burton. Published about twenty years.

1817, March 17.—The *Augusta Patriot*, at Augusta, by J. Burton, jr. Published a year or two.

1823.—The *Kennebec Journal*, at Augusta, by Severance & Eaton. Now published as the weekly of the *Daily Journal*, established in January, 1870.

1823, May.—The *Waterville Intelligencer*, at Waterville, by William Hastings. Suspended in 1828.

1824, October 24.—The *Eastern Chronicle*, at Gardiner, by P. Sheldon. January 25, 1827, merged in the *Intelligencer.*

1827, August 28.—The *Maine Patriot*, at Augusta, by J. Dickman. Suspended in December, 1831.

1828.—The *New England Farmer and Mechanics' Journal*, at Gardiner; monthly. Published about a year.

1828, January.—The *Genius of Temperance*, at Hallowell, by P. Crandall; semi-monthly. Published two years.

1828 ,December, 18.—The *Watchman*, at Waterville, by William Hastings. Suspended December 30, 1829.

1831.—The *Age*, at Augusta, by J. Berry & Co. Suspended about 1862.

1831, June.—The *Times*, at Waterville, by J. Burleigh. Published about two years.

1831, August 19.—The *Augusta Courier and Workingmen's Advocate*, at Augusta, by Washburn & Jewell. Suspended November 26, 1832.

1833, January 21.—The *Kennebec Farmer and Journal*, at Winthrop, by Noyes & Co. In March, 1833, changed to the *Maine Farmer.* Removed to Hallowell; afterward removed to Winthrop. Still published.

1834.—The *Waterville Journal*, at Waterville, by J. Burleigh. Published one year.

1835, July 25.—The *Gospel Banner*, at Augusta, by Rev. W. A. Drew. Still published.

1839, September 28.—The *Maine Cultivator and Weekly Gazette*, at Hallowell, by Newman & Lincoln. In 1850 changed to the *Hallowell Gazette and Maine Cultivator;* in September, 1853, to the *Hallowell Gazette*, and in 1869 to the *Saturday Gazette.* Suspended December 9, 1871.

1839, December.—The *Gardiner Spectator*, at Gardiner, by A. Bartlett. Suspended September 24, 1842.

1840.—The *Liberty Standard*, at Hallowell, by Rev. J. C. Lovejoy. Published about eight years.

1841.—The *Gardiner Ledger*, at Gardiner. Suspended 1843.

1842.—The *Watervillonian*, at Waterville, by Wing & Mathews. At the close of the first volume changed to the *Yankee Blade.* In 1844 removed to Gardiner and published there nearly four years. Removed to Boston and finally merged in the *Olive Branch.*

1844, June 24.—The *Cold Water Fountain*, at Gardiner, by G. M. Atwood. United with the *Washington Journal* and changed to the *Fountain and Journal.* In 1853 removed to Portland.

1845.—The *Eastern Light*, at Gardiner, by H. W. Jewell. Published a short time.

1845, February 1.—The *David's Sling*, at Gardiner, by Rowell & Clay. Published nine months.

1847, April.—The *Union*, at Waterville, by C. F. Hathaway. Published about four months.

1847, July 19.—The *Eastern Mail*, at Waterville, by E. Maxham. Changed to the *Waterville Mail.* Still published.

1850, February 9.—The *Advertiser*, at Gardiner, by R. B. Caldwell. Changed on the second number to the *Kennebec Transcript* and published six months as a semi-weekly. In 1856 merged in *Drew's Rural Intelligencer*, under the title of the *Maine Rural.* Suspended in 1860. The *Daily Rural* published a few months in 1859.

1852.—The *Northern Light*, at Hallowell, by Currier & May. Published a few months, and in 1853 removed to Portland.

1854, January.—The *Northern Home Journal*, at Gardiner, by A. M. C. Heath. In 1868 changed to the *Gardiner Home Journal.*

1855.—The *Glenwood Valley Times*, at Vienna, by R. M. Mansur; monthly. In 1861 removed to Mount Vernon village and published one year as the *Young Folks' Monitor.* In 1866 removed to Augusta and changed to the *Musical Monitor.*

1855, January.—The *Rural Intelligencer*, at Augusta, by Rev. W. A. Drew. Afterward removed to Gardiner and consolidated with the *Transcript* under the title of the *Maine Rural.*

1861–'62.—The *Kennebec Courier*, at Hallowell, by T. W. Newman. Removed to Bath and shortly after suspended.

1865, February.—The *Kennebec Reporter*, at Gardiner, by Bailey & Brown. Still published.

1867.—The *Maine Standard*, at Augusta, by Brown & Jordon. Still published.

1869, October.—The *People's Literary Companion*, at Augusta, by E. C. Allen; monthly. In October, 1871, issued as a weekly. Still published.

1871, October.—*Our Young Folks*, at Augusta, by E. C. Allen & Co.; illustrated monthly.

KNOX COUNTY.

1825, May 17.—The *Thomaston Register*, at Thomaston, by J. Ruggles & Co. In September, 1831, changed to the *Independent Journal.*

1832, October.—The *National Republican*, at Thomaston, by J. Ramsay. A few years later removed to East Thomaston (now Rockland) and merged in the *Recorder.*

1837, August 23.—The *Thomaston Recorder*, at Thomaston, by H. P. Coombs. In October, 1846, suspended. Afterward revived as the *Star and Recorder*, and in 1848 again suspended.

1839, January.—The *Thomaston Republican*, at Rockland, by R. B. Caldwell. In 1841 removed to Wiscasset.

1846, January 22.—The *Lime Rock Gazette*, at Rockland, by Richardson & Porter. Afterward changed to the *Rockland Gazette.*

1850, August 7.—The *Lincoln Miscellany*, at Thomaston, by Corthell & Swan. Suspended in March, 1854.

1851.—The *Camden Advertiser*, at Camden, by F. C. Messinger. About a year later removed to Rockland and changed to the *Commercial Advertiser.* Suspended in 1854.

1854, March 9.—The *Thomaston Journal*, at Thomaston, by C. H. Paine. Four years later changed to the *Lincoln Advertiser.* In October, 1859, removed to Damariscotta and published there a few months.

1855, November 1.—The *United States Democrat*, at Rockland, by A. & E. Sprague. In 1857 consolidated with the *Maine Free Press* of Belfast and changed to the *Democrat and Free Press.* Now published as the *Free Press.*

1860, February.—The *Youth's Temperance Visitor*, at Rockland, by Z. P. Vose. Published about fifteen months and suspended, but revived in September, 1862. Afterward removed to Portland.

1869, January.—The *Camden Herald*, at Camden, by W. H. Berry. Still published.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

——.—The *Citizen*, at Wiscasset, by A. Herrick. Published about a year.

1796.—The *Telegraph*, at Wiscasset, by Russell & Hoskins.

1805, June.—The *Eastern Repository*, at Wiscasset.

MAINE—Continued.

1820.—The *Lincoln Telegraph*, at Wiscasset, by S. B. Dana. Published eighteen months.

1821, October.—The *Lincoln Intelligencer*, at Wiscasset, by J. Dorr. Suspended about 1835.

1830.—The *Yankee*, at Wiscasset, by E Brooks.

1837–1841.—The *Lincoln Patriot*, at Waldoboro, by Nichols Brothers.

1841–1843.—The *Lincoln County Republican*, at Wiscasset, by J. B. Frith.

1845.—The *Yankee*, at Wiscasset, by J. B. Frith.

1856.—The *Lincoln Democrat*, at Newcastle, by J. J. Ramsay.

1859.—The *Lincoln Advertiser*, at Damariscotta.

1859, July.—The *Wiscasset Herald*, at Wiscasset, by Farrar & Wood. Published three months.

1869.—The *Seaside Oracle*, at Wiscasset, by J. Wood; monthly. In 1870 changed to a semi-monthly, and in 1872 to a weekly.

1873, January.—The *News*, at Waldoboro. Still published.

OXFORD COUNTY.

1798, February.—The *Echo or the North Star*, at Fryeburg, by E. Russell. Published less than a year.

1824, July 8.—The *Oxford Observer*, at Paris, by Asa Barton. In December, 1826, removed to Norway. In June, 1832, changed to the *Politician*. Suspended April, 1833.

1828.—The *Jeffersonian*, at Paris, by Hamlin & King. In 1832 removed to Portland.

1830, March.—The *Village Spy*, at Norway, by Asa Barton. Published a short time.

1832, April.—The *Journal of the Times*, at Norway, by William E. Goodnow. Published three months.

1833, March.—The *Oxford Democrat*, at Paris, by Millet & King. Still published.

1844, March.—The *Norway Advertiser*, at Norway, by Berry & Blake. Changed to the *Pine State News*. Discontinued in January, 1851.

1849.—*A Word to the Little Folks*, at Topsham, by J. White. Published a few months.

1850.—The *Review and Herald of the Sabbath*, at Paris; monthly. In 1851 issued as a semi-monthly; removed to Saratoga Springs and then to Rochester, New York, and afterward to Battle Creek, Michigan. Still published.

1851, July.—The *Norway Advertiser*, at Norway, by M. B. Bartlett, Published several years.

1858, December 17.—The *Bethel Courier*, at Bethel, by Cady & Smith. Suspended July 26, 1861.

1869, October 1.—The *Oxford Register*, at Paris, by Watson Brothers.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

——.—The *Expositor*, at Bangor, by C. Godfrey; monthly.

——.—The *Bangor Post*, at Bangor, by T. Bartlett. Published a short time.

——.—The *Daily Mercury*, at Bangor, by T. Bartlett. Suspended in 1854.

——.—The *Spirit Guardian*, at Bangor, by G. W. Brown. Published a short time.

——.—The *Crucible*, at Orono, by the students of the Maine State College.

1815, November 25.—The *Bangor Weekly Register*, at Bangor, by P. Edes. December 25, 1817, changed to the *Bangor Register*. Suspended August 2, 1831.

1824.—The *Penobscot Gazette*, at Bangor, by D. Pike. Suspended February 14, 1827.

1827.—The *Eastern Republican*, at Bangor, by N. Haynes. Suspended in November, 1838.

1828, May 3.—The *Clarion*, at Bangor, by G. Merrill.

1831, August.—The *Penobscot Journal*, at Bangor, by P. Barnes. Published two years.

1833, September 22.—The *Bangor Courier*, at Bangor, by William E. P. Rogers. In July, 1834, the *Bangor Daily Whig* established. December 20, 1834, changed to the *Bangor Daily Whig and Courier*. Still published.

1834, August 7.—The *Penobscot Freeman*, at Bangor, by A. Herrick. Published a short time.

1835.—The *Daily Commercial Advertiser*, at Bangor, by A. Herrick. In December, 1836, merged in the *People's Press*.

1835, February.—The *Mechanic and Farmer*, at Bangor, by J. Brown & Co. Suspended February 21, 1839.

1835, June.—The *Eastern Magazine*, at Bangor, by J. S. Carter; monthly. In 1836 changed to the *Maine Monthly Magazine*, and continued a short time.

1836, January.—The *Bangorean*, at Bangor, by J. S. Carter. In October, 1836, consolidated with the *Mechanic and Farmer*.

1836, February 15.—The *Democrat*, at Bangor, by Smith & Johnson. In 1857 consolidated with the *Daily Mercury* under the title of the *Bangor Daily Union*. Daily suspended 1861.

1836, March 12.—The *People's Press*, at Bangor, by T. Bartlett, jr.; daily and weekly. Suspended in November, 1838.

1837, June 1.—The *Journal*, at Bangor, by Rev. T. Curtis. Published one year.

1842, April 30.—The *Bangor Gazette*, at Bangor, by J. Burrill. Published one year as a weekly, then changed to a daily. Afterward changed to the *Platform*. Suspended after the Van Buren campaign.

1850.—The *Daily Bee*, at Bangor, by S. F. Whetmore. Published a short time.

1854.—The *Bangor Daily Journal*, at Bangor, by W. E. Hilton & Co. In 1857 merged in the *Democrat* under the title of the *Daily Union*.

1858, June 19.—The *Bangor Daily Evening Times*, at Bangor, by William Thompson. Suspended September 10, 1867.

1859, March.—The *Jeffersonian*, at Bangor, by J. Bartlett & Burr. June 28, 1862, The *Jeffersonian Daily Evening News* established, but August 2, 1862, suspended. In 1870 weekly suspended.

1863.—The *Gazette*, at Dexter, by J. F. Witherell. Still published.

1872, January.—The *Bangor Daily Commercial*, at Bangor, by M. Emory. Still published.

1873, January.—The *Northern Border*, at Bangor, by an association of citizens.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

1838, June.—The *Piscataquis Herald*, at Dover, by G. V. Edes. In 1849 changed to the *Piscataquis Observer*. Still published.

1839, July.—The *Democratic Republican*, at Dover, by S. H. Davee. Published one year.

SAGADAHOC COUNTY.

——.—The *Weekly Mirror*, at Bath, by Haines & Wing. In 1853 issued a daily. In June, 1855, consolidated with the *Northern Tribune*. In September, 1857, consolidated with the *Eastern Times*, and changed to the *Northern Tribune and Eastern Times*. Afterward merged in the *People's Organ*.

1820, December 8.—The *Maine Gazette*, at Bath, by Torrey & Simpson. In 1832 consolidated with the *Inquirer* under the title of the *Gazette and Inquirer*. In March, 1836, changed to the *Lincoln Telegraph;* in September, 1846, to the *Northern Tribune;* 1848, *Daily Northern Tribune* established. Afterward suspended and issued as a tri-weekly. In June, 1855, consolidated with the *Daily and Weekly Mirror*.

1824, October 14.—The *Maine Inquirer*, at Bath, by T. Eaton. In 1832 consolidated with the *Maine Gazette*.

1837.—The *Telescope*, at Bath, by J. Nelson. Published one year.

1842, May.—The *Maine Enquirer*, at Bath, by J. J. Ramsay. In 1846 changed to the *Eastern Times*. In September, 1857, consolidated with the *Northern Tribune*.

1853.—The *Sagadahoc Review*, at Bath, by J. S. Swift; daily and weekly. Published a few months.

1854.—The *American Sentinel*, at Damariscotta village. Afterward removed to Bath. In 1862 consolidated with the *Tribune and Daily*

MAINE—Continued.

Times and published as the *Daily Sentinel and Times*, also the *Weekly American Sentinel.*

1857, September 8.—The *People's Organ*, at Bath, by J. T. Gilman. A few months later consolidated with the *Northern Tribune and Eastern Times.* In June, 1862, merged in the *American Sentinel.*

1869–'70.—The *Maine Temperance Advocate*, at Bath, by H. A. Shorey. Published nine months.

1874, January.—The *Leisure Hours*, at Bath.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

1823, May 15.—The *Somerset Journal*, at Norridgewock, by Copeland & Edes. In 1843 changed to the *Workingman;* a few months later to the *Workingman and People's Press.* About 1853 removed to Bangor.

1828, June 10.—The *Democratic Somerset Republican*, at Norridgewock. In 1831 removed to Skowhegan and changed to the *Skowhegan Sentinel and Somerset Democratic Republican*, and afterward to the *Skowhegan Sentinel.* Suspended in April, 1841.

1841, July.—The *Democratic Clarion*, at Skowhegan, by ——— Littlefield. In April, 1868, changed to the *Somerset Reporter.* Still published.

1844.—The *Investigator*, at Skowhegan, by William D. Gould. Published a few weeks.

1852, July 23.—The *Somerset Spectator*, at North Anson, by R. Collins. Published about four years.

1856, July 23.—The *Union Advocate*, at North Anson, by A. Moore. Still published.

1857, April.—The *Somerset Telegraph*, at Skowhegan, by J. L. Patten. April 10, 1861, changed to the *Somerset Farmer.* Suspended about 1865.

1872, May.—The *Fairfield Weekly Chronicle*, at Fairfield, by the Fairfield Chronicle Association.

WALDO COUNTY.

1820, July 6.—The *Hancock Gazette*, at Belfast, by Simpson & Fellows. After publishing twenty-one numbers changed to the *Hancock Gazette and Penobscot Patriot.* June 26, 1826, changed to the *Belfast Gazette.* About 1828 suspended, but revived as the *Waldo Democrat*, and continued less than a year.

1825, September.—The *Christian Visitant*, at Belfast, by Rev. William A. Drew; monthly. Published two years.

1829, February.—The *Republican Journal*, at Belfast, by White & Rowe. Suspended a short time, but revived, and still published.

1829, April 8.—The *Maine Farmer and Political Register*, at Belfast, by E. Palmer. Suspended in October, 1830.

1830, November 3.—The *Maine Workingmen's Advocate*, at Belfast, by J. Dorr. Suspended April 28, 1836.

1836, November 17.—The *Belfast Intelligencer*, at Belfast, by Williamson & Ingalls. One year later removed to Winterport and published until January 12, 1839.

1838, January 1.—The *Waldo Patriot*, at Belfast, by J. Dorr. Published one year, and then removed to Augusta and united with the *Kennebec Journal.*

1840.—The *Waldo Signal*, at Belfast, by C. Giles. June 26, 1846, changed to the *State Signal.* October 27, 1847, consolidated with the *New Planet*, and changed to the *Signal and Planet.* Suspended in 1853.

1844, March.—The *People's Advocate*, at Belfast, by L. Richardson. Published less than two years.

1848, May.—The *Common School Advocate*, at Belfast, by Griffin & Rowe; semi-monthly. Suspended August 1, 1849.

1854, June 15.—The *Maine Free Press*, at Belfast, by L. R. Wing and E. K. Smart. In 1857 removed to Rockland and consolidated with the *United States Democrat*, under the title of the *Democrat and Free Press.*

1854, July.—The *Progressive Age*, at Belfast, by W. M. Rust. April 24, 1861, the *Progressive Age Evening Bulletin* established. January 29, 1861, discontinued, but revived March 10, 1862. Published twenty-six numbers and again suspended. The *Bulletin*, weekly, is still published.

1870, January.—The *Union Banner*, at Belfast, by S. H. Murch; monthly. Published one year.

1871, July.—The *Belfast Advertiser*, at Belfast, by Bracket & Burgess; monthly.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

——.—The *Herald*, at Saint Stephen, by J. S. Hay. In 1862 removed to Calais and published one year.

1818, August.—The *Eastport Sentinel*, at Eastport, by B. Folsom. Still published.

1823, December 3.—The *Eastern Star*, at Machias, by J. O. Balch. Published one year.

1828, April.—The *Northern Light*, at Eastport. In 1832 changed to the *Eastern Democrat.* In 1835 removed to Calais. Suspended in May, 1837, but revived in 1839.

1833, April 12.—The *Boundary Gazette and Calais Advertiser*, at Calais, by H. P. Pratt. Suspended July 28, 1836.

1834, January 28.—The *Saint Croix Courier*, at Calais, by H. Bates. Suspended December 18, 1835.

1835, November 26.—The *Eastern Democrat*, at Calais, by J. Brent. Suspended 1836.

1836, August 16.—The *Gazette and Advertiser*, at Calais, by Snow & Jackson. Suspended November 14, 1838, revived April 14, 1841.

1837, February 18.—The *Down-Easter*, at Milltown, by —— Snow. Suspended December 27, 1838.

1838, January 9.—The *Frontier Journal*, at Saltwater village, by J. C. Washburn. Suspended April 28, 1840, revived in 1842 and published until 1848.

1839, June 18.—The *Eastern Democrat*, at Calais, by J. C. Washburn. Suspended June 22, 1841.

1853, May 25.—The *Machias Union*, at Machias, by Yates & Furbish. Still published.

1856, June.—The *Republican*, at Machias, by S. Fowler. Still published.

YORK COUNTY.

——.—The *Biddeford Townsman*, at Biddeford, by W. F. Scammon.

1803.—The *Annals of the Times*, at Kennebunk. Published two years.

1805.—The *Freeman's Friend*, at Saco, by William Weeks.

1805, March 20.—The *Gazette*, at Kennebunk, by J. K. Remick. Suspended about 1842.

1820.—The *Maine Palladium*, at Saco, by Putnam & Blake. Suspended July 21, 1830.

1828, January 6.—The *Maine Democrat*, at Saco, by William J. & J. Condon. In January, 1868, removed to Biddeford and published as the weekly of the *Daily Times.*

1832, April.—The *Maine Recorder*, at Limington, by M. A. Dow. Suspended December 31, 1835.

1832, October.—The *National Republican*, at Saco, by Dow & Marble. Published two years.

1834, March.—The *Republican*, at South Berwick, by C. P. Hale. Suspended August, 1835.

1835.—The *Yankee Farmer*, semi-monthly, at Cornish, by S. W. Cole. Afterward merged in the *New England Farmer* at Boston.

1838, March.—The *York County Herald*, at Saco, by S. & C. Webster. Suspended February 17, 1843.

1840, May.—The *Village Register and Farmers' Miscellany*, at Limerick, by S. B. Eastman. In September, 1840, changed to the *Eastern Herald*, and continued six months.

1841.—The *Washingtonian Banner*, at Saco, by C. Webster. Published two years.

1843, March.—The *Maine Freewill Baptist Repository*, at Saco, by J. M. Buzzell. Three years later removed to Limerick, where it reached its eighth volume.

MAINE—Continued.

1844.—The *Columbian Star*, at Alfred, by J. Dickman.

1845, January.—The *Union*, at Saco, by William Noyes. In 1856 removed to Biddeford and consolidated with the *Eastern Herald and Mercantile Advertiser*, under the title of the *Union and Journal*. Still published.

1848.—The *Biddeford Herald*, at Biddeford, by Reed & Cole. Published about seventeen months.

1849, April.—The *Mercantile Advertiser*, at Saco, by M. Watson. In 1850 removed to Biddeford and published eighteen months as the *Eastern Journal* and merged in the *Union*.

1857, January 5.—The *Weekly Gazette*, at Biddeford, by M. Watson. Suspended in 1861.

1869, May 18.—The *York County Independent*, at Saco, by William Noyes & Son. Still published.

MARYLAND.

Area, 9,860 square miles; population, 934,943; 24 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 21; in 1840, 45; 1850, 68; 1860, 57; 1870, 88; 1880, 143. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 15; weeklies, 111; monthlies, 12; semi-monthlies, 4; quarterlies, 1. In each of 24 towns one paper was published; in 8, two; in 8, three; and in 5, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1727.—Printing was introduced at Annapolis.

1727, September 24.—The *Maryland Gazette*, established at Annapolis by William Parks. Publication suspended after 1729.

1745, April 26.—The *Maryland Gazette*, at Annapolis, by Jonas Green, cap sheet, 14 by 17. Publication suspended in 1839.

1773, August.—The *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*, at Baltimore, by William Goddard. Publication suspended in 1797.

1809, May.—The *Hagerstown Gazette*, at Hagerstown.

1811.—The *Weekly Register*, at Baltimore, by H. Niles.

In addition to the above the following newspaper files are in the possession of the State Historical Society:

ANNAPOLIS.—The *Maryland Republican*, 1809–1839.

BALTIMORE.—The *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*, 1773–1797; *Dunlap's Maryland Gazette*, 1775–1779—continued as the *Maryland Gazette*, 1783–1791; the *Baltimore Daily Repository*, 1791–1793; the *Baltimore Daily Intelligencer*, 1793–1794—continued as the *Federal Intelligencer*, 1795—continued as the *Federal Gazette*, 1796–1825—continued as the *Baltimore Gazette*, 1825–1837; the *Baltimore Weekly Gazette*, 1832–1834; the *Telegraphe and Daily Advertiser*, 1797–1802; the *American and Daily Advertiser*, *American and Commercial Advertiser*, *Baltimore American and Commercial Advertiser*, 1799–1880; the *American Patriot and Fell's Point Advertiser*, 1802–1803; the *Republican or Anti-Democrat*, 1802–1803; the *Baltimore Evening Post*, 1805–1811; the *Whig*, 1808–1810—continued as the *Baltimore Whig*, 1810–1811; the *North American and Mercantile Advertiser*, 1808–1809—continued as the *Federal Republican and Commercial Gazette*, 1809–1811; the *Baltimore Patriot*, 1812–1847; the *Mechanics' Gazette and Merchants' Daily Advertiser*, 1815; the *People's Friend*, 1816; the *Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph*, 1819–1823; the *Morning Chronicle and Baltimore Advertiser*, 1820–1823; the *North American*, 1827; the *Marylander*, 1827–1828; the *Baltimore Republican*, also known as *The Argus*, 1829–1863; the *Weekly Argus*, 1849–1851; the *Daily Chronicle*, 1833; the *Baltimore Daily Transcript*, *Baltimore Commercial Transcript*, 1836–1838; the *Commercial Chronicle and Daily Marylander*, 1839; the *Baltimore Clipper*, 1839–1840; the *Spirit of Democracy*, 1840; the *Sun*, 1837–1880; the *Daily Exchange*, 1859–1861—continued as the *Maryland Times*, the *Maryland News Sheet*, 1861–1862—continued as the *Baltimore Daily Gazette*, 1862–1880; the *South*, T. W. Hall, jr., 1861; the *South*, J. M. Mills & Co., 1861–1862; the *Evening Bulletin*, 1876–1879; the *Telegram*, 1879–1880.

CHESTERTOWN.—The *Chestertown Transcript*, 1875–1878.

EASTON.—The *Maryland Herald*, 1791–1793, 1796–1804; the *Republican Star or Eastern Shore General Advertiser*, 1802–1830; the *People's Monitor*, 1815; the *Eastern Shore Whig*, 1830–1841; the *Easton Gazette*, 1831–1848; the *Eastern Shore Star*, afterward the *Easton Star*, 1841–1862.

FREDERICK.—The *Maryland Chronicle, or the Universal Advertiser*, 1786–1787; *Bartgis' Maryland Gazette and Frederick-Town Weekly Advertiser*, 1792–1794—continued as *Bartgis' Federal Gazette, or the Frederick Town and County Weekly Advertiser*, 1796–1799—continued as *Bartgis' Republican Gazette*, 1801–1820—continued as the *Republican Gazette and General Advertiser*, 1821–1824—continued as the *Political Intelligencer, or Republican Gazette*, 1824; the *Rights of Man*, 1794, 1798, 1800; the *Hornet*, 1803–1806; *Frederick-Town Herald*, *Frederick Herald*, 1804, 1812–1831, 1834; the *Independent American Volunteer*, 1807–1808; the *Hornet, or Republican Advocate*, 1809–1811; the *Plain Dealer*, *Plain Dealer and Political Intelligencer*, 1813–1814; the *Political Examiner and Public Advertiser*, 1814–1815, 1818–1819, 1822–1823, 1827, 1830, 1835; the *Examiner*, 1857–1880; the *Republican Citizen and State Advertiser*, 1821–1828, 1837–1838; the *Anti-Jacksonian*, 1828; the *People*, 1828; the *Times* 1834—continued as the *Times and Democratic Advocate*, 1837—continued as the *Frederick Times and Democratic Advocate*, 1838—continued as the *Times and Democratic Advocate*, 1839; the *True Democrat*, 1853.

HAGERSTOWN.—The *Torch-Light and Public Advertiser*, 1825–1827, 1831–1833.

WILLIAMSPORT.—The *Republican Banner*, 1830–1831.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Area, 8,040 square miles; population, 1,783,085; 14 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 32; in 1840, 91; 1850, 209; 1860, 222; 1870, 259; 1880, 427. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 39; weeklies, 279; semi-weeklies, 13; tri-weeklies, 1; bi-weeklies, 7; monthlies, 80; semi-monthlies, 1; quarterlies, 7. In each of 82 towns one paper was published; in 30, two; in 10, three; in 2, four; and in 12, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY. (*a*)

1639, January.—Printing was introduced at Boston.

1704, April 17.—The *Boston News Letter*, established at Boston, by John Campbell; two pages, 8 by 12 inches. Publication suspended in 1776.

1719, December 14.—The *Boston Gazette*, at Boston, by William Brooker; half sheet foolscap, 8½ by 17 inches. Publication suspended in 1752.

1721, August 17.—The *New England Courant*, at Boston, by James Franklin; half sheet crown, 9½ by 15 inches. Publication suspended in 1727.

1727, March 20.—The *New England Weekly Journal*, at Boston, by Samuel Kneeland; half sheet foolscap, 8½ by 17 inches. In 1741 incorporated with the *Boston Gazette*, and called the *Boston Gazette and Weekly Journal*. Publication suspended in 1752.

1731, September 27.—The *Weekly Rehearsal*, at Boston, by Jeremiah Gridley; half sheet demy, 10½ by 16 inches. Publication suspended in 1735.

1734, October.—The *Boston Weekly Post Boy*, at Boston, by Ellis Huske; half sheet demy, 10½ by 16 inches. Publication suspended in 1755.

1735, August 25.—The *Boston Evening Post*, at Boston, by Thomas Fleet; half sheet foolscap, 8½ by 14 inches. Publication suspended in 1775.

1743, March 2.—The *Boston Weekly Magazine*, at Boston, by Rogers & Fowle. First magazine published in America. Suspended in April, 1743.

a Further details regarding early Massachusetts newspapers will be found in the catalogue of the newspaper files in the collection of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, following this chronology.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

1743, March 5.—The *Christian History* (magazine), at Boston, by Thomas Price, jr. Publication suspended in 1745.

1743, September.—The *American Magazine and Historical Chronicle* (magazine), at Boston, by Eliot & Blanchard. Publication suspended in 1746.

1748, January 4.—The *Independent Advertiser*, at Boston, by Rogers & Fowle; half sheet crown, 9½ by 15 inches. Publication suspended in 1750.

1753, January 3.—The *Boston Gazette or Weekly Advertiser*, at Boston, by Samuel Kneeland; half sheet crown, 9½ by 15 inches. Publication suspended in 1755.

1755, April 7.—The *Boston Gazette or Country Journal*, at Boston, by Edes & Gill; half sheet crown, 9½ by 15 inches. Publication suspended September 17, 1798.

1757, August 22.—The *Boston Weekly Advertiser*, at Boston, by Green & Russell. Title changed several times, finally to *Massachusetts Gazette* and *Boston Post Boy and Advertiser;* crown sheet, 15 by 19 inches. Publication suspended in 1775.

1758, August 31.—The *New England Magazine*, at Boston, by Benjamin Mecom; 60 pp., 12mo. Publication suspended in 1759.

1767, December 21.—The *Boston Chronicle*, at Boston, by John Mein; demy sheet, 16 by 21 inches. Publication suspended June 25, 1770.

1768, August 2.—The *Essex Gazette*, at Salem, by Samuel Hall; crown sheet, 15 by 19 inches. In 1775 removed to Cambridge, and called the *New England Chronicle or Essex Gazette.* Removed to Boston on its evacuation by the British and called the *New England Chronicle.* It was afterward sold and called the *Independent Chronicle.* Consolidated with the *Boston Patriot* in 1819.

1770, August 7.—The *Massachusetts Spy*, at Boston, by Z. Fowle and I. Thomas; half sheet large crown. Publication suspended in six months. Revived in March, 1771, by Isaiah Thomas, on a royal sheet. Removed to Worcester in 1775. Still published daily and weekly.

1771, November 23.—The *Censor* (magazine), at Boston, by Ezekiel Russell. Publication suspended in 1772.

1773, December 4.—The *Essex Journal and Merrimack Packet*, or the *Massachusetts and New Hampshire General Advertiser*, at Newburyport, by Isaiah Thomas; crown sheet, 15 by 19 inches. Publication suspended before 1800.

1774, January.—The *Royal American Magazine*, at Boston, by Isaiah Thomas. Publication suspended in 1775.

1774, June.—The *Salem Gazette*, and *Newbury and Marblehead Advertiser*, at Salem, by E. Russell; crown sheet, 15 by 19 inches. Publication continued but a short time.

1776, May 30.—The *Continental Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, at Boston, by John Gill. Suspended about 1784.

1776, June 18.—The *American Gazette*, or the *Constitutional Journal*, at Salem, by E. Russell; crown sheet. Published a short time.

1778, June 15.—The *Independent Ledger and American Advertiser*, at Boston, by Draper & Folsom. Suspended about 1784.

1784, March 24.—The *Massachusetts Centinel and Republican Journal*, at Boston, by Benjamin Russell; semi-weekly. Changed to the *Massachusetts Centinel* in 1785, and in 1790 to the *Columbian Centinel.* United with the *New England Palladium* in 1830, and with the *Boston Gazette* in April, 1836. Merged in the *Boston Daily Advertiser* in 1840. Published daily, tri-weekly, and weekly after 1830.

1786, September 6.—The *Hampshire Gazette*, at Northampton, by William Butler. Still published.

1787.—The *Salem Mercury*, at Salem, by Dabney & Cushing. In 1790 changed to the *American Eagle*, and the next issue to the *Salem Gazette.* Still published.

1788.—The *Berkshire Chronicle*, at Pittsfield, by Roger Stoors.

1788.—The *Western Star*, at Stockbridge.

1788, September 15.—The *Herald of Freedom and the Federal Advertiser*, at Boston, by Freeman & Andrews; semi-weekly. Suspended in 1791. Succeeded by the *Argus*, by E. E. Powers.

1792.—The *American Apollo*, at Boston, by Belknap & Young. Suspended in December, 1794.

1792, January.—The *Greenfield Gazette, or Massachusetts and Vermont Telegraphe*, at Greenfield, by Thomas Dickman. Afterward united with the *Courier* and called the *Gazette and Courier.* Still published.

1793, January.—The *Massachusetts Mercury*, at Boston, by Young & Etheridge; tri-weekly. In 1801 changed to the *Mercury and New England Palladium*; semi-weekly. In 1840 merged in the *Daily Advertiser.*

1794, October 20.—The *Federal Orrery*, at Boston, by Thomas Paine; semi-weekly. In November, 1796, changed to the *Courier and General Advertiser.*

1795, April.—The *Political Gazette*, at Newburyport, by William Barrett. In October, 1797, united with the *Impartial Herald* (published some years by Angier March), and called the *Newburyport Herald and Country Gazette.* In 1832 changed to daily and weekly. Still published as the *Newburyport Herald.*

1795, September 5.—The *Boston Price Current and Marine Intelligencer*, at Boston, by J. & J. N. Russell. June 7, 1798, changed to *Russell's Gazette*, and in October, 1800, to the *Boston Gazette.* In 1840 merged in the *Daily Advertiser.*

1795, October 22.—The *Rural Repository*, at Leominster, by Charles Prentiss. Published two years. The *Political Focus* afterward published by Prentiss.

1796, October 6.—The *Polar Star and Boston Daily Advertiser*, at Boston. Suspended in 1797.

1798, January.—The *Federal Gazette and Daily Advertiser*, at Boston, by Caleb P. Wayne. Published four months.

1799, October 2.—The *Constitutional Telegraphe*, at Boston, by Samuel S. Parker; semi-weekly. In 1801 changed to the *Republican Gazetteer*, and afterward to the *Democrat.* Suspended in 1808.

1800, May 12.—The *Impartial Register*, at Salem, by William Carleton; semi-weekly. Soon changed to the *Salem Register.* Still published.

1802, March 2.—The *Boston Courier*, by J. T. Buckingham; daily.

1803, July 10.—The *New England Repertory*, at Newburyport, by John Park. The second number was published in Boston, and in 1812 the *Repertory and General Advertiser* was published by William W. Clapp, at the Exchange Coffee House.

1806.—The *Polyanthos*, at Boston, by Joseph T. Buckingham; monthly, 72 pp., 18mo. Twenty numbers published. Publication resumed in February, 1812.

1809.—The *Ordeal*, at Boston, by J. T. Buckingham and Benj. Pollard; weekly, of sixteen octavo pages. Six months.

1809, March 3.—The *Boston Patriot*, Everett & Monroe publishers. In May, 1817, the *Patriot*, then published by Davis C. Ballard and Edmund Wright, jr., bought the *Independent Chronicle*, and the two papers were thereafter published as a daily under the title of the *Independent Chronicle and Boston Patriot*, until the absorption of both in the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, in December, 1831.

——— The *Christian Disciple*, at Boston, by Rev. Noah Worcester.

1814, January 1.—The *Boston Spectator*, at Boston, by John Clark, "devoted to politics and belles-lettres." Seventy weekly numbers were published.

1817.—The *New England Galaxy and Masonic Magazine*, at Boston, by J. T. Buckingham. Sold in 1828 to Willard Phillips and Theophilus Parsons, who continued it.

1831.—The *New England Magazine*, at Boston, by Edwin Buckingham.

MICHIGAN.

Area, 57,430 square miles; population, 1,636,937; 79 counties—newspapers published in 72. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1840 was 32; in 1850, 58; 1860, 118; 1870, 211; 1880, 464. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 33; weeklies, 397; semi-weeklies, 3; tri-weeklies, 3; bi-weeklies, 2; monthlies, 19; semi-monthlies, 4; bi-monthlies, 1; quarterlies, 1; semi-annuals, 1. In each of 132 towns one paper was published; in 45, two; in 19, three; in 10, four; and in 14, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1809.—Printing was introduced at Detroit. Newspapers were published prior to 1840 as follows: (*a*)

1809, August 31.—*Essaie du Michigan ou Observateur Impartial* (French and English), at Detroit, by Father Gabriel Richard. Only eight or nine numbers issued.

1817, July 25.—The *Detroit Gazette* (English and French), at Detroit, by Sheldon & Reed. Suspended April 26, 1830.

1825.—The *Michigan Herald*, at Detroit, by Henry Chipman. Suspended in 1829.

1825.—The *Michigan Sentinel*, at Monroe, by Edward D. Ellis. In 1836 changed to the *Monroe Advocate*. In 1837 changed to the *Times*, but in the fall of the same year changed again to the *Advocate*. In 1849 changed to the *Monroe Commercial*. Still published.

1829.—The *Oakland Chronicle*, by Thomas Simpson. Suspended in April, 1829.

1829, November 20.—The *Northwestern Journal*, at Detroit, by George L. Whitney. In September, 1835, a semi-weekly edition issued in connection with it, as the *Journal and Advertiser*. A daily established June 11, 1836, as the *Daily Advertiser*. Consolidated with the *Democrat and Inquirer* in 1855, and called the *Advertiser*. United with the *Tribune* in 1862, and called the *Advertiser and Tribune*.

1829, December.—The *Emigrant*, at Ann Harbor, by Thomas Simpson. In 1830 changed to the *Western Emigrant*. Afterward called the *True Democrat* and the *Michigan Argus*.

1830, December 23.—The *Detroit Courier*, at Detroit. Soon after merged in the *Journal*.

1831, May 5.—The Detroit *Free Press*, at Detroit; weekly. The *Daily Free Press* established September 28, 1835 (first daily in the state). Still published, daily, tri-weekly, and weekly.

1833.—The *Herald*, at Saint Joseph, by A. E. Draper. Suspended in 1838.

1834.—The *Monroe Journal and Michigan Inquirer*, at Monroe, by Abner Morton. Published several months.

1834.—The *Tecumseh Democrat*, at Tecumseh. Succeeded in 1837 by the *Village Record*. Suspended in 1847.

1834, October 15.—The *Lenawee County Republican and Adrian Gazette*, at Adrian, by R. W. Ingalls. In July, 1835, changed to the *Watch-Tower*. Daily edition established in June, 1853. In September, 1865, changed to the *Times*. In November, 1866, consolidated with the *Michigan Expositor* and called the *Times and Expositor*. Still published, daily and weekly.

1834, November 25.——— ———, at Palmer (now Saint Clair), by T. M. Perry. Suspended in 1836.

1835.—The *Kalamazoo Gazette*, at White Pigeon, by Henry, Gilbert & Chandler. Removed to Kalamazoo the same year. Daily edition established in 1877. Still published.

1835.—The *Pontiac Courier*, at Pontiac, by A. G. Sparhawk. Afterward changed to the *Jeffersonian*, and subsequently merged in the *Gazette* (established in 1842). *Gazette* still published.

1835, September 5.—The *Gazette and Advertiser*, at Niles, by Henry Barnes. Afterward merged in the *Niles Democrat* (established in 1842). *Democrat* still published.

1836.—The *Constitutionalist*, at Adrian, by J. M. Patterson. In 1838 changed to the *Michigan Whig*. Suspended in 1842.

1836.—The *Macomb Republican*, at Mount Clemens, by J. K. Bourne. Suspended in 1838.

1836.—The *Monroe Gazette*, at Monroe, by ——— Hosmer. Published several years.

1836.—The *Democratic Balance*, at Pontiac. In 1838 merged in the *Pontiac Herald*, which suspended a few years later.

1836, December.—The *Calhoun County Patriot*, at Marshall, by Henry C. Bunce. January 1, 1841, name changed to the *Democratic Expounder and Calhoun County Patriot*. In March, 1875, latter part of title dropped. Still published.

1837.—The *Coldwater Observer*, at Coldwater. Afterward changed to the *Branch County News*. Published a short time. Succeeded by the *Branch County Democrat*, which soon after suspended.

1837, March.—The *Saginaw Journal*, at Saginaw, by J. B. Bennett. Published two years.

1837, April 18.—The *Grand Rapids Times*, by George W. Pattison. In May, 1841, changed to the *Inquirer*. Daily edition established in November, 1855. In 1857 united with the *Daily Herald* (established in March, 1855), and called the *Inquirer and Herald*. Soon after suspended, but again revived, and at the close of the war name changed to the *Grand Rapids Democrat*. Still published daily and weekly.

1837, May.—The *Jacksonburg Sentinel*, at Jacksonburg (now Jackson), by Nicholas Sullivan. Succeeded in 1840 by the *Michigan State Gazette*. In 1848 changed to the *American Citizen*. Daily edition established in 1865. Now published as the *Citizen*, daily and weekly.

1837, July 1.—The *Michigan Star*, at Branch, by a company. Published a few months.

1838.—The *American Freeman*, at Jackson; semi-monthly.

1838.—The *Michigan Temperance Herald*, at Jackson.

1838, March 8.—The *Michigan Democrat*, at Jackson. Afterward suspended.

1839.—The *Statesman*, at Marshall, by Seth Lewis. Still published.

1839.—The *Flint River Gazette*, at Flint, by J. K. Averill. Published six months.

1839.—The *Plain Dealer*, at Lapeer, by an association. Suspended in 1845.

1839.—The *Pontiac Jacksonian*, at Pontiac. Suspended in May, 1873.

1839, April.—The *Hillsdale County Gazette*, at Jonesville, by Murphy & Kinman. Subsequently removed to Hillsdale. Suspended in 1856.

a Prepared by George H. Green. Authorities consulted: *The History of the Press of Michigan*, by Tom. S. Applegate; *Pioneer Newspapers of Michigan*, by Professor J. C. Holmes.

MINNESOTA.

Area, 79,205 square miles; population, 780,773; 78 counties—newspapers published in 68. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1860 was 49; in 1870, 95; 1880, 223. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 10; weeklies, 205; tri-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 6; semi-monthlies, 1. In each of 79 towns one paper was published; in 29, two; in 9, three; in 3, four; and in 3, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1849.—Printing was introduced at Saint Paul. The following newspapers were published prior to 1862: (*a*)

1849, April 27.—The *Minnesota Register* was established; printed at Cincinnati, and dated Saint Paul; published by McLean & Owens. Consolidated with the *Chronicle* August, 1849, and called the *Chronicle and Register*. Publication suspended in 1851.

1849, April 28.—The *Minnesota Pioneer*, at Saint Paul, by James M. Goodhue. First paper printed in Minnesota. Changed to a daily May 1, 1854. Afterward merged in the *Press*, and still published as the *Pioneer-Press*.

1849, June 1.—The *Minnesota Chronicle*, at Saint Paul, by James Hughes. Merged in the *Register* in August, and called the *Chronicle and Register*. Suspended in 1851.

a Compiled from the reports made to the Minnesota Editorial Association at its fourth annual meeting held at Saint Paul, June 7, 1870.

MINNESOTA—Continued.

1850, November.—*Dakota Tawaxitko Kin* (*Dakota Friend*), at Saint Paul, by Rev. Gideon H. Pond. Published in the interest of the Indians. Publication suspended in August, 1852.

1850, December 10.—The *Minnesota Democrat*, at Saint Paul, by Daniel A. Robertson. Changed to a daily May 1, 1854, and in the fall of 1855 merged in the *Pioneer*.

1851, September 17.—The *Weekly Minnesotian*, at Saint Paul, by a company. Changed to a daily May 11, 1854. Publication suspended in January, 1861.

1854, May 15.—The *Daily Times*, at Saint Paul, by Newson, Mitchell & Clum. Publication suspended December 31, 1860.

1855.—The *Daily Press*, at Saint Paul, by A. C. Smith. Published seven months.

1856.—The *Oronocos Courier*, at Oronoco, by a stock company. (First in Olmsted county.) Published one year.

1856.—The *Minnesota Deutsche Zeitung*, at Saint Paul, by Frederick Orthwein. Changed to *Minnesota Staats Zeitung* in 1858.

1857.—The *Olmsted County Journal*, at Rochester, by Evans & Robins. Published less than a year.

1857.—The *Monticello Times*, at Monticello, by C. M. Kenton. (First in Wright county.) Publication suspended in the spring of 1859; revived June 30, 1859, as the *Wright County Republican;* changed to *Courier* in 1863, and again to *Northern Statesman*.

1857, January 1.—The *Minnesota Advertiser*, at Saint Cloud, by James Mowatt. (First paper in Stearns county.) Succeeded by *Saint Cloud Visitor* in December, 1857. Publication suspended in July, 1858.

1857, July 11.—The *Southern Minnesota Star*, at Albert Lea, by a company. (First in Freeborn county.) Published eight months.

1857, August.—The *Bancroft Pioneer*, at Bancroft. Removed to Austin at the end of the year and called the *Mirror*.

1857, September.—The *Rochester Democrat*, at Rochester, by Charles Cottom. Publication suspended in 1859.

1858, August 5.—The *Democrat*, at Saint Cloud, by Mrs. Jane Swisshelm. In 1866 changed to the *Journal*. Still published.

1858, September 11.—The *Freeborn County Eagle*, at Albert Lea, by A. P. Swineford. Publication suspended 1860.

1859, October.—The *Rochester City News*, at Rochester, by C. W. Blaisdell. Published one year.

1859, November.—The *Rochester City Post*, at Rochester, by D. & C. H. Blakeley. Still published.

1860.—*Home Views*, at Wilton, by J. W. Crawford (first in Waseca county). Publication suspended in 1861.

1860.—The *Rochester Republican*, at Rochester, by Mitchell & Kelly. Publication suspended in 1867.

1860, May 26.—The *Freeborn County Standard*, at Albert Lea, by Ruble & Hooker. Still published.

1861.—The *Minnesota Volksblatt*, at Saint Paul, by Philip Rohr.

1861, January 1.—The *Daily Press*, at Saint Paul, by W. R. Marshall. (Succeeded *Daily Times*.) Still published as the *Pioneer-Press*.

1861, May 1.—The *Saint Cloud Union*, at Saint Cloud, by S. B. Lowry. Changed to the *Times* in 1864. Still published.

MISSOURI.

Area, 68,735 square miles; population, 2,168,380; 114 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1840 was 35; in 1850, 61; 1860, 173; 1870, 279; 1880, 530. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 43; weeklies, 415; semi-weeklies, 2; tri-weeklies, 8; bi-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 50; semi-monthlies, 8; bi-monthlies, 2; quarterlies, 1. In each of 83 towns one paper was published; in 56, two; in 22, three; in 10, four; and in 17, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1808.—Printing was introduced at Saint Louis.

1808.—The *Missouri Gazette* was established at Saint Louis by Joseph Charless. In 1822 changed to the *Missouri Republican*. Now published daily, tri-weekly, and weekly.

———.——— ———, at Saint Louis, by Joshua Norvell.

1816.—The *Emigrant and General Advertiser*, at Saint Louis, by Sergeant Hall. In 1818 changed to the *Saint Louis Enquirer*, and in 1827 to the *Saint Louis Beacon*. Suspended in 1832.

1820.—The *Herald*, at Saint Louis, by Orr & Fleming. Published one or two years.

1827.—The *Saint Louis Times*, at Saint Louis, by Stine & Miller. Suspended in 1832.

1831.—The *Working Men's Advocate*, at Saint Louis, by ——— Steel. Subsequently changed to the *Argus*, the *Missionary Reporter*, and the *Union*. Afterward united with the *Signal*, and called the *Missouri Democrat*.

1834.—The *Commercial Bulletin*, at Saint Louis, by Keemle, Clark & Churchill.

1837 to 1840.—The *Saint Louis Pennant*, the *Saint Louis Evening Gazette*, the *Mirror*, and the *Saturday News*, at Saint Louis.

1841.—The *People's Organ*, at Saint Louis, by ——— Higgins.

NEBRASKA.

Area, 76,185 square miles; population, 452,402; 69 counties—newspapers published in 58. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1860 was 14; in 1870, 42; 1880, 189. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 15; weeklies, 165; semi-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 7; semi-monthlies, 1. In each of 56 towns one paper was published; in 27, two; in 4, three; in 6, four; and in 4, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1854.—Printing was introduced at Belleview.

1854.—The *Belleview Palladium* was established at Belleview.

1856.—The *Nebraska Advertiser*, at Brownville. Still published.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Area, 9,005 square miles; population, 346,991; 10 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 12; in 1840, 27; 1850, 38; 1860, 20; 1870, 51; 1880, 87. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 10; weeklies, 66; bi-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 7; semi-monthlies, 3. In each of 29 towns one paper was published; in 9, two; in 3, four; and in 4, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1751.—Printing was introduced at Portsmouth. Early newspapers were established as follows:

BELKNAP COUNTY.

1800.—The *Rural Museum*, at Gilmanton, by E. Russell. Published a short time.

1800.—The *Gilmanton Gazette and Farmers' Weekly Magazine*, at Gilmanton, by Leavitt & Clough. Published a short time.

1835, May.—The *Sabbath School Advocate*, at Gilmanton, by A. Prescott; semi-monthly. Suspended in May, 1839.

1840, September.—The *Parent's Magazine*, at Gilmanton, by J. Thompson; monthly. Six months afterward removed to Concord.

1842, January.—The *Biblical Journal*, at Gilmanton, by Professor H. Rood; bi-monthly. Published two years.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

1849.—The *Laconia Democrat*, at Laconia. Still published.

1868.—The *Lake Village Times*, at Lake village. Still published.

CARROLL COUNTY.

1860.—The *Granite State News*, at Wolfborough. Still published.

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

1793.—The *Farmer's Weekly Museum*, at Walpole, by I. Thomas. Afterward changed to the *Farmer's Museum or Lay Preacher's Gazette.*

1799.—The *New Hampshire Sentinel*, at Keene. Still published.

1827.—The *Cheshire Republican*, at Keene. Still published.

1863.—The *Star Spangled Banner*, at Hinsdale; monthly.

1866.—The *Monthly Miscellany*, at Stafford Corners; monthly.

1873.—The *United States*, at Keene.

COOS COUNTY.

1855.—The *Coos Republican*, at Lancaster. Still published.

1870.—The *Northern Sentinel*, at Colebrook, by A. Barker. Still published.

1871.—The *Independent Gazette*, at Lancaster, by Emerson, Hartshorn & Co.

GRAFTON COUNTY.

1844.—The *Granite State Free Press*, at Lebanon. Still published.

1867.—The *White Mountain Republic*, at Littleton. Still published.

1867.—The *Canaan Reporter*, at East Canaan. Still published.

1873.—The *Anvil*, at Hanover, by students of Dartmouth College.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

———.—The *Owl*, at Manchester. Published nearly a year.

1802.—The *Farmers' Cabinet*, at Amherst, by Cushing & Preston.

1826.—The *Nashua Gazette and Hillsborough County Advertiser*, at Nashua.

1827, February.—The *Nashua Constellation*, at Nashua, by A. E. Thayer. Afterward changed to the *Nashua Gazette.* Still published as the weekly of the *Daily Gazette*, established in 1872.

1831.—The *Nashua Herald*, at Nashua, by Dr. S. J. Bard. Published a short time.

1832, September.—The *New Hampshire Telegraph*, at Nashua, by Alfred Beard. Now published as the weekly of the *Daily Telegraph*, established in 1869.

1833.—The *New Ipswich Register*, at New Ipswich, by M. Miller.

1836.—The *News Gatherer*, at Ipswich, by King & Hewes.

1838.—The *Literary Souvenir*, at Lowell, by A. B. F. Hildreth. In 1842 removed to Concord, and four months later to Manchester.

1839, October 18.—The *Amoskeag Representative*, at Manchester, by J. Caldwell. January 22, 1841, changed to the *Manchester Representative.* December 7, 1842, merged in the *Manchester Democrat.*

1840, January.—The *Manchester Magazine*, at Manchester, by J. Caldwell. Published three months.

1840, January 1.—The *Amoskeag Memorial*, at Manchester, by J. C. Emerson. January 6, 1841, changed to the *Manchester Memorial.* February 17, 1841, consolidated with the *People's Herald*, of Pembroke, and changed to the *Manchester Memorial and People's Herald.* June 5, 1842, changed to the *Manchester Memorial;* September 6, 1844, to the *Manchester American*, semi-weekly, established in September, 1845, but discontinued April 17, 1846. *Daily American* established September 4, 1854. In 1852 consolidated with the *Saturday Messenger*, and called the *American and Messenger.* 1857 merged in the *Manchester Democratic.*

1841, January 2.—The *Star of Bethlehem*, at Manchester, by the Fraternal Association. Published here one year. Then removed to Lowell, having been for a time published simultaneously at Lowell and Manchester.

1842.—The *Iris and Literary Record*, at Manchester, by Emerson & Murray; monthly. Formerly published at Hanover, by E. A. Allen. In September, 1842, consolidated with the *Souvenir*, and changed to the *Iris and Souvenir.* Suspended about 1845.

1842, April 26.—The *Manchester Democrat*, at Manchester, by Kimball & Kidder. In 1857 consolidated with the *American and Messenger*, and changed to the *Democrat and American.* In April, 1863, *Democrat* dropped from the title. In December, 1863, consolidated with the *Mirror.*

1842, November 12.—The *Gleaner*, at Manchester, by Caldwell & Hall. Suspended the latter part of 1845.

1843, January.—The *Oasis*, at Nashua, by Murray & Sawtell.

1843, January 14.—The *Manchester Allodium*, at Manchester, by Hamlet & Haradon. Changed to the *Manchester Transcript*, and a few months later removed to Great Falls and suspended.

1843, September.—The *White Mountain Torrent*, at Manchester, by Haradon, Stowell, Wilson & Young. Established at Concord in April, 1843, but removed to Manchester in September, 1843. Published there until November, 1843, and then returned to Concord.

1843, December 30.—The *Manchester Operative*, at Manchester, by W. N. Haradon. November 16, 1844, removed to Lowell and united with the *Operative's Magazine and Lowell Offering.*

1845, May 1.—The *Independent Democrat*, at Manchester, by R. C. Wetmore. After a few weeks removed to Concord and subsequently consolidated with another paper to form the *Independent Statesman.*

1845, July 3.—The *Manchester Mercantile Advertiser*, at Manchester, by C. H. Chase. Published five months.

1845, August.—The *New Hampshire Magazine*, at Manchester, by E. D. Boyleston. Published one year.

1845, November 29.—The *Manchester Saturday Messenger*, at Manchester, by C. H. Chase. In 1852 merged in the *American.*

1846, May 21.—The *Manchester Palladium*, at Manchester, by J. Caldwell. Published six months.

1847.—The *New Hampshire Temperance Banner*, at Manchester, by the New Hampshire Temperance Society; monthly. Published three or four years, then removed to Concord.

1848.—The *Peterborough Transcript*, at Peterborough. Still published.

1848, September 9.—The *Manchester Telescope*, at Manchester, by Haradon & Kiely. February 19, 1849, changed to *Haradon's Weekly Spy*, and afterward to the *Manchester Spy.* In 1852 merged in the *Farmer's Monthly Visitor.*

1848, November.—The *Merchant's Own Journal*, at Manchester, by Haradon & Stover. Published a short time.

1850, February 26.—The *Granite Farmer*, at Manchester, by Crosby & Adams. About 1854 united with the *Farmer's Monthly Visitor.*

1850, October 28.—The *Manchester Daily Mirror*, at Manchester, by J. C. Emerson; daily. February 22, 1851, issued as the *Dollar Weekly Mirror.* In 1863 consolidated with the *Daily and Weekly American*, and changed to the *Daily Mirror and American.* In 1863 weekly consolidated with the *New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture* and called the *Dollar Weekly Mirror and New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture.* July 8, 1865, changed to the *Mirror and Farmer.* Still published.

1851, January.—The *Union Democrat*, at Manchester, by W. H. Gilman & Co. In 1861 changed to the *Weekly Union*, and March 31, 1863, to the *Union Democrat.*

1852, January.—The *Farmer's Monthly Visitor*, at Manchester, by Rowell, Presscot & Co.; monthly. Established at Concord in 1838 by I. Hill, but suspended in 1849 and revived at Manchester in January, 1852. United with the *Granite Farmer* under the title of the *Granite Farmer and Visitor.* July 18, 1857, changed to the *Granite State Farmer*, and in the latter part of 1859 to the *New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture.* In 1863 merged in the *Dollar Weekly Mirror.*

1852, February.—The *Crusader*, at Manchester, under the auspices of the State Temperance Society. Established at Concord about 1850. Afterward removed to Concord and united with the *Phœnix.* Subsequently absorbed by the *New Hampshire Gazette* at Portsmouth.

1853.—The *Junto Organ*, at Manchester, by Stanton and Burnham. Published a short time.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

1854, January.—The *Ladies' Enterprise*, at Manchester. Published a short time.

1854, September.—The *Stars and Stripes*, at Manchester, by Stevens & Tenney. Removed to Laconia and merged in the *Winnipisaukee Gazette*.

1856, July.—The *New Hampshire Journal of Medicine*, at Manchester, by Dr. G. H. Hubbard; monthly. Established at Concord in August, 1850, but in July, 1856, removed to Manchester. In December, 1859, suspended.

1857, January.—*Moore's Musical Record*, at Manchester, by J. W. Moore & Co.; monthly. Published about two years and suspended. In January, 1869, revived, but again suspended in January, 1870.

1857, January.—The *New Hampshire Journal of Education*, at Manchester, by E. Bartholomew; monthly. Suspended in 1862.

1859, January 1.—The *Literary Visitor*, at Manchester, by Batchelder & Haynes; monthly. Published eight months.

1859, February 4.—The *True Republican*, at Manchester, by B. F. Stanton. Changed to the *City Messenger and Republican*, and afterward to the *Manchester Republican*. Published about one year.

1869.—The *Hillsborough Bridge Messenger*, at Hillsborough. Still published.

1869, January.—The *Daily News*, at Manchester, by Moore & Co. Suspended May 6, 1869.

1869, February 25.—*La Voix du Peuple* (French), at Manchester, by A. L. Tremblay & Co. Published seventeen numbers.

1870, March 24.—The *Labor Journal*, at Manchester, by D. S. Holt. Published thirteen numbers.

1871, September 30.—The *Public Forum*, at Manchester, by G. J. Foster & Co. Published thirteen numbers; then removed to Dover, and changed to *Foster's Democrat*.

1872, January 1.—The *New Hampshire Journal of Music*, at Manchester, by I. S. Whitney; monthly.

1873, December 30.—The *Enterprise*, at Milford, by G. E. Foster.

1874, January 24.—The *Saturday Night Dispatch*, at Manchester, by M. S. Hunt.

1875, February 7.—The *New Hampshire Sunday Globe*, at Manchester, by Rollins & Kingdon.

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

1790, January 6.—The *Courier of New Hampshire*, at Concord, by G. Hough. Suspended October 30, 1805.

1792, September 6.—The *Mirror*, at Concord, by M. Davis. Suspended in 1799.

1797, April.—The *New Star*, at Concord, by Russell & Davis. Published six months.

1801, February 5.—The *Republican Gazette*, at Concord, by E. Russell. Suspended in 1802.

1806, July 6.—The *Concord Gazette*, at Concord, by Tuttle & Hoit. Published until 1819.

1808, October 18.—The *American Patriot*, at Concord, by W. Hoit, jr. In 1809 changed to the *New Hampshire Patriot*, and afterward to the *New Hampshire Patriot and State Gazette*. In 1839 the *Daily Patriot* established.

1819, January 1.—The *Concord Observer*, at Concord, by G. Hough. Changed to the *New Hampshire Repository*.

1819, July.—The *Religious Informer*, at Andover, by E. Chase. Removed to Enfield, and afterward suspended.

1823, January 6.—The *New Hampshire Statesman*, at Concord, by L. Roby. Changed to the *Independent Statesman*. Now published as the weekly of the *Daily Monitor*, established in 1863.

1850, August.—The *New Hampshire Journal of Medicine*, at Concord; monthly. In July, 1856, removed to Manchester.

1867.—The *Household Messenger*, at Loudon Ridge.

1868.—The *People*, at Concord.

1870.—The *Prohibition Herald*, at Concord.

1872.—The *Merrimack Journal*, at Franklin Falls, by G. B. Wheeler Still published.

1872.—The *Weekly Star*, at Pittsfield, by J. C. Cashman.

1877.—The *Granite Monthly*, at Concord, by J. C. McClintock. Still published.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

1756.—The *New Hampshire Gazette*, at Portsmouth, by D. Fowle. In 1772 changed to the *New Hampshire Gazette and Historical Chronicle;* May 25, 1776, to the *Freeman's Journal or New Hampshire Gazette;* in January, 1788, to the *New Hampshire Gazette and General Advertiser;* in 1796 to the *New Hampshire Gazette*. Now published as the weekly of the *Daily Chronicle*, established in 1852.

1765, January 21.—The *Portsmouth Mercury and Weekly Advertiser*, at Portsmouth, by T. Furber. Suspended in 1768.

1775.—The *New Hampshire Gazette*, at Exeter, by R. Fowle. Afterward published as the *New Hampshire Gazette*, the *New Hampshire Gazette or Exeter Morning Chronicle*, the *New Hampshire State Gazette or Exeter Circulating Morning Chronicle*, the *State Journal or the New Hampshire Gazette and Tuesday's Liberty Advertiser*. Suspended in 1777.

1789.—The *Exeter Federal Miscellany*, at Exeter, by H. Ramlet.

1793.—The *Portsmouth Journal*, at Portsmouth. Still published.

1831.—The *News-Letter*, at Exeter. Still published.

1863.—The *States and Union*, at Portsmouth. Now published as the weekly of the *Evening Times*, established in 1868.

1877.—The *Candia Banner*, at Candia, by J. J. Lane. Still published.

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

——.—The *Monthly Miscellany and Monthly Echo*, at Rochester.

——.—The *New Hampshire Republican*, at Dover.

1826.—The *Dover Gazette*, at Dover.

1826.—The *Morning Star*, at Dover.

1827.—The *Dover Inquirer*, at Dover. Still published.

1864.—The *Rochester Courier*, at Rochester.

1867.—The *Journal*, at Great Falls. Still published.

1870.—The *Dover Local Record*, at Dover, by E. O. Foss; monthly.

1871.—The *Foster's Democrat*, at Dover, by G. J. Foster & Co. Now published as the weekly of the *Daily Democrat*, established in 1873.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

1823.—The *New Hampshire Argus and Spectator*, at Newport. Still published.

1834.—The *National Eagle*, at Claremont. Still published.

1840.—The *Northern Advocate*, at Claremont. Still published.

1870.—The *Compendium*, at Claremont; bi-weekly.

NEW JERSEY.

Area, 7,455 square miles; population, 1,131,116; 21 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 8; in 1840, 33; 1850, 51; 1860, 90; 1870, 122; 1880, 215. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 27; weeklies, 163; semi-weeklies, 6; tri-weeklies, 1; bi-weeklies, 2; monthlies, 13; bi-monthlies, 1; quarterlies, 2. In each of 43 towns one paper was published; in 22, two; in 10, three; in 8, four; and in 7, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1751.—Printing was introduced at Woodbridge. The publications prior to 1800 were as follows: (*a*)

1758, January.—The *New American Magazine*, established at Woodbridge, by James Parker; monthly; 40 pages. Publication suspended in 1760.

1765, September.—The *Constitutional Courant*, at Woodbridge, by

a Prepared by W. A. Whitehead, corresponding secretary State Historical Society.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

William Goddard. Established in opposition to the stamp act; only one number issued.

1778, January.—The *New Jersey Gazette*, at Trenton, by Isaac Collins. Afterward removed to Burlington.

1779, February 16.—The *New Jersey Journal*, at Elizabethtown, by Shepard Kollock. Still published as a daily and weekly.

1786, June.—The *Princeton Packet and General Advertiser*, at Princeton, by James Tod.

1786, September.—The *Brunswick Gazette*, at Brunswick, by Abraham Blauvelt. Publication suspended in 1792.

1786, September.—The *Brunswick Gazette and Weekly Monitor*, at Brunswick, by Shelly Arnett. Published several years.

1791, May.—*Wood's Newark Gazette and New Jersey Advertiser*, at Newark, by John Wood. Publication suspended in November, 1797.

1792, September 12.—The *New Jersey State Gazette*, at Trenton, by Mathias Day & Co.

1792, October.—The *Guardian, or New Brunswick Advertiser*, at Brunswick, by Arnett & Blauvelt. The latter portion of the title was dropped after the fourth issue. Now published as the weekly edition of the *Daily Times*.

1795, May.—The *Jersey Chronicle*, at Mount Pleasant, by Philip Freeman.

1796, October 5.—The *Centinel of Freedom*, at Newark, by Daniel Dodge & Co. In September, 1823, changed to *Sentinel of Freedom*, and still published as the weekly edition of the *Daily Advertiser*.

1797, November.—The *Newark Gazette and New Jersey Advertiser*, at Newark, by John P. Williams. (Succeeded Wood's *Newark Gazette*.)

1799, March.—The *Trenton Federalist*, at Trenton, by Sherman & Merthon.

NEW YORK.

Area, 47,620 square miles; population, 5,082,871; 60 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers published in 1840 was 245; in 1850, 428; 1860, 542; 1870, 835; 1880, 1,411. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 115; weeklies, 892; semi-weeklies, 24; tri-weeklies, 5; bi-weeklies, 10; monthlies, 282; semi-monthlies, 35; bi-monthlies, 5; quarterlies, 40; semi-annuals, 3. In 207 towns one paper was published; in 85, two; in 27, three; in 19, four; and in 26, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1693.—Printing was introduced at New York. Newspars established in the different counties as follows:

ALBANY COUNTY.

1771, November.—The *Albany Gazette*, at Albany, by A. & J. Robertson.

1782.—The *New York Gazetteer or Northern Intelligencer*, at Albany, by Balantine & Webster. In 1784 name changed to the *Albany Gazette*. Consolidated with the *Daily Advertiser* in 1817, and called the *Albany Gazette and Daily Advertiser*. Publication suspended in 1845.

1788.—The *Albany Register*, at Albany, by John Barber. Publication suspended in 1817.

1796.—The *Albany Centinel*, at Albany, by Backus & Whiting. In 1806 changed to *Republican Crisis*.

1797.—The *Albany Chronicle*, at Albany, by John McDonald. Suspended in 1799.

1807.—The *Guardian*, at Albany, by Van Benthuysen & Wood. Suspended in 1809.

1812.—The *Albany Republican*, at Albany, by Samuel R. Brown. Merged in the *Saratoga Patriot* about 1820.

1813, January 1.—The *Albany Argus*, at Albany, by Jesse Buel. Changed to a daily in 1825. Consolidated with *Atlas* in 1856. Now published as the *Argus*.

1815, September.—The *Daily Advertiser*, at Albany, by Theodore Dwight. Consolidated with the *Gazette* in 1817.

1820.—The *Albany Microscope*, at Albany, by Charles Galpin. Suspended in 1842.

1824, May.—The *Religious Monitor*, at Albany, by Chauncey Webster. Afterward removed to Philadelphia.

1826.—The *National Observer*, at Albany, by George Galpin. Suspended in 1830.

1830, March.—The *Albany Evening Journal*, at Albany, by B. D. Packard & Co. Still published.

1835, October 12.—The *Albany Transcript*, at Albany (the first penny paper in the city).

1837, October.—The *West Troy Advocate*, at West Troy, by William Holland. Suspended after 1860.

1839, March.—The *Cultivator*, at Albany, by Jesse Buel. Consolidated with the *Country Gentleman*, and now published as the *Cultivator and Country Gentleman*.

1840.—The *Albany Patriot*, at Albany, by James C. Jackson. Suspended in 1844.

1841.—The *Albany Atlas*, at Albany, by Vance & Wendell; daily and weekly. Consolidated with the *Argus* in 1856.

1843.—The *Albany Knickerbocker*, at Albany, by Hugh J. Hastings. Now published as the *Daily Press and Knickerbocker*.

1844.—The *Albany Religious Spectator*, at Albany, by Munsell & Pease. Suspended in 1857.

1845.—The *Cohoes Advertiser*, at Cohoes, by Winants & Agnes. In 1849 changed to the *Cohoes Cataract*. Still published.

1845, April 9.—The *Albany Freeholder*, at Albany, by Thomas A. Devyr. Suspended in 1854.

1849, February 10.—The *Courier and Journal*, at Albany, by J. T. Hazen. Suspended after 1860.

1852.—The *Deutsche Freie Blaetter*, at Albany, by Bender & Miggaul; tri-weekly. Now published as a daily and called *Freie Blaetter*.

1853.—The *Country Gentleman*, at Albany, by Thomas & Tucker. Afterward consolidated with the *Cultivator*.

1856.—The *Albany Morning Times*, at Albany, by Barnes & Godfrey. Now published as the *Evening Times*.

1856.—The *Albany Morning Express*, at Albany, by Stone & Henley. Still published.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

1820, October.—The *Angelica Republican*, at Angelica, by Franklin Cowdery. Suspended in 1822, but revived in 1827 as the *Allegany Republican*. In 1832 changed to the *Angelica Republican and Farmers and Mechanics' Press*; and again to the *Allegany Republican and Internal Improvement Advocate*. In 1836 published as the *Angelica Republican and Allegany Whig*, and afterward as the *Angelica Reporter and Allegany Republican*. In 1856 consolidated with the *Advocate and Whig* and called the *Angelica Reporter and Angelica Advocate and Whig*. Now published as the *Allegany County Republican*.

1830.—The *Republican Argus and Allegany Democrat*, at Angelica.

1838, October 29.—The *Cuba Advocate*, established at Cuba. Published several years.

1840.—The *Allegany Gazette*, at Angelica.

1842, January.—The *Allegany County Advocate*, at Angelica, by Erastus S. Palmer. In 1852 consolidated with the *Cuba Whig*, and called the *Advocate and Whig*. In 1856 merged in the *Reporter*.

1846.—The *Republican Era*, at Oramel, by Horace E. Purdy. Publication suspended in 1857.

1853.—The *Almond Herald*, at Almond, by R. Denton. Published one year. In six months revived under the title of *Allegany Sentinel*. Suspended in 1856.

1853, January.—The *Genesee Valley Free Press*, at Belfast, by A. N. Cole. In March, 1853, removed to Wellsville. Now published at Belmont.

1856.—The *Rural Budget*, at Wellsville, by Richard O. Shaut.

NEW YORK—Continued.

BROOME COUNTY.

1800.—The *American Constellation*, at Union village.

1812.—The *Broome County Patriot*, at Binghamton, by Chauncey Morgan. In 1815 changed to the *Phœnix*. Publication suspended in 1819.

1818.—The *Republican Herald*, at Binghamton, by Morgan & Howard. Publication suspended in 1822.

1822.—The *Broome Republican*, at Binghamton, by Augustus Morgan. In 1849 changed to daily and weekly. Still published.

1831.—The *Broome County Courier*, at Binghamton, by J. R. Orton. In 1843 changed to the *Binghamton Courier and Broome County Democrat*. In 1847 changed to the *Binghamton Democrat*. Still published.

1839, July.—The *Iris*; at Binghamton, by C. P. Cooke; semi-monthly. In 1841 changed to a weekly. Merged in the *Binghamton Republican* in 1853.

1851.—The *Union News*, at Union, by A. F. Quinlan. Still published.

1853, October.—The *Susquehanna Journal*, at Binghamton, by W. H. Pearne. Merged in the *Broome Republican* in 1855.

1853, November.—The *Binghamton Standard*, at Binghamton, by J. Van Valkenburgh.

1855, May.—The *Broome County American*, at Binghamton, by Ransom Bostwick.

1858, July.—The *Broome County Gazette*, at Whitney's Point, by G. A. Dodge.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

1818.—The *Allegany Mercury*, at Hamilton (now Olean), by Benjamin F. Smead. In 1819 name changed to the *Hamilton Recorder*. Published only a few years.

1826.—The *Western Courier*, at Ellicottville, by Richard Hill. In 1827 name changed to the *Cattaraugus Gazette*, and publication continued two years.

1827.—The *Lodi Pioneer*, at Lodi (now Gowanda), by Lewis B. Edwards. In 1830 changed to the *Lodi Freeman and Messenger*; in 1833 to the *Cattaraugus Freeman*; in 1844 to the *People's Advocate and Lodi Banner*; in 1850 to the *Cattaraugus Chronicle*, and soon after to the *Independent Chronicle*; in 1854 changed to the *Gowanda Chronicle*. Publication suspended in 1856.

1833, May.—The *Ellicottville Republican*, at Ellicottville, by Delos E. Sill. In 1834 changed to the *Cattaraugus Republican*.

1835.—The *Allegany Mercury*, at Olean, by G. W. Cutler. In 1836 changed to the *Olean Advocate*, and in 1838 to the *Olean Times*. Changed to daily and weekly in 1879. Daily suspended during census year.

1836.—The *Hinsdale Democrat*, at Hinsdale, by J. T. Lyman. Publication suspended in 1838.

1840.—The *People's Gazette*, at Hinsdale, by G. C. Smith. In 1842 removed to Geneseo, Livingston county.

1840, July.—The *Cattaraugus Whig*, at Ellicottville, by Delos E. Sill. In 1854 changed to the *Cattaraugus Freeman*.

1842, March.—The *Randolph Herald*, at Randolph, by William Mason. In 1847 removed to Nauvoo, Illinois.

1843.—The *Freeman and Messenger*, at Hinsdale, by L. E. Smith. Name soon changed to the *Expositor*, and issued until 1846.

1848.—The *Neosophic Gem*, at Randolph, by A. M. Shattuck; monthly. Publication suspended in 1852.

1850, November.—The *Gowanda Whig*, at Gowanda, by James T. Henry. In February, 1851, removed to Ellicottville and name changed to the *Whig and Union*; name changed soon after to the *American Union*. Still published.

1851, June.—The *Cattaraugus Sachem*, at Randolph. At the close of the first year removed to Olean.

1852, July.—The *Randolph Whig*, at Randolph, by Judson & Morris. In 1857 changed to the *Randolph Reporter*. In 1858 removed to Gowanda and called the *Gowanda Reporter*.

1853.—The *Olean Journal*, at Olean, by Charles Aldrich. In 1856 changed to the *Olean Advertiser*.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

1798, July 20.—The *Levana Gazette or Onondaga Advertiser*, at Levana (then Onondaga county), by R. Delano.

1799.—The *Western Luminary*, at Watkins settlement, in Scipio.

1799.—The *Aurora Gazette*, at Aurora, by H. & J. Pace. In 1805 removed to Auburn and called the *Western Federalist*. Published as the *Gazette, Republican and Journal* in 1841.

1812.—The *Cayuga Tocsin*, at Union Springs, by R. T. Chamberlain. Soon removed to Auburn and continued until merged in the *Cayuga Patriot* in 1847.

1814.—The *Cayuga Patriot*, at Auburn, by Samuel R. Brown. In 1847 united with the *Tocsin*, and called the *New Era*. Publication suspended in 1857.

1816.—The *Advocate of the People*, at Auburn, by H. C. Southwick.

1819.—The *Cayuga Republican*, at Auburn, by A. Buckingham. In 1833 consolidated with the *Free Press*, and issued as the *Auburn Journal and Advertiser*. In 1846 changed to the *Auburn Journal*, and the same year the *Auburn Daily Advertiser* was published in connection with it. Still published.

1824.—The *Auburn Free Press*, at Auburn, by Richard Oliphant. In 1833 consolidated with the *Cayuga Republican*.

1827.—The *Gospel Messenger* (P. E.), at Auburn, by Rev. Dr. Rudd. Afterward removed to Utica, and now published at Syracuse.

1827.—The *Weedsport Advertiser*, at Weedsport.

1830.—The *Northern Phœnix*, at Weedsport, by Frederick Prince.

1841.—The *Northern Christian Advocate* (M. E.), at Auburn, by Rev. John E. Robie. In May, 1844, it was purchased by the Methodist General Conference, and called the *Northern Advocate*. Now published at Syracuse as the *Northern Christian Advocate*.

1844, October.—The *Port Byron Herald*, at Port Byron, by Frederick Prince.

1849.—The *Auburn Daily Bulletin*, at Auburn, by Stone, Hawes & Co.

1849, January.—The *Cayuga Chief*, at Auburn, by T. W. Brown. Publication suspended in 1857.

1850.—The *Cayuga Telegraph*, at Union Springs.

1851, January.—The *Christian Ambassador* (Universalist), at Auburn.

1854.—The *Meridian Sun*, at Meridian, by Arthur White. Afterward published as the *Meridian Advertiser*, by W. H. Thomas.

1855, February.—The *Auburn American*, at Auburn, by W. J. Moses; daily and weekly. In 1859 name of daily changed to the *Daily Union*.

1855, March.—The *Journal of Specific Homeopathy*, at Auburn, by F. Humphreys; monthly.

1855–'56.—The *Family Scrap Book*, at Victory Center.

1856, August.—The *Northern Independent*, at Auburn, by a publishing committee of the M. E. Church.

1856, September.—The *Cayuga Farmer and Mechanic*, at Auburn, by P. J. Becker. In December, 1857, name changed to the *Teachers' Educational Journal*.

1857, August.—The *Auburn Democrat*, at Auburn, by Stone & Hawes.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

1817, January.—The *Chautauque Gazette*, at Fredonia, by James Percival. In 1822 suspended, but revived in 1823. In 1826 consolidated with the *People's Gazette*, and changed to the *Fredonia Gazette*. In a short time removed to Dunkirk and called the *Dunkirk Gazette*. Removed to Westfield in a few months and merged in the *Chautauque Phœnix*.

1819, May.—The *Chautauque Eagle*, at Mayville, by Robert J. Curtis.

1821.—The *Fredonia Censor*, at Fredonia, by Henry C. Frisbee. Still published.

1824.—The *People's Gazette*, at Forestville, by W. S. Snow. In 1826 removed to Fredonia and merged in the *Chautauque Gazette*.

1826, June.—The *Western Star*, at Westfield, by Harvey Newcomb.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Suspended in two years, but was revived soon after as the *Chautauque Phœnix*. In 1831 name changed to the *American Eagle*, and in 1838 to the *Westfield Courier*. Published but a short time afterward.

1826, June.—The *Jamestown Journal*, at Jamestown, by Adolphus Fletcher. Now published as a daily and weekly.

1828.—The *Chautauque Republican*, at Jamestown, by Morgan Bates. In 1833 changed to the *Republican Banner*. Soon after removed to Mayville, and in a few months discontinued.

1829.—The *Genius of Liberty*, at Jamestown, by Lewis C. Todd. Published two years.

1834.—The *Mayville Sentinel*, at Mayville, by Timothy Kilby. Still published.

1834, August.—The *Chautauque Whig*, at Dunkirk, by Thompson & Carpenter. In 1844 name changed to the *Dunkirk Beacon*, and discontinued in a short time.

1835.—The *Westfield Lyceum*, at Westfield, by Sheldon & Palmer. Issued but a short time.

1835.—The *Western Democrat and Literary Inquirer*, at Fredonia, by William Verrinder. In 1837 removed to Van Buren harbor and issued as the *Van Buren Times*. Publication suspended in 1839.

1835.—The *Western Farmer*, at Westfield, by Bliss & Knight. Publication suspended in 1837.

1841, August.—The *Westfield Messenger*, at Westfield, by C. J. J. & T. Ingersoll. In 1851 changed to *Westfield Transcript*. Publication suspended in 1857.

1846, June.—The *Frontier Express*, at Fredonia, by Cutler, Cattle & Perham. In 1849 changed to *Fredonia Express*, and in 1850 to *Chautauque Union*. Publication suspended in a short time.

1846, August.—The *Panama Herald*, at Panama, by Dean & Hurlbut. Publication suspended in 1848.

1847.—The *Liberty Star*, at Jamestown, by Harvey A. Smith. In 1849 changed to *Northern Citizen*, and in 1855 to the *Chautauqua Democrat*. Still published.

1848.—The *Silver Creek Mail*, at Silver Creek, by John C. Van Duzen. In 1852 changed to the *Home Register*, and in 1854 to the *Silver Creek Gazette*. Publication suspended in 1856, but revived in August of the same year as the *Lake Shore Mirror*.

1850, May.—The *Chautauque Journal*, at Dunkirk, by W. L. Carpenter. Afterward name changed to the *Dunkirk Journal*. Still published.

1851, July 4.—The *Fredonia Advertiser*, at Fredonia, by Tyler & Shepard. Consolidated with the *Dunkirk Union* in 1868, and now published as the *Union and Advertiser*, Dunkirk.

1852, August.—The *Jamestown Herald*, at Jamestown, by Dr. Asaph Rhodes. In 1853 removed to Ellington Center and called *Ellington Luminary*. Publication suspended in 1856.

1855, April 26.—The *Westfield Republican*, at Westfield, by M. C. Rice & Co. Still published.

1857.—The *Western Argus*, at Westfield, by John F. Young. In 1858 removed to Dunkirk, and changed to the *Dunkirk Press and Argus*.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

The *Telegraph* (the first paper in the county), at Newtown (now Elmira), by Prindle & Murphy. The exact date of its establishment is unknown. In 1816 it was changed to the *Vidette*.

1820.—The *Investigator*, at Elmira, by Job Smith. In 1822 changed to the *Tioga Register*, and in 1828 to the *Elmira Gazette*. Still published.

1820.—The *Elmira Republican*, at Elmira. In 1828 changed to the *Elmira Whig*, and published by James Durham. In 1829 changed to the *Elmira Republican*, and soon after to the *Elmira Republican and Canal Advertiser*. In 1831 name changed back to the *Elmira Republican*. Publication suspended in 1857. A daily edition of the *Republican* was issued in 1846 and from 1851 to 1855.

1837.—The *Chemung Patriot*, at Horseheads, by J. T. Bradt.

1853.—The *Elmira Advertiser*, at Elmira, by Fairman Brothers; daily and weekly. Still published.

1855, April 7.—The *Philosopher*, at Horseheads, by S. C. Taber. Merged in the *Elmira Gazette* in 1857.

1859.—The *Daily Press*, at Elmira, by Dumas, Van Gelder & Paine.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

The *Western Oracle* (the first paper in the county), at Sherburne Four Corners, previous to 1804, by A. Romeyn. Suspended in 1808 or 1809.

1806, May.—The *Olive Branch*, at Sherburne, by Phinney & Fairchild. In 1812 name changed to the *Volunteer*, and in 1816 to the *Norwich Journal*. In 1847 merged with the *Oxford Republican* and called the *Chenango Union*. Still published.

1807.—The *Chenango Patriot*, at Oxford, by John B. Johnson. Published three or four years.

1808.—The *President*, at Oxford, by Theophilus Eaton.

1810.—The *Republican Messenger*, at Sherburne, by Petit and Percival.

1814.—The *Oxford Gazette*, at Oxford, by Chauncey Morgan. Publication suspended after 1826.

1818, December 10.—The *Republican Agriculturalist*, at Norwich, by Thurlow Weed. Published but a short time.

1824.—The *People's Advocate*, at Norwich, by H. P. W. Brainard. Suspended in a few months.

1826.—The *Chenango Republican*, at Oxford, by Benjamin Cory. In 1831 changed to the *Oxford Republican*. In 1847 merged with the *Oxford Journal* and called the *Chenango Union*.

1829, November.—The *Anti-Masonic Telegraph*, at Norwich, by E. P. Pellet. Name afterward changed to the *Chenango Telegraph*. Still published.

1830.—The *Chenango Patriot*, at Greene, by Nathan Randall. Afterward changed to the *Chenango Democrat*, and shortly discontinued.

1831.—The *New Berlin Herald*, at New Berlin, by Samuel L. Hatch. Afterward name changed to the *New Berlin Sentinel*. Publication suspended about 1840.

1836.—The *Oxford Times*, at Oxford, by a joint-stock company. Still published.

1843.—The *Bainbridge Eagle*, at Bainbridge, by J. Hunt, jr. In 1846 name changed to the *Bainbridge Freeman*, and in 1849 merged in the *Chenango Free Democrat*, commenced at Norwich January 1, 1849, by Alfred G. Lawyer. It was early removed to Cobleskill, Schoharie county.

1849.—The *New Berlin Gazette*, at New Berlin, by Fox & Durham. Publication suspended in 1850.

1850.—The *Chenango News*, at New Berlin, by A. T. Boynton. Afterward removed to Norwich, where the *Temperance Advocate* was published one year.

1852.—The *Saturday Visitor*, at New Berlin, by Joseph K. Fox. Name soon after changed to the *Social Visitor*. Published five years.

1852.—The *Spirit of the Age*, at New Berlin, by J. K. Fox. Published but a short time.

1853.—The *Oxford Transcript*, at Oxford, by G. N. Carhart. Published six months.

1855.—The *Sherburne Transcript*, at Sherburne, by James M. Scarritt. Publication suspended in 1857.

1855, September 20.—The *Chenango American*, at Greene, by Denison & Fisher. Still published.

1857.—The *Daily Reporter*, at Norwich, by G. H. Smith. Suspended about 1858.

1858.—The *Literary Independent*, at Norwich, by Pellet & Spry. Published four months.

1859, February 19.—The *New Berlin Pioneer*, at New Berlin, by Squires & Fox.

CLINTON COUNTY.

1807.—The *American Monitor*, at Plattsburg, by W. Nichols and Samuel Lowell. Continued a short time.

1811, July.—The *Plattsburg Republican*, at Plattsburg, by ——— Reynolds. Still published.

NEW YORK—Continued.

1813, April 10.—The *Northern Herald*, at Plattsburg, by Fred. C. Powell. In 1815 changed to the *Plattsburg Herald*, and soon after discontinued.

1821, May.—The *Northern Intelligencer*, at Plattsburg, by Fred. R. Allen. In 1832 consolidated with the *Aurora Borealis*, which was established in 1828, the combined papers taking the name of the *Plattsburg Aurora*. Continued but a short time.

1834.—The *Democratic Press*, at Plattsburg, by J. K. Averill.

1835.—The *Whig*, at Plattsburg, by G. W. Platt. In 1838 changed to the *Clinton County Whig*, and in October, 1855, to the *Plattsburg Express*.

1848.—The *Free Democrat*, at Plattsburg, by Oliver Hart.

1849.—The *Northern Lancet*, at Plattsburg, by Dr. Horace Nelson; monthly. Soon changed to the *Lancet*. Suspended in 1856.

1850.—The *Champlain Beacon*, at Champlain, by Ketchum & Averill. In 1852 changed to the *Rouse's Point Advertiser*.

1855, January 10.—The *American Sentinel*, at Plattsburg, by Warren Dow. Soon changed to the *Plattsburg Sentinel*. Still published.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

1785, April 7.—The *Hudson Gazette*, at Hudson, by A. Stoddard and C. R. Webster. Publication suspended in 1803 or 1804.

1802.—The *Balance and Columbia Repository*, at Hudson, by Sampson, Chittenden & Croswell. In 1808 removed to Albany, and in 1811 publication suspended.

1802.—The *Wasp*, printed for a short time by "Robert Rusticoat", at Hudson.

1802, August 17.—The *Bee* was removed from New London, Connecticut, to Hudson, by Charles Holt. In 1820 name changed to the *Columbia Centinel*, and in 1822 merged in the *Columbia Republican*.

1806, October.—The *Hudson Newspaper and Balance Advertiser*, at Hudson, by Harry Croswell.

1806, December.—The *Republican Fountain*, at Hudson, by Sylvester Roberts. Published one year.

1808.—The *Northern Whig*, at Hudson, by W. B. Stebbins. Publication suspended in 1824.

1817.—The *Spirit of the Forum and Hudson Remarker*, at Hudson, by a literary association.

1818, August.—The *Columbian Republican*, at Hudson, by Solomon Wilbur. Now published as the weekly edition of the *Hudson Daily Republican*.

1824.—The *Hudson Gazette*, at Hudson, by P. G. Sturtevant. Now published as the weekly edition of the *Hudson Daily Register*.

1824.—The *Messenger of Peace*, at Hudson, by Richard Carrique. Published one year.

1824, June 12.—The *Rural Repository*, at Hudson, by W. B. Stoddard; semi-monthly. Suspended in 1851.

1825, June.—The *Kinderhook Sentinel*, at Kinderhook, by Peter Van Schaack. In January, 1832, changed to *Columbia's Sentinel*. Afterward changed to *Rough Notes*. Still published.

1831.—The *Columbia and Greene County Envoy*, at Hudson, by E. G. Lindsley. Published two years.

1833.—The *Diamond*, at Hudson, by G. F. Stone; semi-monthly.

1834.—The *Magnolia*, at Hudson, by P. D. Carrique; semi-monthly.

1842.—The *Columbia Washingtonian*, at Hudson, by J. R. S. Van Vliet. December 28, 1847, changed to the *Daily Evening Star*. Afterward merged with the *Columbian Republican*, and now published as the weekly edition of the *Daily Republican*, under the title of *Columbia Republican and Star*.

1846.—The *Equal Rights Advocate*, at Chatham Four Corners, by an anti-rent association. In 1848 removed to Hudson and changed to the *Democratic Freeman*. Publication suspended in 1855–'56.

1847.—The *Columbia Democrat*, at Chatham Four Corners.

1850.—The *Columbia County Journal*, at Chatham Four Corners, by Philip H. Ostrander.

1855.—The *Hudson Daily News*, at Hudson, by Richard Van Antwerp.

1857.—The *Journal of Materia Medica*, at New Lebanon, by H. A. Tilden. Still published.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

1810.—The *Cortland Courier*, at Homer, by J. & S. Percival. In 1812 name changed to the *Farmers' Journal;* in 1813 to the *Cortland Repository;* in 1825 to the *Cortland Observer;* in 1836 to the *Homer Eagle*. In 1837 merged with the *Cortland Republican*, and called the *Republican and Eagle*. In 1852 changed to the *Cortland County Whig*, and in 1856 to the *Cortland County Republican*. Now published as the *Homer Republican*.

1814.—The *Cortland Republican*, at Cortland, by Benj. S. & David Campbell. Publication suspended in 1821.

1817.—The *Cortland Repository*, by Jesse Searl.

1821.—The *Western Courier*, at Homer, by Roberts & Hull, and soon after removed to Cortland. In 1824 changed to the *Cortland Journal;* in 1832 to the *Cortland Advocate;* in 1845 to the *Cortland Democrat;* and in 1857 to the *Cortland Gazette*.

1828.—The *Cortland Chronicle*, at Cortland, by Reed & Osborn. In 1832 name changed to the *Anti-Masonic Republican*, and in 1833 to the *Cortland Republican*. In 1837 merged with the *Homer Eagle*.

1831.—The *Protestant Sentinel*, at Homer, by John Maxson. Publication suspended in 1833.

1840.—The *Cortland Democrat*, by Seth Haight and Henry N. Depuy.

1844.—The *Liberty Herald*, semi-monthly, at Cortland, by E. F. Graham. Published two years.

1845.—The *True American and Religious Examiner*, at Cortland, by C. B. Gould. The following year changed to the *True American*. Publication suspended in 1848.

1850.—The *Morning Star*, at McGrawville.

1858.—The *Republican Banner*, at Cortland, by Van Slyck & Bateson.

1858.—The *Central Reformer*, at McGrawville.

1867, June.—The *Cortland Standard*, by Frank G. Kinney; in 1876 consolidated with the *Journal*, and still published.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

1819, November 18.—The *Delaware Gazette*, at Delhi, by John J. Lappan. Still published.

1822, July 4.—The *Delaware Republican*, at Delhi, by E. J. Roberts. Published two years.

1834.—The *Delaware Journal*, at Delhi, by George Marvine. Published one year.

1839, January.—The *Delaware Express*, at Delhi, by Norwood Bowne. Still published by the original publisher.

1845.—The *Voice of the People*, an anti-rent paper, at Delhi, by W. S. Hawley. Publication suspended in 1845.

1849, March.—The *Deposit Courier*, at Deposit, by C. E. Wright. Still published.

1851, May 28.—The *Bloomville Mirror*, at Bloomville, by S. B. Champion. Now published as the *Stamford Mirror* by the original publisher. (*a*)

1855, January.—The *Hobart Free Press*, at Hobart, by E. B. Fenn.

1855, April 14.—The *Weekly Visitor*, at Franklin, by George W. Reynolds. Afterward changed to the *Franklin Visitor*.

1856.—The *Walton Journal*, at Walton, by E. P. Berray. Published two years.

1856.—The *Village Record*, at Hobart, by G. W. Albright.

DUCHESS COUNTY.

1734.—The *New York Journal*, in New York city, by John Holt. Removed to Poughkeepsie in 1776, in consequence of the British occupation. In 1785 its name was changed to the *Poughkeepsie Journal;* in 1786 to the *Country Journal and Poughkeepsie Advertiser;* in 1789 to the *Country Journal and Duchess and Ulster Family Register;* in 1808 to the *Poughkeepsie Journal and Constitutional Republican;* in 1812 to the *Poughkeepsie Journal*. In 1844 it was consolidated with the *Eagle* and called the *Journal and Poughkeepsie Eagle*. In 1850 changed to the *Poughkeepsie Eagle*. Still published.

1776, October 1.—The *New York Packet and American Advertiser*. Removed from New York to Fishkill. Returned to New York at the close of the war.

a The first number of the *Bloomville Mirror* contained 101 words, and until July no price was fixed. The office, located in one corner of a mill, consisted of ten pounds of type, without a press. The paper was printed by striking with a mallet on a block laid over the type.

NEW YORK—Continued.

1798, August.—The *American Farmer and Duchess County Advertiser*, at Poughkeepsie, by John Woods. Published a short time.

1802, May.—The *Barometer*, at Poughkeepsie, by Isaac Mitchell. In 1806 changed to the *Political Barometer*, and afterward to the *Northern Politician*. Soon after discontinued.

1806.—The *Farmer*, at Poughkeepsie. Published two years.

1811, November.—The *Republican Herald*, at Poughkeepsie, by D. B. Stockholm and Thomas Brownjohn.

1815, May 10.—The *Duchess Observer*, at Poughkeepsie, by Barnum & Nelson. In 1826 consolidated with the *Telegraph*, and called the *Poughkeepsie Telegraph and Observer*. In 1844 changed to the *Telegraph*. In 1852 consolidated with the *Democrat* and called the *Poughkeepsie Telegraph and Duchess Democrat*. Now called the *Telegraph*, and published as the weekly edition of the *Daily Press*.

1824, May 5.—The *Republican Telegraph*, at Poughkeepsie, by Sands & Platt. In 1826 merged in the *Observer*.

1828, April 30.—The *Duchess Intelligencer*, at Poughkeepsie, by Ames & Parsons. In 1833 united with the *Republican* and called the *Intelligencer and Republican*. In 1834 changed to the *Poughkeepsie Eagle*, and in 1844 united with the *Journal*.

1828.—The *Duchess True American*, at Poughkeepsie, by Peter K. Allen.

1829, August.—The *Duchess Inquirer*, at Poughkeepsie, by P. K. Allen. In 1830 name changed to the *Anti-Mason*. Publication suspended in 1831, but soon after revived and published for a short time as the *Independence*.

1831, August.—The *Duchess Republican*, at Poughkeepsie, by Thomas S. Ranney. In 1833 merged in the *Intelligencer*.

1836.—The *Poughkeepsie Casket*, by Killey & Lassing.

1837.—The *Youth's Guide*, at Poughkeepsie, by Isaac Harrington, jr.; semi-monthly.

1840.—The *Thomsonian* (medical), at Poughkeepsie, by Thomas Lapham.

1840.—The *Rhinebeck Advocate*, at Rhinebeck, by Robert Marshall. Afterward changed to the *Duchess County Advocate*. Publication suspended about 1850.

1841.—The *Free Press*, at Fishkill, by F. W. Ritter. In 1842 removed to Poughkeepsie and called the *Duchess Free Press*. Publication suspended in 1844.

1842, August 2.—The *Fishkill Standard*, at Fishkill Landing, by W. R. Addington. Still published.

1843.—The *Temperance Safeguard*, at Poughkeepsie, by G. R. Lyman. Published two or three years.

1845, November.—The *American*, at Poughkeepsie, by A. T. Cowman. Soon changed to the *Poughkeepsie American*, and in 1853 to the *Duchess Democrat*. In 1856 merged in the *Telegraph*.

1846.—The *Rhinebeck Gazette*, at Rhinebeck, by Smith & Carpenter. In 1850 merged in the *Mechanic*.

1849.—The *American Mechanic*, at Poughkeepsie, by G. W. Clark. In 1850 removed to Rhinebeck and united with the *Gazette* under the title, the *American Mechanic and Rhinebeck Gazette*. Soon changed to the *Rhinebeck Gazette and Duchess County Advertiser*. Still published as the *Rhinebeck Gazette*.

1852, April 7.—The *Amenia Times*, at Ameniaville, by Joel Benton. Still published.

1852, May 1.—The *Daily City Press*, at Poughkeepsie, by Nichols, Bush & Co. Soon changed to the *Daily Press*. Still published.

1853.—The *Fishkill Journal*, at Fishkill, by H. A. Guild. Suspended in 1855.

1855, February.—The *Independent Examiner*, at Poughkeepsie, by Henry A. Gill. Published three years.

1856.—The *American Banner*, at Poughkeepsie, by Charles J. Ackert. In 1857 removed to Fishkill and called the *Duchess County Times*.

1858, June 12.—The *American Citizen*, at Rhinebeck, by George W. Clark.

1859, January 1.—The *Poughkeepsie Gazette*, by B. L. Hannah.

1859, February 1.—The *Pine Plains Herald*, at Pine Plains, by L. Piester. Still published.

1859, April 20.—The *Red Hook Journal*, at Red Hook. Still published.

ERIE COUNTY.

1811, October 3.—The *Buffalo Gazette*, at Buffalo, by S. H. & H. A. Salisbury. In 1819 name changed to the *Niagara Patriot*, and in 1820, upon the erection of Erie county, to the *Buffalo Patriot*.

1815, July.—The *Niagara Journal* established at Buffalo, by David M. Day. In 1820 name changed to the *Buffalo Journal*. Publication suspended in 1835.

1822.—The *Gospel Advocate* (Universalist), at Buffalo, by Rev. Thomas Gross. In 1828 removed to Auburn.

1822.—The *Black Rock Beacon*, at Black Rock, by L. G. Hoffman. Published two years.

1824.—The *Buffalo Emporium*, at Buffalo, by J. A. Lazelle and Simeon Francis. Publication suspended in 1829.

1824.—The *Black Rock Gazette*, at Black Rock, by Bartemus Ferguson. In 1827 removed to Buffalo and changed to the *Buffalo and Black Rock Gazette*. Publication suspended in 1828.

1826, February.—The *Black Rock Advocate*, at Black Rock, by D. P. Adams. Published one year.

1828, April.—The *Buffalo Republican*, at Buffalo, by W. P. M. Wood. In 1842 name changed to the *Democratic Economist;* a few months afterward to the *Mercantile Courier and Democratic Economist;* in February, 1843, to the *Buffalo Courier and Economist;* and in the following March to the *Buffalo Courier*. July 1, 1846, it was consolidated with the *Pilot*, and published as the *Courier and Pilot*, daily, tri-weekly, and weekly. In December, 1846, changed to the *Buffalo Courier*. Still published.

1830.—The *Buffalo Bulletin*, at Buffalo, by Horace Steel. In 1835 merged in the *Republican*.

1832.—The *Gospel Banner*, at Buffalo, by Benjamin Clark. Published two years.

1833, January 1.—The *Literary Enquirer*, at Buffalo, by William Verrinder; semi-monthly. Published two years.

1834.—The *Daily Star*, at Buffalo, by James Faxon. In 1835 merged in the *Republican*.

1834.—The *Buffalo Whig*, at Buffalo, by D. M. Day. In 1835 merged with the *Buffalo Journal*, and called the *Buffalo Whig and Journal*. In February, 1838, changed to the *Buffalo Daily Journal*. In 1839 merged in the *Buffalo Patriot and the Commercial Advertiser*.

1835.—The *Young Men's Temperance Herald*, at Buffalo, by Grosvenor & French. Published one year.

1835, January 1.—The *Daily Commercial Advertiser*, issued from the *Patriot* office. In August, 1838, the *Aurora Standard* was merged in the two papers. In May, 1830, they were united with the *Buffalo Journal*, and the weekly published as the *Patriot and Journal* and the daily as the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*. Still published.

1835, August.—The *Transcript*, at Buffalo, by H. Faxon; daily and weekly. Published six months.

1835, October.—The *Aurora Standard*, at East Aurora, by A. M. Clapp. In 1838 removed to Buffalo and merged in the *Commercial Advertiser*.

1836.—The *Buffalo Spectator* (Presbyterian), at Buffalo, by J. & W. Butler. Published two years.

1836.—The *Bethel Magazine*, at Buffalo, by the Bethel Society; monthly. Afterward changed to the *Bethel Flag*, and in 1846 consolidated with the *Sailor's Magazine* of New York.

1837.—The *Buffalonian*, at Buffalo. In 1838 united with the *Mercury*. Publication suspended in 1840.

1837.—*Der Weltbuerger*, at Buffalo, by George Zahm. In 1853 united with the *Buffalo Democrat* and called the *Buffalo Democrat and Weltbuerger;* daily and weekly. Still published.

1838.—The *Sun*, at Buffalo, by Abraham Densmore; daily and weekly. Published one year.

NEW YORK—Continued.

1839.—The *Bristol's Gazette and Herald of Health*, at Buffalo, by C. C. Bristol; monthly. In 1840 changed to *Bristol's Gazette*. Publication suspended in 1842.

1839.—The *Friend of Youth*, at Buffalo, by Rev. A. T. Hopkins; monthly. Published one year.

1840.—The *Morning Tattler*, at Buffalo, by Langdon, Fouchette & Schaeffer; daily. Soon changed to the *Morning Times*. Published but a short time afterward.

1840.—The *Buffalo Garland*, at Buffalo, by George W. Bungay.

1840.—The *Honest Industry*, at Buffalo, by Dr. Daniel Lee.

1840.—The *Volksfreund* (German), at Buffalo, by Adolphus Meyer.

1841, March.—The *Western Presbyterian*, at Buffalo, by Rev. J. C. Lord. Published one year.

1841, July.—The *Western Literary Messenger*, at Buffalo, by J. S. Chadbourne; semi-monthly. Publication suspended in 1857.

1842.—The *Buffalo American*, at Buffalo, by Foster & Butler. Published one year.

1842.—The *Old School Jeffersonian* and the *Daily Gazette*, at Buffalo, by Charles Faxon. Published one year.

1842.—The *Temperance Standard*, at Buffalo, by Salisbury & Clapp.

1842.—*Prescott's Telegraph*, at Buffalo, by W. Prescott.

1843.—The *Buffalo Gazette*, at Buffalo, by Salisbury, Manchester & Brayman; daily and weekly. Published three years.

1843.—The *Freimüthige* (German), at Buffalo, by Krause & Meyer. Published two years.

1844, May.—The *Springville Express*, at Springville, by Edwin Hough. Publication suspended in 1848.

1845.—The *Western Cataract*, at Buffalo, by L. P. Judson. In January, 1847, changed to the *Western Temperance Standard*, and discontinued the following year.

1845, June.—The *Buffalo Medical Journal and Monthly Review of Medical and Surgical Science*, at Buffalo, by Dr. Austin Flint.

1845, November.—The *Telegraph* (German), at Buffalo, by H. B. Miller; daily and weekly. Suspended after 1860.

1846.—The *Tonawanda Commercial*, at Tonawanda, by Sylvester Hoyt. Published one year.

1846.—The *Western Evangelist* (Universalist), at Buffalo, by Rev. L. S. Everett. Published one year.

1846, January 14.—The *Morning Express*, at Buffalo, by A. M. Clapp & Co. In 1855 the *Daily Democracy* was merged with it, and called the *Buffalo Morning Express and Daily Democracy*. Now published as the *Morning Express*, with a weekly edition.

1847, January 26.—The *Republic*, at Buffalo, by Livingston, Albro & Co.; daily and weekly. In 1857 the *Daily Times* was united with the *Republic* and called the *Buffalo Republic and Times*, daily, tri-weekly, and weekly.

1848.—*Der Freie Demokrat*, at Buffalo.

1849.—The *Wool Grower and Magazine of Agriculture and Horticulture*, at Buffalo, by T. C. Peters; monthly. Published three years.

1850.—The *Daily Queen City*, at Buffalo, by G. J. Bryan; a penny daily. In 1852 name changed to the *Buffalo Evening Post*.

1850.—The *Buffalo Christian Advocate*, at Buffalo, by John E. Robie. In 1857 changed to the *Advocate*. Now published under its original title.

1850.—The *Common Sense*, at Buffalo, by D. P. Stile.

1850.—*Die Aurora*, at Buffalo, by Christian Wieckmann. Still published by the original publisher.

1850, May.—The *Springville Herald*, at Springville, by Lucius C. Sanders. Now published as the *Journal and Herald*.

1851.—The *Youth's Casket*, at Buffalo, by Beadle & Vanderzee; monthly.

1851.—The *American Miller*, at Buffalo, by W. C. Hughes.

1851.—The *Evangelical Christian*, at Buffalo, by G. Stanbro & Co.

1851, July.—*Das Kirchliche Informatorium*, at Buffalo, by Conrad Bär; semi-monthly.

1852.—*Der Homeopath and Diætetischer Hausfreund*, at Buffalo, by Conrad Bär. Published one year.

1852.—*Sontaggs Blatt*, at Buffalo, by Brunck, Held & Co. Published one year.

1852.—The *Sunday Visitor*, at Buffalo, by Reed & Moore. Published one year.

1852.—The *United States Mail*, at Buffalo, by Jewett, Thomas & Co.

1852.—The *Buffalo Daily Ledger*, at Buffalo, by T. Richardson. Published only a few months.

1852.—The *Pathfinder*, at Buffalo, by Charles Faxon.

1852, March.—The *Rough Notes*, at Buffalo, by George Reese; daily. In 1854 united with the *Democracy*.

1852, June.—The *American Celt and Catholic Citizen;* removed from Boston to Buffalo. In May, 1853, removed to New York.

1853.—The *Niagara River Pilot*, at Tonawanda, by Packard & Foxlonger. In November, 1857, changed to the *Niagara Frontier*.

1853.—The *Library and Garden*, at Buffalo, by D. S. Manly & Co.

1853, June.—The *Buffalo Catholic Sentinel*, at Buffalo, by Michael Hogan.

1853, March.—The *School and House Friend* (German), at Buffalo, by Conrad Bär; semi-monthly. Published one year.

1854.—*Illustrirte Abend Schule*, at Buffalo, by Rev. C. Dichlman.

1854.—The *Age of Progress*, at Buffalo, by Stephen Albro. Published four years.

1854, May.—The *Democracy*, at Buffalo, by G. W. Haskins; daily and weekly. In August, 1855, united with the *Express*.

1854, September.—The *American Rights*, at Buffalo, by George Reese & Co. Publication suspended in July, 1855.

1855, June.—*Zeichen der Zeit*, at Buffalo, by ——— Drexler.

1856.—The *Atlantis*, monthly; removed from Cleveland, Ohio, to Buffalo.

1856.—The *American Citizen*, at Springville, by Lucius C. Sanders. Published one year.

1856, January.—The *Home*, at Buffalo, by E. F. Beadle.

1856, May.—The *Buffalo Allgemeine Zeitung*, at Buffalo, by Frederick Reinecke.

1857, May.—*Das Historiche Zeitblatt und Literarischer Anzeiger*, at Buffalo, by Conrad Bär; monthly.

1857, August.—The *Buffalo Daily Times*, at Buffalo, by the *Times* Association. In 1858 united with the *Republic*.

ESSEX COUNTY.

——.—The *Essex County Times*, at Elizabethtown, by R. W. Livingston. Suspended in 1834.

1810.—The *Reveille*, at Elizabethtown, by Luther Marsh.

1817.—The *Essex Patriot*, at Elizabethtown, by L. & O. Person. Published one year.

1822.—The *Essex County Republican*, at Essex, by J. K. Averill. Publication suspended in 1833.

1825.—The *Keeseville Herald*, at Keeseville, by E. P. Allen. Suspended in 1841.

1831.—The *Keeseville Argus*, at Keeseville, by Adonijah Emmons. Published five or six years.

1830.—The *Essex County Republican*, at Keeseville, by J. B. Dickinson. Still published.

1840.—The *Berean Guide*, at Essex, by Rev. M. Bailey. Published one year.

1845.—The *Westport Patriot and Essex County Advertiser*, at Westport, by D. Truair.

1847.—The *Essex County Patriot*, at Essex, by A. H. Allen. Afterward changed to *Westport Herald*, and published six or seven years.

1847.—The *Au Sable River Gazette*, at Keeseville, by D. Truair. Published five or six years.

1849.—The *Old Settler*, at Keeseville, by A. H. Allen; monthly. Afterward removed to Saratoga Springs.

1851.—The *Elizabethtown Post*, at Elizabethtown, by R. W. Livingston. Subsequently united with the *Northern Standard*, Keeseville. Now published as the *Elizabethtown Post and Gazette*.

NEW YORK—Continued.

1851.—The *Northern Gazette*, at Keeseville. Published several years.

1851.—The *Essex County Times*, at Westport.

1854.—The *Northern Standard*, at Keeseville, by A. W. Lansing.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1821.—The *Franklin Telegraph*, at Malone, by Francis Burnap. In 1829 it was removed to Potsdam.

1827.—The *Franklin Republican*, at Fort Covington, by J. K. Averill. Suspended in 1833.

1827.—The *Franklin Gazette*, at Fort Covington, by F. D. Flanders. In 1847 removed to Malone. Still published.

1830.—The *Northern Spectator*, at Malone, by John G. Clayton. Suspended in 1835.

1835, March.—The *Palladium*, at Malone, by F. P. Allen. Still published.

1850.—The *Salmon River Messenger*, at Fort Covington, by James Fisk. Subsequently published as the *Messenger*.

1853.—The *Jeffersonian*, at Malone, by J. R. Flanders. Published two years.

FULTON COUNTY.

——.—The *Northern Banner*, at Union Mills, Broadalbin, by John Clark. In a few months removed to Johnstown and called the *Northern Banner and Montgomery Democrat*. In 1837 name changed to the *Montgomery Republican*, and in 1838 to the *Fulton County Democrat*. Still published.

1796.—The *Johnstown Gazette* was published at Johnstown.

1796.—The *Montgomery Advertiser*, at Johnstown, by Jacob Doxtoder. Published several years.

1806, August.—The *Montgomery Republican*, at Johnstown, by William Child. Office burned in November, 1836, and paper suspended.

1806.—The *Montgomery Intelligencer*, at Johnstown. Published two years.

1806.—The *Montgomery Monitor*, at Johnstown, by Robbins & Andrews. In 1828, removed to Fonda, thence to Canajoharie, and afterward to Schoharie.

1824.—The *Johnstown Herald*, removed from Amsterdam, by Philip Reynolds. In 1837 removed to Fonda and called *Fonda Herald*.

1836.—The *Christian Palladium*, at Johnstown, by Joseph Badger; semi-monthly. Removed to Albany in 1846 or 1847.

1838.—The *Fulton County Republican*, at Johnstown, by Darius Wells.

1843.—The *Literary Journal*, at Kingsboro', by S. R. Sweet.

1856, January.—The *Johnstown American*, at Johnstown, by N. J. Johnson. In April, 1858, changed to the *Johnstown Independent*.

1856.—The *Gloversville Standard*, at Gloversville, by W. H. Case. Still published.

GENESEE COUNTY.

1807.—The *Genesee Intelligencer*, at Batavia, by Elias Williams. First paper published west of the Genesee river. Published six months.

1808.—The *Cornucopia*, at Batavia, by Blodgett & Peck. Suspended in 1811.

1811.—The *Republican Advocate*, at Batavia, by Blodgett & Miller. In 1854 merged in the *Genesee County Whig*, and called the *Republican Advocate and Genesee County Whig*. In 1855 name again changed to *Republican Advocate*. Still published.

1819, February 3.—The *Spirit of the Times*, at Batavia, by Oran Follett. Still published.

1825.—The *People's Press*, at Batavia, by an association. Afterward merged in the *Spirit of the Times and The People's Press*.

1826.—The Le Roy *Gazette*, at Le Roy, by J. O. Balch. Still published.

1829.—The *Genesee Republican and Herald of Reform*, at Le Roy, by Freeman & Son. Published one or two years.

1837, November 4.—The *Farmers and Mechanics' Journal*, at Alexander, by Peter Lawrence. In June, 1840, removed to Batavia and called the *Batavia Times and Farmers and Mechanics' Journal*. In 1843 merged in the *Spirit of the Times*.

1842, March.—The *Temperance Herald*, at Batavia, by Lucas Seaver. Published one year.

1844.—The *Genesee Courier*, at Le Roy, by Edward Bliss. Published about a year.

1852.—The *Genesee County Whig*, at Batavia, by Kimberly & Tyrell. Merged in the *Republican Advocate* in 1854.

1852, December.—The *Le Roy Democrat*, at Le Roy, by Henry Todd. In November, 1853, removed to Batavia and called the *Batavia Democrat*. In December, 1856, changed to the *Genesee Weekly Democrat*.

1854.—The *Genesee Herald*, at Le Roy, by W. C. Grummond. In 1857 removed to Batavia.

1857, April.—The *Le Roy Advertiser*, at Le Roy, by Thomas B. Tufts. Suspended in July, 1858.

1858.—The *Genesee Daily Herald*, issued from the above office.

1859, May.—The *Daily Advocate*, at Batavia, by D. D. Waite.

GREENE COUNTY.

1800, prior to.—The *Catskill Packet* was published.

1801.—The *Catskill Recorder*, at Catskill, by Mackey Croswell. In 1828 name changed to the *Catskill Recorder and Greene County Republican*. In 1849 united with the *Democrat* and called the *Catskill Recorder and Democrat*. Still published as the *Catskill Recorder*.

1813.—The *Catskill Emendator*, at Catskill. Published a short time.

1814.—The *Greene and Delaware Washingtonian*, at Catskill, by M. J. Kappel. In 1816 changed to the *Middle District Gazette*.

1826.—The *Greene County Republican*, at Catskill, by ——— Hyer. In 1829 merged in the *Recorder*.

1830.—The *Catskill Messenger*, at Catskill, by Ira Dubois. In 1849 changed to the *Greene County Whig*, and in 1857 to the *Catskill Examiner*. Still published.

1832.—The *Greene County Advertiser*, at Coxsackie, by Henry Van Dyck. In 1836 changed to the *Standard*, and subsequently to the *Coxsackie Standard*.

1843.—The *Catskill Democrat*, at Catskill, by Joseph Josebury. In 1849 united with the *Recorder*.

1843.—The *Baptist Library*, at Prattsville, by L. L. and R. H. Hill. In 1845 removed to Lexington.

1846.—The *Prattsville Advocate*, at Prattsville, by John L. Hackstaff. Suspended in 1858.

1851.—The *Coxsackie Union*, at Coxsackie, by Fred. W. Hoffman.

1852.—The *Prattsville Bee*, at Prattsville.

1854.—The *American Eagle*, at Prattsville, by Bullock & Allen. Removed to Catskill the same year. In 1855 name changed to the *Banner of Industry*, and in 1857 to the *Catskill Democratic Herald*.

1857.—The *Windham Journal*, at Windham Center, by W. R. Steele. Still published.

1858.—The *Athens Visitor*, at Athens, by R. Denton.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

1845.—The *Hamilton County Sentinel*, at Sageville (printed at Johnstown), by Clark & Thayer.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

1802, about.—The *Telescope*, at Herkimer, by Benjamin Corey. Suspended in January, 1805.

1805.—The *Farmer's Monitor*, at Herkimer, by Holt & Robbins. Published two years.

1807.—The *Herkimer Pelican*, at Herkimer, by Benjamin Corey. Suspended in 1810.

1810.—The *Herkimer American*, at Herkimer, by J. H. & H. Prentiss. Suspended in 1831.

1810.—*Bunker Hill*, at Herkimer, by G. G. Phinney. In 1812 name changed to the *Honest American*. Published a few years.

NEW YORK—Continued.

1821, September.—The *People's Friend*, at Little Falls, by Edward M. Griffin. In 1830 changed to the *People's Friend and Little Falls Gazette*, and in July, 1834, to the *Mohawk Courier*.

1828.—The *Herkimer Herald*, at Herkimer, by John Carpenter. Removed in a few years to Oswego.

1830.—The *Republican Farmer's Free Press*, at Herkimer, by David Holt. In 1834 removed to Little Falls, and name changed to the *Herkimer County Whig*, under which title published about two years by L. W. Smith.

1837, December.—The *Herkimer County Journal*, at Herkimer, by a company, J. C. Underwood, editor. In 1846 purchased by O. Squires, and removed to Little Falls. Still published, now as *Journal and Courier*.

1839.—The *Enterprise*, at Little Falls, by E. M. Griffin. In 1841 changed to the *Mohawk Mirror*. Suspended in 1844.

1842.—The *Frankfort Democrat*, at Frankfort, by Lyon & Holmes. In 1844 removed to Herkimer and called the *Herkimer County Democrat*. In December, 1855, changed to the *Herkimer American*, and in 1857 again changed to the *Herkimer County Democrat*. Still published.

1844.—The *Herkimer Freeman*, at Little Falls, by O. A. Bowe. In 1850 removed to Mohawk and called the *Mohawk Times*. Soon after discontinued.

1855, January.—The *Ilion Independent*, at Ilion, by Fish & Lyman. In January, 1858, removed to Utica.

1855, January.—The *Mohawk Valley Sentinel*, at Mohawk, by Peters & Gould.

1859, June.—The *Standard Bearer*, at West Winfield, by W. H. Dixon.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1817.—The *Jefferson and Lewis Gazette*, at Watertown, by D. Abbey and J. H. Lord, jr. Published two years.

1817.—The *Sackett's Harbor Gazette and Advertiser*, at Sackett's Harbor, by George Camp. In February, 1821, changed to the *Jefferson Republican*, and continued one year.

1819.—The *Independent Republican*, at Watertown, by S. A. Abbey. Suspended in 1825.

1822.—The *Herald of Salvation* (Universalist), at Watertown, by Rev. Pitt Morse; semi-monthly. Published two years.

1824.—The *Watertown Freeman*, at Watertown. In 1833 changed to the *Democratic Standard*. In July, 1835, united with the *Watertown Eagle* and called the *Eagle and Standard*.

1824.—The *Farmer's Advocate*, at Sackett's Harbor, by T. W. Hascall. Suspended in 1828.

1826.—*Thursday's Post*, at Watertown, by Theron Parsons & Co. In 1828 changed to the *Register*. Afterward united with the *Genius of Philanthropy*, and in 1830 called the *Watertown Register and General Advertiser*. In 1835 changed to the *North American;* in 1839 to the *Watertown Register*, and in 1843 to the *Black River Journal*. Publication suspended in 1846.

1828.—The *Genius of Philanthropy*, at Watertown, by Henry L. Harvey. Afterward merged in the *Register*.

1828.—The *Censor*, at Adams, by Theron Parsons. Soon after removed to Watertown. In 1830 changed to the *Anti-Masonic Sun*, and shortly after to the *Constellation*. In 1832 called the *Jefferson Reporter*. Publication suspended in 1834.

1828.—The *Independent Republican and Anti-Masonic Recorder*, at Watertown. Published two years.

1832, September.—The *Watertown Eagle*, at Watertown, by J. Calhoun. In 1835 united with the *Democratic Standard*, and called the *Eagle and Standard*. In 1837 changed to the *Jeffersonian*, and afterward to the *Watertown Jeffersonian*. In 1855 united with the *Democratic Union*, and called the *Jefferson County Union*. Now published as the *Re-Union*.

1837.—The *Jefferson County Whig*, at Sackett's Harbor, by E. H. Purdy.

1838, October.—The *Sackett's Harbor Journal*, at Sackett's Harbor, by E. M. Luff. Suspended in 1851.

1839, December.—The *Carthaginian*, at Carthage. In 1843 changed to the *Black River Times*. Discontinued soon after.

1843.—The *Daily Journal*, at Watertown, by Joel Greene. Soon after changed to the *Watertown Journal*, tri-weekly. Suspended in 1846.

1844, June.—The *Jefferson County Democrat*, at Adams, by J. C. Hatch. Afterward changed to the *Jefferson County News*.

1846.—The *Democratic Union*, at Watertown, by T. Andrews. In 1855 united with the *Jeffersonian*.

1846, August.—The *Northern State Journal*, at Watertown, by A. W. Clark. Afterward changed to the *Northern New York Journal*.

1847, January.—The *Watertown Spectator*, at Watertown, by Joel Greene. Published two years.

1848, March.—The *Sackett's Harbor Observer*, at Sackett's Harbor, by O. H. Harris. In 1852 changed to the *Jefferson Farmer*, and published two or three years.

1848.—The *Theresa Chronicle*, at Theresa, by E. C. Burt. Published six months.

1850, August.—The *New York Reformer*, at Watertown, by Ingalls, Burdick & Co. Now published as weekly edition of *Daily Times*.

1851.—The *Daily Jeffersonian*, at Watertown. Published one year.

1858, January.—The *Carthage Standard*, at Carthage, by W. R. Merrill. Suspended in 1859.

1858.—The *Cape Vincent Gazette*, at Cape Vincent, by P. A. Leach.

1859, May.—*Le Phare des Lacs* (the *Beacon of the Lakes*), at Watertown, by Petit & Grandpre.

KINGS COUNTY.

1799, June 26.—The *Courier and New York and Long Island Advertiser* (the first newspaper on Long island), at Brooklyn, by Thomas Kirk.

1806.—The *Long Island Weekly Intelligencer*, at Brooklyn, by Robinson & Little.

1809, June 1.—The *Long Island Star*, at Brooklyn, by Thomas Kirk. Suspended after 1860. The *Daily Evening Star* was established in connection with it January 4, 1841.

1821, March 7.—The *Long Island Patriot*, at Brooklyn, by George L. Birch. In 1833 changed to the *Brooklyn Advocate*, and in 1835–'36 to the *Brooklyn Advocate and Nassau Gazette*.

1835.—The *Williamsburg Gazette*, at Brooklyn, by F. G. Fish. Afterward changed to *Williamsburg Daily Gazette*, and published a short time.

1836.—The *American Native Citizen and Brooklyn Evening Advertiser*, at Brooklyn, by F. G. Fish.

1840.—The *Mechanics' Advocate*, at East New York.

1840, June 3.—The *Williamsburg Democrat*, by Thomas A. Devyr.

1841.—The *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, at Brooklyn, by Isaac Van Auden. Still published. In the same office was published the *Brooklyn Weekly Eagle*, changed in 1855 to the *Saturday Evening Miscellany*.

1841.—The *Brooklyn Daily News*, at Brooklyn, by Northall & Watts. Suspended in November, 1843.

1843.—The *Brooklyn News and Times*, at Brooklyn, by J. S. Noble.

1844.—The *Age*, at Williamsburg. Published a short time.

1844.—The *Democratic Advocate*, at Williamsburg, by J. G. Wallace.

1844.—The *Brooklyn Daily Advertiser*, at Brooklyn, by Lees & Foulkes. Suspended in 1852.

1844.—The *American Champion*, at Brooklyn. Published a short time.

1845.—The *Daily Long Islander*, at Williamsburg, by Bishop & Kelley.

1847.—The *Williamsburg Morning Post*, at Williamsburg, by Devyr & Taylor.

1848.—The *Orbit*, at South Brooklyn.

1848.—The *Kings County Patriot*, at Williamsburg, by Thompson & Hasbrook.

1848.—The *Williamsburg Times*, at Williamsburg, by Bennett, Smith & Co. After the consolidation of Williamsburg and Brooklyn changed to *Brooklyn Daily Times*. Still published.

NEW YORK—Continued.

1849.—The *Brooklyn Daily Freeman*, at Brooklyn.

1850, July 16.—The *Daily Independent Press*, at Williamsburg, by Bishop & Kelley. Suspended in 1855.

1851.—The *Brooklyn Morning Journal*, at Brooklyn, by Hogan & Heighway.

1854, September 2.—The *Long Island Anzeiger* (German), at Brooklyn, by Edward Rohr.

1855, April 7.—*Der Triangel* (German), at Brooklyn, by Edward Rohr; semi-monthly. Still published.

1857, May.—The *Kings County Advertiser and Village Guardian*, semi-monthly, at East New York, by C. W. Hamilton.

LEWIS COUNTY.

1807, March 10.—The *Black River Gazette*, at Martinsburgh, by James B. Robbins. Removed to Watertown the following year. This was the first paper in the state north of Utica.

1821.—The *Lewis County Gazette*, at Lowville, by Lewis G. Hoffman. Published two years.

1824, October 12.—The *Lewis County Sentinel*, at Martinsburgh, by Charles Nichols. Published one year.

1825, October 19.—The *Black River Gazette*, at Lowville, by William L. Easton. Suspended in 1831.

1828.—The *Martinsburg Sentinel*, at Martinsburgh, by —— Pearson. Suspended in March, 1830.

1830.—The *Lewis County Republican*, at Martinsburgh, by James Wheeler. In 1844 removed to Lowville, but afterward returned to Martinsburgh. Now published at Lowville as *Journal and Republican*.

1834, March 25.—The *Lewis Democrat*, at Lowville, by Le Grand Byington. Published one year.

1838, February 14.—The *Northern Journal*, at Lowville, by A. W. Clark. Afterward merged with the *Republican*.

1846, September 22.—The *Lewis County Democrat*, at Turin, by H. R. Labe. Removed to Martinsburgh in 1849 and shortly after discontinued.

1854.—The *Dollar Weekly Northern Blade*, at Constableville. In April, 1857, changed to the *News Register*, and afterward removed to Carthage.

1856, September 3.—The *Lewis County Banner*, at Lowville, by N. B. Sylvester.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

1817.—The *Moscow Advertiser and Genesee Farmer*, at Moscow, by Hezekiah Ripley. In 1821 sold to James Percival, who removed it to Geneseo and changed the name to *Livingston Register*. In 1837 suspended, but soon after revived. Discontinued in 1840.

1822.—The *Livingston Journal*, at Geneseo, by Chauncey Morse. Suspended in 1834, but revived the following year under the name of the *Livingston Democrat*. Suspended again in 1837, but the same fall revived as the *Livingston Republican*. Still published.

1830.—The *Dansville Chronicle*, at Dansville, by Mitchell & Dennison. Changed soon after to the *Village Record*, and shortly suspended.

183–.—The *Western New Yorker*, at Dansville, by A. Stevens & Son. Soon after changed to the *Dansville Whig*. In 1848 name changed to the *Dansville Courier*, and in 1849 or 1850 to the *Dansville Democrat*. Subsequently removed to Geneseo and called the *Geneseo Democrat*. Publication suspended in 1859.

1831.—The *Livingston Courier*, at Geneseo, by C. Dennison. Suspended in 1833.

1832.—The *Livingston Courier*, at Geneseo, by A. Bennett.

1834.—The *Mount Morris Spectator*, at Mount Morris, by Hugh Harding. In 1848 united with the *Livingston County Whig* and called the *Livingston Union*. Now published as the *Union and Constitution*.

1835.—The *Dansville Times*, at Dansville, by D. C. Mitchell.

1841.—The *Nunda Gazette*, at Nunda, by Ira G. Wisner. The following year removed to Mount Morris and called the *Genesee Valley Recorder*. Suspended in 1843.

1842.—The *Dansville Republican*, at Dansville, by David Fairchild.

1843.—The *Livingston County Whig*, at Mount Morris, by George B. Phelps. In 1848 merged in the *Spectator*.

1843.—The *Geneseo Democrat*, at Geneseo, by Gilbert F. Shankland. Removed to Nunda in 1847, and in 1848 to Ellicottville, Cattaraugus county.

1843.—The *Livingston Express*, at Mount Morris, by I. G. Wisner; semi-monthly.

1847.—The *Cuylerville Telegraph*, at Cuylersville, by Franklin Cowdery.

1848, June.—The *Dansville Chronicle*, at Dansville, by Richardson & Co. Suspended in 1851.

1848.—The *Nunda Democrat*, at Nunda, by M. D. Chamberlain. Published a short time.

1849.—The *Fountain*, monthly, at Dansville, by J. R. Trembly. Published two years.

1849.—The *Dansville Herald*, at Dansville, by G. A. Sanders.

1850.—The *Nunda Telegraph*, at Nunda, by Charles Atwood. Published one year.

1852, January.—The *Nunda Times*, at Nunda, by N. T. Hackstaff. Suspended in July, 1853.

1853.—The *Lima Weekly Visitor*, at Lima, by Tilton & Miller. Subsequently changed to the *Genesee Valley Gazette*. Suspended about 1856.

1854.—The *New Era*, at Hunt's Hollow, by D. B. & M. Galley (boys fifteen and seventeen years of age). In 1855 removed to Nunda and called the *Young America*. Suspended in 1856.

1857.—The *Livingston Sentinel*, at Dansville, by H. C. Page. Suspended in 1860.

1858.—The *Letter Box*, removed from Glen Haven, Cayuga county, to Dansville, by J. M. Jackson and Miss H. N. Austin; monthly.

1859.—The *Dansville Daily Sentinel*, at Dansville, by W. J. La Rue. Published one year.

1859.—The *Valley City Register*, at Dansville, by W. J. La Rue. Suspended in 1860.

MADISON COUNTY.

1808, about.—The *Madison Freeholder*, at Peterboro', by Jonathan Bunce & Co. Soon after changed to the *Freeholder*. In 1813 changed to the *Madison County Herald* and published several years.

1808, August.—The *Pilot*, at Cazenovia, by Oran E. Baker. Suspended in August, 1823.

1817, May.—The *Gazette and Madison County Advertiser*, at Peterboro', by J. B. Johnson & Son. Removed to Morrisville in 1819 and suspended in 1822.

1817.—The *Hamilton Recorder*, at Hamilton, by Stower & Havens. In 1829 merged in the *Morrisville Observer*.

1821, January.—The *Madison Observer*, at Cazenovia, by Rice & Hale. In 1822 removed to Morrisville. In 1829 united with the *Hamilton Recorder* and called the *Observer and Recorder*. In 1835 again called the *Madison Observer*. Still published.

1823, September.—The *Republican Monitor*, at Cazenovia, by L. L. Rice. Suspended March 4, 1841.

1830, July 27.—The *Civilian*, by Lorin Dewey. Suspended in November, 1831.

1830.—The *Canastota Register*, at Canastota, by Silas Judd.

1831.—The *Student's Miscellany*, at Cazenovia, by A. Owen and L. Kidder; semi-monthly.

1832.—The *Chittenango Herald*, at Chittenango, by Isaac Lyon. Published successively as the *Chittenango Republican*, the *Phœnix*, and the *Democratic Gazette*. Suspended in 1856.

1834, February.—The *Hamilton Courier*, at Hamilton, by G. R. Waldron. In 1835 called the *Hamilton Courier and Madison County Advertiser*. Suspended in 1838.

1835, May.—The *Union Herald*, by Myrick & Clark. Suspended in 1840.

NEW YORK—Continued.

1835.—The *De Ruyter Herald*, at De Ruyter, by C. W. Mason.

1836, September.—The *Cazenovia Democrat*, at Cazenovia, by J. W. Chubbuck & Co. Suspended in February, 1837.

1836, November.—The *Protestant Sentinel*, removed from Schenectady to De Ruyter, by J. & C. H. Maxson. In the fall of 1837 changed to the *Protestant Sentinel and Seventh-Day Baptist Journal*, and in February, 1840, to the *Seventh-Day Baptist Register*. Suspended in 1845.

1838.—The *Hamilton Palladium*, at Hamilton, by John Atwood. Published six years.

1839.—The *Hamilton Eagle*, at Hamilton, by G. R. Waldron.

1840, February.—The *Madison County Eagle*, at Cazenovia, by Cyrus O. Pool. In May, 1845, changed to the *Madison County Whig;* in October, 1853, to the *Madison County News;* and in May, 1854, again changed to the *Madison County Whig*. Suspended in January, 1857.

1841.—The *Abolitionist*, at Cazenovia, by Luther Myrick. Published two years.

1842.—The *Literary Visitor*, at Hamilton, by Dennis Redman. Published three months.

1842.—The *Democratic Reflector*, at Hamilton, by G. R. Waldron. In 1856 united with the *Madison County Journal*, and called the *Democratic Republican*. Still published.

1847, October.—The *National Banner*, at De Ruyter, by A. C. Hill. Published two years.

1848, September.—The *Central New Yorker*, at De Ruyter, by E. F. & C. B. Gould. Suspended in May, 1851.

1849, September.—The *Madison County Journal*, at Hamilton, by E. F. & C. B. Gould. Afterward published by Thomas L. James. In 1856 united with the *Democratic Reflector*.

1850, January.—The *Madison Republic*, at Cazenovia, by W. H. Phillips. Published three months.

1851, September.—The *Oneida Telegraph*, at Oneida, by D. H. Frost. In June, 1854, changed to the *Oneida Sachem*.

1851, October.—The *Cazenovia Gazette*, at Cazenovia, by Baker & Debnam. Suspended in May, 1852.

1852.—The *Circular*, at Oneida Community. Suspended 1879.

1853, April.—The *Progressive Christian*, at Cazenovia, by A. Pyrne. Published two years.

1854, May 1.—The *Cazenovia Republican*, at Cazenovia, by Seneca Lake. Still published.

1854.—The *Christian and Citizen*, at Peterboro', by Pruyn & Walker.

1854.—The *New York State Radii*, removed from Fort Plain to Hamilton, by L. S. Backus. Returned to Fort Plain in eighteen months.

1856.—The *Democratic Union*, at Hamilton, by Levi S. Backus. Now published at Oneida by Baker & Maxon.

1857.—The *Canastota Times*, at Canastota, by George H. Merriam. Suspended in 1858.

1858, November 4.—The *Canastota Eagle*, at Canastota, by J. E. N. Backus.

MONROE COUNTY.

1816.—The *Rochester Gazette*, at Rochester, by A. G. Dauby. In 1821 name changed to the *Monroe Republican*, and in July, 1827, to the *Rochester Republican*. Now published as the weekly edition of *Daily Union and Advertiser*.

1818, July 7.—The *Rochester Telegraph*, at Rochester, by Everard, Peck & Co. In 1827 *Semi-Weekly Telegraph* published, and subsequently changed to the *Rochester Daily Telegraph*. January 1, 1829, daily united with *Daily Advertiser*, and in 1830 the weekly merged in the *Rochester Republican*.

1824.—The *True Genesee Farmer*, at Rochester, by W. A. Welles. Published a short time.

1825, October.—The *Rochester Album*, at Rochester, by Marshall, Spaulding & Hunt. In 1827 united with the *Telegraph*.

1826, October 25.—The *Rochester Daily Advertiser* (first daily west of Albany), at Rochester, by Luther Tucker & Co. January 1, 1829, united with *Daily Telegraph* and called the *Rochester Daily Advertiser and Telegraph*. In 1830 *Telegraph* dropped from title. September 1, 1856, united with *Daily Union*, and now called the *Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser*.

1827, January.—The *Rochester Mercury*, at Rochester, by Luther Tucker & Co. Issued weekly in connection with *Daily Advertiser*, and afterward merged in the *Republican*.

1827.—The *Rochester Observer*, at Rochester, by Josiah Bissell, jr. Merged in the *New York Evangelist* in 1832.

1828, January.—The *Rochester Balance*, at Rochester, by D. D. Stephenson. Soon after changed to the *Anti-Masonic Inquirer*. In 1834 merged in the *National Republican*.

1828.—The *Craftsman* (Masonic), at Rochester, by E. J. Roberts. Removed to Albany the following year.

1828.—The *Western Wanderer*, at Rochester, by Peter Cherry. Soon after changed to the Rochester *Gem*. Suspended in 1843.

1828.—The *Brockport Recorder*, at Brockport, by A. M. Harris. Published two years.

1830.—The *Jeffersonian*, at Clarkson, by ——— Balch.

1830.—The *Spirit of the Age*, at Rochester, by Ames & Barnum; semi-monthly.

1830.—The *Rochester Morning Courier*, at Rochester, by E. J. Roberts.

1831, January.—The *Genesee Farmer*, at Rochester, by Tucker & Stevens. In 1839 united with the *Cultivator*, at Albany.

1831.—The *National Republican*, at Rochester, by Sidney Smith. In 1833 the *Morning Advertiser* was issued. Soon after changed to *Evening Advertiser*. In 1834 the *Republican* was united with the *Inquirer* and called the *Monroe Democrat*, and the daily changed to the *Daily Democrat*. In December, 1857, united with daily and weekly *American* and called—the daily, the *Daily Democrat and American*, and the weekly, the *Monroe Democrat*. Now published as *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*.

1831.—The *Brockport Free Press*, at Brockport, by Harris & Hyatt.

1832.—The *Western Star*, at Brockport, by Justin Carpenter.

1832.—The *Rochester Mirror*, at Rochester, by Scranton & Holstein.

1833.—The *Age*, at Rochester.

1833.—The *American Revivalist and Rochester Observer*, at Rochester, by N. C. Saxton.

1833.—Goodsell's *Genesee Farmer*, at Rochester, by Nahum Goodsell. Published a short time.

1833.—The *Monroe Chronicle and Brockport Advertiser*, at Brockport.

1834.—The *Rights of Man*, at Rochester, by the Anti-Slavery Society.

1834.—The *Family Journal and Christian Philanthropist*, at Rochester, by W. B. Van Brunt.

1835.—The *Atlas*, at Brockport, by D. D. Wait.

1836.—The *Monthly Genesee Farmer*, at Rochester, by Luther Tucker. Was made up from *Weekly Genesee Farmer*, and was united with *Albany Cultivator* in 1839.

1838.—The *Watchman*, at Rochester, by Delazon Smith.

1838.—McKenzie's *Gazette*, at Rochester, by A. McKenzie. Suspended in 1839.

1839.—The *Honeoye Standard*, at Honeoye Falls, by G. A. Hough.

1839.—The *Workingman's Advocate*, at Rochester, by the Typographical Association; daily. In April, 1840, sold to Vick & Frost, and changed to the *Evening Advocate*. In 1841 changed to the *Evening Post*. The *Western New Yorker*, weekly, published in connection with it. Suspended in November, 1843.

1840.—The *New Genesee Farmer*, at Rochester, M. B. Bateman, editor; monthly. Afterward changed to the *Genesee Farmer*.

1840.—The *Daily Sun*, at Rochester, by Alfred Oakley. Published a few months.

1841.—The *American Citizen*, at Rochester and Perry (Wyoming county), by W. L. Chaplin.

1842.—The *Jeffersonian*, at Rochester, by Thomas L. Nichols; daily. Published a short time.

1842.—The *Christian Guardian*, at Rochester, by Rev. J. Whitney. Published a short time.

1843.—The *Mechanics' Advocate*, at Rochester, for a short time.

NEW YORK—Continued.

1844.—The *Brockport Watchman*, at Brockport, by E. F. Bridges.

1844.—The Rochester *Herald*, at Rochester, by E. S. Watson; daily.

1844.—The *Voice of Truth and Glad Tidings of the Kingdom at Hand* (Second Advent), at Rochester, by Joseph Marsh. In 1848 changed to the *Advent Harbinger*, and in 1849 to the *Advent Harbinger and Bible Advocate*. Afterward changed to the *Prophetic Expositor and Bible Advocate*.

1844, December 23.—The *Rochester Daily American*, at Rochester, by Jerome & Patterson. December 1, 1857, united with *Daily Democrat* and called the *Democrat and American*.

1846.—The *Rochester Temperance Journal*, at Rochester. Published a short time.

1846.—The *Genesee Evangelist*, at Rochester, by Rev. John E. Roby.

1847.—The *Christian Offering*, at Rochester, by S. B. Shaw. Published a short time.

1847.—The *Genesee Olio*, at Rochester, by Franklin Cowdery; semi-monthly.

1847.—The *North Star*, at Rochester. Suspended in 1848.

1848.—*Algemeen Handeelsblad*, at Rochester.

1848.—*Frederick Douglass's Paper*, at Rochester, by Frederick Douglass.

1848.—The *Washingtonian*, at Rochester, by C. H. Sedgwick.

1849.—The *Rochester Germania*, at Rochester.

1849.—The *Groninge Courant*, at Rochester. Published a few months.

1849.—The *Christian Sentinel*, at Rochester.

1849.—Brewster's *Insurance Reporter*, at Rochester, by H. A. Brewster.

1849.—The *Rochester Daily Magnet*, at Rochester, by Lawrence & Winants. Suspended in 1850.

1849, July.—The *Wool Grower and Stock Register*, at Rochester. Afterward merged in the *Rural New Yorker*.

1850.—The *Investigator*, at Rochester. Published a short time.

1850.—The *Annunciator*, at Rochester.

1850.—The *Signet*, at Rochester, by the Young Men's Temperance Association.

1850.—The *Flag of Freedom*, at Rochester, by Calvin H. Chase.

1850, November.—The *Advent Review and Sabbath Herald*, by James White. The *Youth's Instructor* also published. Now published at Battle Creek, Michigan.

1850.—Moore's *Rural New Yorker*, at Rochester, by D. D. T. Moore. Now published at New York.

1850.—The *Rochester Daily Herald*, at Rochester. In a few months changed to Rochester *Daily Times*. Suspended in 1851.

1852.—*Anzeiger des Nordens*, at Rochester, by Kraneer & Felix; weekly and tri-weekly.

1852, September.—The *Brockport Weekly Journal*, at Brockport, by W. Gardiner & Co. Published one year.

1852.—*Beobachter am Genesee*, at Rochester, by Adolphe Nolte. Now published as *Beobachter*, daily, and *Wochenblatt*, weekly, by the original publisher.

1852, August 16.—The *Rochester Daily Union*, at Rochester, by Curtis & Butts. In September, 1858, united with *Daily Advertiser*. Still published as *Union and Advertiser*.

1855.—The *Rochester Daily Tribune*, at Rochester, by Snow & Ingersoll. Suspended in 1856.

1855, October 1.—The *Brockport Gazette*, at Brockport, by William Haskell. Published three months.

1856, October.—The *Daily Advertiser*, at Brockport, by W. H. Smith.

1857, January.—The *Brockport Republican*, at Brockport, by H. N. Beach, editor. Now published as the *Republic*.

1859, January 24.—The *Rochester Daily Times*, at Rochester, by Charles W. Hebard. Suspended in April, but revived in the following June as the *Daily Express*. Now published as the *Evening Express*.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

1825.—The *Canajoharie Telegraph*, at Canajoharie, by Henry Hooghkirk. Suspended in 1826.

1827.—The *Canajoharie Sentinel*, at Canajoharie; Samuel Caldwell, editor.

1827.—The *Canajoharie Republican*, at Canajoharie; Henry Bloomer, editor. Suspended in 1828.

1827.—The *Watch Tower*, at Fort Plain, by S. M. S. Gant. In 1830 changed to the Fort Plain *Sentinel*.

1831.—The *Montgomery Argus*, at Canajoharie, by J. McVean. Suspended in 1836.

183-.—The *Mohawk Advertiser*, at Amsterdam, by Darius Wells. In 1834 changed to the *Intelligencer and Mohawk Advertiser*, and in 1854 to the Amsterdam *Recorder*. Still published.

1833.—The *Fort Plain Gazette*, at Fort Plain, by H. L. Gras.

1833.—The *Canajoharie Investigator*, at Canajoharie, by Andrew H. Calhoun. Suspended in 1836.

1833.—The *Mohawk Gazette*, at Amsterdam, by J. A. Nooman. Published one year.

1835.—The *Fort Plain Republican*, at Fort Plain, by E. W. Gill. In 1836 succeeded by the *Tocsin*, H. Link, publisher.

1837.—The *Radii*, at Canajoharie, by Levi S. Backus, a deaf mute. In 1840 removed to Fort Plain, and in 1856 to Madison county. Subsequently returned to Canajoharie. Still published.

1837.—The *Fonda Herald*, at Fonda, by J. Reynolds, jr.

1838.—The *Fort Plain Journal*, at Fort Plain, by W. L. Fish.

1839.—The *Montgomery Whig*, at Fultonville, by F. J. Mills. In 1855 changed to the *Montgomery Republican*. Still published.

1841.—The *Montgomery Phœnix*, at Fort Plain, by L. S. Backus. In March, 1854, changed to the *Mohawk Valley Register*. Still published.

1845.—The *Fonda Sentinel*, at Fonda. In 1859 changed to the *Montgomery Democrat*. Now published as the *Mohawk Valley Democrat*.

1847.—The *Mohawk Valley Gazette*, at Canajoharie, by W. H. Riggs. Suspended in 1849.

1850.—The *Montgomery Union*, at Canajoharie, by W. S. Hawley. Suspended in 1853.

1855, April 5.—The *American Star*, at Canajoharie, by W. S. Hawley. Removed to Fonda in following May. In 1857 changed to *Mohawk Valley American;* in 1858 to the *American Star*, and afterward to the *Montgomery County Star*.

NEW YORK. (a)

1725, October 16.—The *New York Gazette*, at New York, by William Bradford; cap sheet, 14 by 17 inches. Publication suspended in 1741.

1733, November 5.—The *New York Weekly Journal*, at New York, by John P. Zenger; cap sheet, 14 by 17 inches. Publication suspended in 1746.

1743, January.—The *New York Gazette or Weekly Post Boy* (successor to *Gazette*), at New York, by James Parker; cap sheet, 14 by 17 inches. Publication suspended in 1773.

1746, about.—The *New York Evening Post*, at New York, by Henry De Forest. Suspended publication about 1747.

1752, August 3.—The *New York Mercury*, at New York, by Hugh Gaine; crown sheet, 15 by 19 inches. Publication suspended in 1783.

1752, November 30.—The *Independent Reflector* (literary), at New York, by James Parker. Publication suspended in 1754.

1753.—The *New York Pacquet*, at New York. Published a short time.

1759, February 17.—The *New York Gazette*, at New York, by William Weyman; crown sheet, 15 by 19 inches. Publication suspended in 1767.

1761.—The *American Chronicle*, at New York, by Samuel Farley; crown sheet, 15 by 19 inches. Publication suspended about 1762.

1766, May 29.—The *New York Journal or General Advertiser*, at New York, by John Holt. Publication suspended after first number until October 9, 1766. In 1787, sold to Thomas Greenleaf, who published daily and semi-weekly, and changed the name, the daily being called the *Argus or Greenleaf's New Daily Advertiser;* and the semi-weekly *Greenleaf's New York Journal and Patriotic Register*. Sold to James Cheetham

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NEW YORK—Continued.

about 1800, who changed the name of daily to the *American Citizen*, and the semi-weekly to the *American Watchman*. Publication of *Citizen* suspended in 1810.

1768.—The *New York Chronicle*, at New York, by A. & J. Robertson. Publication removed to Albany, where it suspended about 1772.

1773, April 22.—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer;* or, *the Connecticut, New Jersey, Hudson's River and Quebec Weekly Advertiser*, by James Rivington; medium sheet, 18 by 23 inches. Obliged to suspend publication November 27, 1775. Recommenced publishing October 4, 1777, under title of *Rivington's New York Loyal Gazette;* afterward changed to *Royal Gazette*. Publication finally suspended in 1783.

1775, August.—The *Constitutional Gazette*, at New York, by John Anderson; half crown sheet, 9½ by 15 inches. Published but a few months.

1776, January.—The *New York Packet and the American Advertiser*, at New York, by Samuel Loudon; royal sheet, 19 by 24 inches. Removed to Fishkill during the war, and afterward returned to New York and changed to a daily. Published several years.

1776.—*John Englishman, in Defence of the English Constitution*, at New York, by Parker & Weyman; cap sheet, 14 by 17 inches. Published three months.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

1821.—The *Niagara Democrat*, at Lewiston, by Benjamin Furguson. In 1822 removed to Lockport, and called the *Lockport Observatory*. In 1828 united with the *Niagara Sentinel*, and called the *Sentinel and Observatory*. In 1828 changed to the *Lockport Journal*, and in 1829 to the *Lockport Balance*. In 1834 united with *Gazette*, and called the *Balance and Gazette*. Soon afterward changed to the *Lockport Balance*. In 1837 merged in the *Niagara Democrat*.

1823.—The *Lewiston Sentinel*, at Lewiston, by James O. Daily. Soon after removed to Lockport and called the *Niagara Sentinel*. In 1828 united with the *Lockport Observatory*.

1827, May 1.—The *Niagara Courier*, at Lockport, by M. Cadwallader.

1833.—The *Gazette*, at Lockport, by P. Baker. In 1834 united with the *Balance*.

1835.—The *Niagara Democrat*, at Lockport, by Turner & Lyon. In 1837 united with the *Balance*, and called the *Niagara Democrat and Lockport Balance*. The latter part of the title was afterward dropped. In 1858 united with the *Lockport Advertiser*. Now called the *Niagara Democrat*, and issued as weekly edition of *Daily Union*.

1836.—The *Lewiston Telegraph*, at Lewiston, by J. A. Harrison & Co. Published three years.

1837.—The *Frontier Sentinel*, at Lockport, by T. P. Scoville.

1837.—The *Niagara Falls Journal*, by Francis & Ward. Published a short time.

1838.—The *Niagara Chronicle*, at Niagara Falls, by J. Simpson.

1844.—The *Lockport Daily Courier*, at Lockport, by Crandall & Brigham; daily and weekly. In 1859 united with the *Journal*, and the daily called the *Journal and Courier*, and the weekly the *Intelligencer*. Now published as the Lockport *Journal*.

1846.—The *Niagara Cataract*, at Lockport, by R. H. Stevens. Suspended in 1851.

1846.—The *Iris*, at Niagara Falls, by G. H. Hackstaff. Suspended in 1854.

1851, July.—The *Lockport Journal*, at Lockport, by M. C. Richardson. In 1852 *Daily Journal* established. In 1859 both united with the *Courier*.

1854, February.—The *Lockport Daily Advertiser*, at Lockport, by A. S. Prentiss. June 1, 1858, united with the *Democrat*, and called the Lockport *Daily Advertiser and Democrat*.

1854, May 17.—The *Niagara Falls Gazette*, at Niagara Falls, by Pool & Sleeper. Still published.

1855, October.—The *Niagara Times*, at Niagara Falls, by W. E. Tunis. Suspended in October, 1857.

1855, October.—The *Niagara City Herald*, at Suspension Bridge, by G. H. Hackstaff.

1859, April 9.—The *Lockport Chronicle*, at Lockport, by S. S. Pomroy & Co.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

1793, June.—The *Whitestown Gazette*, at Whitestown, by William McLean. In 1798 removed to Utica and continued as the *Whitestown Gazette and Cato's Patrol*. In 1803 merged in the *Utica Patriot*, commenced by Asahel Seward and Ira Merrill. In 1816 united with the *Patrol* (commenced in January, 1815, by Seward & Williams), and called the *Patriot and Patrol*. In 1821 name changed to the *Utica Sentinel*. In 1825 united with *Columbian Gazette*, and published as the *Sentinel and Gazette*. In 1834 changed to the *Oneida Whig*, and in 1848 merged in the *Oneida Weekly Herald*. The *Utica Daily Gazette* was established in 1842. In January, 1857, united with the *Utica Morning Herald*, and called the *Utica Morning Herald and Gazette*. Still published, daily and weekly.

1794, January.—The *Western Centinel*, at Whitestown, by Oliver P. Eaton. Published six years.

1799, August.—The *Columbian Patriotic Gazette*, at Rome, by Thomas Walker and Ebenezer Eaton. In 1803 removed to Utica and called the *Columbian Gazette*. In 1825 united with *Utica Sentinel*.

1813.—*Utica Christian Magazine*, at Utica, by the Oneida Association and Presbytery. Published three years.

1814.—The *Club*, at Utica, by H. Goodfellow & Co. Published three months.

1815.—The *Civil and Religious Intelligencer*, at Sangerfield, by J. Tenney. In 1825 changed to the *Sangerfield Intelligencer*, and in 1835 removed to Franklin Village (now Fabius), Onondaga county.

1816.—The *Utica Observer*, at Utica, by E. Dorchester. In 1818 removed to Rome, and called the *Oneida Observer*. In 1819 returned to Utica, and resumed original title. In 1848 the *Daily Observer* was issued. In 1853 united with *Democrat*, and called *Observer and Democrat*. Now published as the *Daily and Weekly Observer*.

1822.—The *Utica Christian Repository*, at Utica, by William Williams; monthly. About 1825 name changed to the *Western Recorder*, and published as such several years.

182–.—The *Baptist Register*, at Utica, by Galusha & Wiley. In 1854 united with the *New York Recorder*, at New York.

1825.—The *Universalist*, at Utica, by Thompson, Smith & Lislier; monthly. Removed to Philadelphia the following year.

1825, February.—The *Rome Republican*, at Rome, by Lorin Dewey. In 1830 united with the *Oneida Republican* (established in 1828 by J. P. Van Sice), and called the *Republican*. In 1831 changed to the *Rome Telegraph*, in 1838 to the *Democratic Sentinel*, and in 1845 to the *Rome Sentinel*. The *Rome Daily Sentinel* established in 1852 and published several years. Weekly still published.

1826.—The *Utica Intelligencer*, at Utica, by E. S. Ely. In 1831 united with the *Mechanics' Press* (established in 1829), and published a short time as the *Utica Intelligencer and Mechanics' Press*.

1826.—The *Western Sunday School Visitant and Christian Miscellany*, at Utica, by G. S. Wilson.

1827.—The *Utica Magazine*, at Utica. Soon purchased by Rev. Dolphus Skinner, and published semi-monthly as the *Evangelical Magazine*. In 1830 united with the *Gospel Advocate*, Auburn, and published weekly as the *Evangelical Magazine and Gospel Advocate*. In 1851 merged in the *Christian Ambassador*.

1828.—The *Baptist Sunday School Journal*, at Utica, by C. Bennett; monthly.

1829.—The *Elucidator*, at Utica, by B. B. Hotchkin and W. Williams. United with the *Oneida Whig* in 1834.

1830.—The *American Citizen*, at Utica, by George S. Wilson.

1830.—The *Christian Journal*, at Utica, by E. S. Barrows.

1832.—The *Co-Operator*, at Utica, by Quartus Graves; semi-monthly.

1832.—The *Lever*, at Utica, by W. S. Spear.

NEW YORK—Continued.

1832.—*Y Cenhadwr Americanaidd* (Welsh), at Utica; monthly. In 1834 removed to Remsen. Still published.

1833.—The *Oneida Democrat*, at Utica. Published two years.

1833.—The *Oneida Standard*, at Waterville. Subsequently removed to Utica, and after the suspension of the *Democrat* published as the *Standard and Democrat*. October 21, 1835, type and material thrown into the street by a mob, because of its abolition principles.

1834.—*Youth's Miscellany*, at Utica, by Bennett & Bright.

1835.—The *Gospel Messenger*, removed from Auburn by Rev. J. C. Rudd, and called the *Gospel Messenger and Church Record*. Afterward changed to the *Gospel Messenger*. Now published at Syracuse.

1835.—The *Christian Visitant*, at Utica, by A. B. Grosh; monthly.

1835.—The *Talisman*, at Utica, by Bennett & Bright.

1835, July.—The *Vernon Courier*, at Vernon. In 1840 removed to Rome, and called the *Roman Citizen*. Still published.

1836.—The *Utica Democrat*, at Utica, by John G. Floyd. In 1853 united with the *Observer*.

1836.—The *Friend of Man*, at Utica, by the New York State Anti-Slavery Society; William Goodsell, editor. In 1842 united with the *Abolitionist*, of Cazenovia, and called the *Liberty Press*. Suspended in 1849.

1836.—*Mothers' Monthly Journal*, at Utica, by Kingsford, Bennett & Bright.

1836.—The *Examiner*, at Utica, by E. Dorchester.

1837.—The *Freeman*, at Utica, by E. Dorchester.

1839.—*Anti-Slavery Lecturer*, at Utica, by William Goodell. Published a short time.

1840.—The *Compass*, at Verona.

1841.—*Y Cyfaill* (Welsh), removed from New York to Utica, by Rev. W. Rowlands. In 1844 returned to New York. In 1854 removed to Rome, and in 1857 to Utica. Still published.

1841.—The *Wesleyan Methodist*, at Utica, by David Plumb. Afterward changed to *Methodist Reformer*. In 1843 merged in the *True Wesleyan*, New York.

1842, January.—The *Utica Daily News*, at Utica, by J. M. Lyon, John Arthur, C. E. Lester, and J. M. Hatch. Published seven months.

1842.—*Central New York Washingtonian*, at Utica and Rome.

1842.—The *Uticanian*, at Utica, by Squires & Saliss. Published a short time.

1842.—The *Camden Gazette*, at Camden, by Munger & Stewart.

1843.—The *American Journal of Insanity*, at Utica, by Dr. A. Brigham, of the state lunatic asylum; quarterly. Still published.

1843.—The *Washingtonian*, at Utica, by J C. Donaldson.

1843.—*Cysell Hen Wladyn Americanaidd* (Welsh), at Utica, by E. E. Roberts.

1843.—*Young Ladies' Miscellany*, at Utica, by Bennett, Backus & Hawley.

1843.—The *Parlor Journal and Literary News-Letter of Central New York*, at Rome, by Graham & Co.; monthly.

1844.—*Seren Arllewinol* (Welsh), at Utica; monthly. In 1846 removed to Pennsylvania.

1845.—*Washingtonian News*, at Utica, by Matteson Baker.

1845.—The *Primitive Christian*, at Rome, by R. Mattison; semi-monthly.

1846.—The *Clinton Signal*, at Clinton, by Paine & McDonald. In 1848 changed to the *Radiator*, and in 1849 original title resumed. In —— called *Oneida Chief*. In 1857 changed to the *Clinton Courier*. Still published.

1846.—The *Central News*, at Utica, by M. Baker.

1847.—The *Oneida Morning Herald*, at Utica, by Roberts, Sherman & Coleston. Weekly edition also published, called *Oneida Weekly Herald*. In 1857 united with *Daily Gazette*.

1847.—*Haul Gomer* (Welsh); semi-monthly. Published one year.

1848.—The *Spiritual Magazine*, at the Oneida Reserve; monthly.

1849.—The *Utica Teetotaler*, at Utica, by Wesley Bailey. In 1858 united with *Ilion Independent*, and called the *Central Independent*.

1849.—The *Central City Cadet*, at Utica, by James and Howard. In 1850 changed to the *Cadet's Banner*, and soon after suspended.

1849.—The *Oneida Mirror*, at Camden, by Edward Packard.

1850.—The *American Baptist*, at Utica, by the Free Mission Society. In 1856 removed to New York city.

1850.—The *Diamond*, at Utica; monthly. Published two months.

1850.—The *Central State Journal*, by L. W. Paine. Soon after changed to the *Central New York Journal*, and in January, 1853, to the *Vernon Transcript*. Suspended in 1856.

1851.—The *Opal*, monthly, at Utica, by the patients of the Lunatic Asylum. Published several years.

1851.—The *Mechanics' National Reporter*, at Utica. Published a short time.

1851.—The *Waterville Advertiser*, at Waterville, by R. W. Hathaway.

1851.—The *Empire State Health Journal*, at Rome.

1852, January.—The *Northern Farmer*, at Utica; monthly.

1852, May.—The *Utica Evening Telegraph*, at Utica, by T. R. McQuade. Suspended in 1868.

1852.—The *Boonville Ledger*, at Boonville, by James H. Norton. In March, 1855, changed to the *Black River Herald*. Now published as the *Boonville Herald*.

1853, January.—The *Scientific Daguerrean*, monthly, at Utica, by Davies & Evans.

1854.—*Y Gwyliedydd* (Welsh), at Utica, by a company, Morgan A. Ellis, editor. In 1856 removed to New York and united with *Y Drych*.

1854.—The *Oneida Demokrat*, at Utica, by Paul Keiser & Co.; semi-weekly. Now published as the *Deutsche Zeitung*, tri-weekly

1855, January.—The *Waterville Journal*, at Waterville, by A. P. Fuller & Co. Suspended in March, 1856.

1856, January.—The *Rural American*, at Utica; semi-monthly. In 1859 changed to weekly.

1857.—The *Waterville Times*, at Waterville, by McKibbin & Wilkinson. Still published.

1858, January.—*Y Arweinydd* (Welsh), at Rome, by R. R. Meredith.

1858, July.—*Young Folks' Advocate*, at Utica; monthly.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

1806.—The *Derne Gazette*, at Manlius, by Abraham Romeyn. Published one year.

1808.—The *Herald of the Times*, at Manlius, by Leonard Kellogg. In 1813 name changed to the *Manlius Times;* in 1818 to the *Onondaga Herald*, and soon after to the *Times*. In 1821 again changed to the *Onondaga County Republican;* in 1824 to the *Onondaga Republican*, and subsequently to the *Manlius Repository*. Afterward purchased by L. Silson and continued five years.

1811.—The *Lynx*, at Onondaga Hollow, by Thomas C. Fay. Published two years.

1814.—The *Onondaga Register*, at Onondaga Hollow, by L. H. Redfield. In 1829 removed to Syracuse and united with the *Gazette*, and called the *Onondaga Register and Syracuse Gazette*. In 1832 changed to *Syracuse Argus* and published two years.

1816.—The *Onondaga Gazette*, at Onondaga Hill, by Evander Morse. In 1821 changed to the *Onondaga Journal*. In 1829 removed to Syracuse, united with *Syracuse Advertiser*, and published as the *Onondaga Standard*. The *Daily Standard* established in June, 1846, and published three months. Revived January 1, 1850. Still published, daily and weekly.

1823, April.—The *Onondaga Gazette*, at Syracuse, by John Durnford. In about a year changed to the *Syracuse Gazette and General Advertiser*. In 1829 united with *Onondaga Register*.

1825.—The *Syracuse Advertiser*, at Syracuse, by Wyman & Barnum. In 1829 united with the *Journal* and called the *Onondaga Standard*.

1826, October.—The *Salina Sentinel*, at Salina, by Reuben St. John. In 1827 changed to the *Salina Herald*, and continued a short time.

1829.—The *Skaneateles Telegraph*, at Skaneateles, by W. H. Child. Continued several years.

NEW YORK—Continued.

1830.—The *Onondaga Republican*, at Syracuse, by W. S. Campbell. In 1834 changed to the *Constitutionalist;* in 1835 to the *Onondaga Chief*, and in 1837 to the *Syracuse Whig*. Suspended in 1839.

1831.—The *Courier*, at Jordan, by Fred. Prince. In 1832 removed to Salina and called the *Salina Courier and Inquirer*. Only a few numbers published.

1831.—The *Columbian*, at Skaneateles, by John Greves. Suspended in 1853.

1832.—The *Citizen's Press*, at Onondaga Hollow, by Webb & Castle.

1833.—The *Friendly Visitant*, a child's paper, by Joseph Talcott. In 1837 changed to the *Child's Companion*, and continued several months.

1835.—The *Syracuse American*, at Syracuse, by John Adams. Published one year.

1836.—The *American Patriot*, at Franklin village (now Fabius), by J. Tenney. Published several months.

1836.—The *Fayetteville Times*, at Fayetteville, by H. W. De Puy.

1838.—The *Juvenile Repository*, at Skaneateles, by Luther Pratt. In 1840 removed to New York, and soon after discontinued.

1839.—The *Western State Journal*, at Syracuse, by V. W. & S. F. Smith. In 1844 name changed to the *Syracuse Weekly Journal*. The *Daily Journal* was established July 4, 1844, by S. F. Smith. Still published daily and weekly.

1840.—The *Empire State Democrat and United States Review*, at Syracuse, by Hiram Cummings. Published three years.

1840.—The *Skaneateles Democrat*, at Skaneateles, by W. M. Beauchamp. Still published.

1841.—The *Acorn*, at Skaneateles, by Mr. Talcott. Published two or three years.

1841.—The *Onondaga Messenger*, at Syracuse, by Joseph Barber. In 1842 changed to the *Syracusean* and published one year.

1843, January.—The *Morning Sentinel*, at Syracuse, by N. M. D. Lathrop. In 1844 changed to the *Onondaga Sentinel*, weekly. Suspended in 1850.

1844.—The *Democratic Freeman*, at Syracuse, by J. N. T. Tucker. Subsequently changed to the *Syracuse Star*, and in October, 1853, to the *Syracuse Republican*. The *Syracuse Daily Star* was established in 1846. In 1853 changed to *Daily Republican*. Daily and weekly suspended in 1854.

1844.—The *Baldwinsville Republican*, at Baldwinsville, by Samuel B. West. In October, 1846, changed to the *Onondaga Gazette*. Now published as the *Gazette*.

1844, November 27.—The *Communatist*, at Mottville, by John A. Collins, as the organ of the Skaneateles Community. Published one year.

1844.—The *Religious Recorder* (Presbyterian), at Syracuse, by Terry & Platt. Suspended in 1853.

1845.—The *Liberty Intelligencer*, by Silas Hawley. Published one year.

1846.—The *Teachers' Advocate*, at Syracuse, by L. W. Hall. In 1848 removed to New York.

1846.—The *Onondaga Democrat*, at Syracuse, by Clark & West. In 1847 changed to the *Syracuse Democrat*, and in 1848 merged in the *Onondaga Standard*.

1847.—The *District School Journal*, removed from Albany to Syracuse. Published three years and returned to Albany.

1848.—The *Syracuse Reveille*, at Syracuse, by Palmer & Summers; daily. Suspended January 1, 1850.

1848.—The *Impartial Citizen*, at Syracuse, by Samuel R. Ward. Published one year.

1848.—The *Crystal Fountain*, at Syracuse, by A. B. F. Ormsby. Published three months.

1849.—The *Jordan Tribune*, at Jordan, by J. P. Becker. In 1853 changed to the *Jordan Transcript*.

1849.—The *Adventist*, at Syracuse, by L. D. Mansfield. Published three months.

1849.—The *Literary Union*, at Syracuse, by Newman, Winchell & Johonnot. Published eighteen months.

1849.—The *Liberty Party Paper*, at Syracuse, by John Thomas. Published two years.

1849.—The *Central City*, at Syracuse, by Henry Barnes; daily. Published a short time.

1850.—The *Syracusean*, at Syracuse, by W. H. Moseley; monthly. In 1851 changed to the *Syracusean and United States Review*, and in 1856 to the *Syracusean and Onondaga County Review*.

1850.—The *Syracuse Independent*, at Syracuse. Published three months.

1850.—The *Evening Transcript*, at Syracuse, by W. Van Zandt. Published two months.

1850.—The *Archimedian*, at Syracuse, by B. F. Sleeper. Suspended in 1851.

1850.—The *Central New Yorker*, at Syracuse, by L. P. Rising. Published a short time.

1850.—The *Family Companion*, at Syracuse; monthly. Published a short time.

1850.—The *Temperance Protector*, at Syracuse, by W. H. Burleigh; semi-monthly. Published two years.

1851.—The *Corson League*, at Syracuse, by Thomas L. Carson. Removed to Albany in 1853.

1851, January.—The *American Medical and Surgical Journal*, by Potter & Russell; monthly. Suspended in 1856.

1851.—The *Journal of Health*, at Syracuse, by S. H. Potter.

1852, September.—The *Onondaga Demokrat* (German), at Syracuse, by George Saul. In October, 1856, changed to the *Syracuse Democrat*.

1852.—The *Deutsche Republican* (German), at Syracuse. Published a short time.

1852.—The *Free Democrat*, at Syracuse, by J. E. Masters. In February, 1853, changed to the *Syracuse Chronicle*. In February, 1856, office burned and paper merged in the *Journal*. The *Evening Chronicle*, daily, published during existence of weekly of that name.

1852.—The *Seraph's Advocate*, at Syracuse, by Miss K. E. Prescott; monthly. Published one year.

1854, January.—The *Evangelical Pulpit*, at Syracuse, by Rev. Luther Lee. Published two years.

1855.—The *Home Circle*, at Syracuse, by L. W. Hall. Published one year.

1855.—The *American Organ*, at Syracuse, by Way & Minier; daily. Published about a year.

1855, August 15.—The *Syracuse Zeitung* (German), at Syracuse, by Otto Reventlow.

1856.—The *Syracuse Daily News*, at Syracuse, by C. B. Gould. Published a short time.

1856, October 1.—The *Syracuse Weekly Courier*, at Syracuse, by F. L. Hagadom. In November, 1858, changed to the *Onondaga Courier*. The *Syracuse Daily Courier* established at the same time. Both still published.

1858, January 1.—The *Wesleyan*, removed from New York to Syracuse, by Rev. L. E. Matlock. Now published as the *American Wesleyan*.

1858, July 2.—The *Syracuse Central Demokrat* (German), at Syracuse, by Joseph A. Hofman. Still published.

1858, August.—The *State League*, at Syracuse, by T. L. Carson.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

1797, April.—The *Ontario Gazette and Genesee Advertiser*, at Geneva, by Lucius Carey. Removed to Canandaigua in 1799. In 1802 name changed to the *Western Repository and Genesee Advertiser;* in 1803 to the *Western Repository*, and in 1808 to the *Ontario Repository*. In February, 1856, office burned and paper suspended, but in following May revived as the *National New Yorker and Ontario Repository*. Now published as the *Ontario Repository and Messenger*.

1800.—The *Impartial American or Seneca Museum*, at Geneva, by Ebenezer Eaton.

1803.—The *Ontario Freeman*, at Canandaigua, by Isaac Tiffany. In 1806 changed to the *Ontario Messenger*. After 1860 consolidated with the *Ontario Repository*, and still published.

NEW YORK—Continued.

1806, November 19.—The *Expositor*, at Geneva, by James Bogert. In 1809 changed to the *Geneva Gazette*. Still published.

1816.—The *Geneva Palladium*, at Geneva, by Young & Crosby. Suspended in 1828.

1824.—The *Republican*, at Canandaigua, by A. N. Phelps.

1827.—The *Ontario Phœnix*, at Canandaigua, by W. W. Phelps. Soon after changed to the *Freeman*. In 1836 united with the *Repository*.

1828.—The *Geneva Chronicle*, at Geneva, by ——— Jackson. Published two years.

1830.—The *Geneva American*, at Geneva, by Franklin Cowdery.

1830.—The *Geneva Courier*, at Geneva, by John C. Merrill. Still published.

1831.—The *Geneva American*, at Geneva, by T. C. Strong.

1831.—The *Vienna Republican*, at Vienna (now Phelps), by Lowre & Kilmer. In 1834 changed to the *Phelps Journal*, and soon after to the *Phelps Journal and Vienna Advertiser;* in 1838 to the *Phelps Democrat;* in 1845 to the *Western Atlas*, and in 1856 to the *Ontario Free Press*. Now published as the *Phelps Citizen*.

1832.—The *Naples Free Press*, at Naples, by Waterman & Coleman. Published two years.

1834.—The *Herald of Truth* (Universalist), at Geneva, by Prescott & Chase. In 1837 removed to Rochester.

1840.—The *District School Journal*, at Geneva, by Francis Dwight; monthly. Removed to Albany in 1841.

1840.—The *Neapolitan*, at Naples, by David Fairchild. In 1845 changed to the *Naples Visitor*, and soon after discontinued.

1842.—The *Village Record*, at Naples.

1848.—The *New York State Intelligencer*, at Geneva.

1850.—The *Ontario Whig*, at Geneva, by W. C. Busted; semi-weekly. Suspended in 1852.

1851.—The *Seminarian*, at Canandaigua; monthly.

1851.—The *Geneva Independent and Freeman's Gazette*, at Geneva, by W. K. Fowle. In 1857 changed to the *Geneva Ledger*.

1852.—The *Geneva Budget*, at Geneva, by Sproul & Tanner. Suspended in 1852.

1852.—The *Ontario County Times*, at Canandaigua, by N. J. Milliken. In 1855 changed to the *Ontario Times*. Still published.

1858, September 3.—The *Phelps New Democratic Star*, at Phelps, by E. N. Phelps.

ORANGE COUNTY.

1788.—The *Goshen Repository*, at Goshen, by David Mandeville. In 1800 changed to the *Orange County Patriot;* in 1801 or 1802 to the *Friend of Truth*, and in 1804 to the *Orange Eagle*. Soon after office burned and paper discontinued.

1795.—The *Newburgh Packet*, at Newburgh, by Lucius Carey. Published several years.

1796, September 22.—The *Mirror*, at Newburgh, by P. Van Horne. In 1803 merged in the *Recorder of the Times*, published by Dennis Coles. In 1806 changed to the *Political Index;* in 1829 to the *Orange Telegraph*, and soon after to the *Newburgh Telegraph*.

1797.—The *New Windsor Gazette*, at New Windsor, by Jacob Schultz. In 1799 removed to Newburgh, and called the *Orange County Gazette*. In 1803 changed to the *Citizen*, and soon after merged in the *Rights of Man* (established at Newburgh in 1799, by Elias Winfield). Suspended in 1809 or 1810.

1805.—The *Orange County Gazette*, at Goshen, by Hurton & Denton. In 1813 changed to the *Independent Republican*, and removed to Montgomery. Afterward returned to Goshen. Still published.

1806.—The *Orange County Republican*, at Ward's Bridge.

1808.—The *Orange County Patriot and Spirit of '76*, at Goshen, by Gabriel Denton. In 1818 changed to the *Orange County Patriot;* in 1822 to the *Goshen Democrat;* in 1845 united with *True Whig*, and called the *Goshen Democrat and Whig*. The *Whig* was afterward dropped from the title. Still published.

1822.—The *Newburgh Gazette*, at Newburgh, by J. D. Spaulding. Suspended after 1860.

1824.—The *Evangelical Witness*, at Newburgh, by Rev. J. R. Wilson; monthly. Published a short time.

1826.—The *Orange County Farmer*, at Goshen, by Samuel Williams. Afterward removed to Montgomery, and soon after suspended.

1828.—The *Beacon*, at Newburgh, by ——— Beebe.

1830.—*Journal of the American Association*, at West Point; monthly.

1831.—The *Orange Herald*, at Slate Hill, in Wawayanda, by John G. Wallace.

1831, June.—The *Republican Banner*, at Walden. Published several years.

1832.—The *Signs of the Times*, at New Vernon, by Gilbert Beebe; semi-monthly. In 1847 removed to Middletown. Still published.

1832.—The *Tablets of Rural Economy*, at Newburgh, by J. W. Risevels.

1833.—The *Sentinel*, at Minisink (now Wawayanda), by Peter K. Allen.

1833.—The *Newburgh Journal*, at Newburgh, by J. D. Spaulding. Afterward changed to the *Highland Courier*. Now published as the *Newburgh Journal*, daily and weekly.

1836.—The *Reformed Presbyterian*, at Newburgh, by Rev. Moses Roney. In a short time removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

1839.—The *Family Visitor*, at Newburgh, by D. L. Proudfit. Published a short time.

1840, April.—The *Middletown Courier*, at Middletown, by A. A. Bensel. In 1846 removed to Kingston, and called the *Ulster Democrat*.

1842, August 5.—The *True Whig*, at Goshen, by R. C. S. Hendries. In 1845 merged in the *Goshen Democrat*.

1843.—The *Democratic Standard*, at Goshen, by Vait & Donovan. In 1844 changed to the *Goshen Clarion*. Suspended in 1849.

1845.—The *Christian Instructor*, at Newburgh, by D. L. Proudfit. In a short time removed to Philadelphia.

1846, July.—The *Orange County News*, at Goshen, by J. L. Brown. Suspended in 1849.

1848, August.—The *Banner of Liberty*, at Middletown, by G. A. Beebe. Suspended after 1860.

1849, August.—*Freedom's Guard*, at Middletown, by W. L. Beebe.

1849.—The *Newburgh Excelsior*, at Newburgh, by Thomas George. In 1851 merged in the *Newburgh Telegraph*.

1851, November 7.—The *States Union*, at Port Jervis, by J. J. Minford.

1851.—The *Mirror of Temperance*, at Port Jervis, by J. L. Barlow. Suspended in 1855.

1851, November 26.—The *Whig Press*, at Middletown, by J. W. Hasbrouck. Now published as the *Press*, daily and weekly.

1852.—The *Separate American*, at Middletown, Rev. David James, editor. Suspended in 1856.

1855.—The *Sentinel*, at Port Jervis, by John Williams. In June of the same year removed to Susquehanna, Pennsylvania.

1855.—The *Literary Scrap-Book*, at Newburgh, by R. Denton; monthly.

1855, August.—The *Hardware Man's Newspaper*, at Middletown, by John Williams; monthly.

1855.—The *Newburgh American*, at Newburgh, by R. P. L. Shafer & Co. Soon after discontinued.

1855.—The *Catholic Library*, at Newburgh, by John Ashurst; monthly.

1856.—The *Newburgh Times*, at Newburgh, by R. B. Hancock.

1856.—The *Daily News*, at Newburgh, by E. W. Gray.

1856.—The *Catholic Literary Magazine*, at Newburgh.

1856, July.—The *Sibyl*, at Middletown, by Mrs. Dr. L. S. Hasbrouck; semi-monthly.

1859, April.—The *Iron Age*, at Middletown, by John Williams; monthly.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

1822.—The *Gazette*, at Gaines, by Seymour Tracy. Published four years.

1824, February 9.—The *Newport Patriot*, at Newport (now Albion), by Franklin Cowdery. In February, 1825, changed to the *Orleans*

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Advocate; in 1828 to the *Orleans Advocate and Anti-Masonic Telegraph;* in 1829 to the *Orleans Anti-Masonic Telegraph*, and later to the *Orleans Telegraph;* soon after to the *American Standard*, and in 1832 to the *Orleans American.*

1827, July.—The *Orleans Whig*, at Gaines, by John Fisk. Published several years.

1829, October.—The *Orleans Republican*, at Albion, by C. S. McConnell. Still published.

1832.—The *Medina Herald*, at Medina, by Daniel P. Adams. Published two or three years.

1837, August.—The *Medina Sentinel*, at Medina, by J. & J. H. Denio. In 1838 changed to the *Orleans Sentinel.* Suspended in May, 1842.

1840.—The *Bucktail*, at Medina, by S. M. Burroughs. Subsequently changed to the *Medina Democrat*, and continued two or three years.

1850.—The *Medina Citizen*, at Medina, by H. A. Smith. In 1852 changed to the *Medina Tribune.* Still published.

1853, October 23.—The *Albion Times*, at Albion, by J. O. Nickerson. In 1855 changed to the *Spirit of Seventy-Six.* Suspended in 1858.

1858.—The *People's Journal*, at Medina, by J. W. Swan. Published a short time.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

1807, prior to.—The *American Farmer*, at Oswego.

1817.—The *Oswego Gazette*, at Oswego, by A. Buckingham. Published two years.

1819.—The *Oswego Palladium*, at Oswego, by Lord & Abbey. *Republican Chronicle* added to title in 1830, but dropped in 1845. The *Daily Palladium* established in 1850. Still published, daily and weekly.

1825.—The *Oswego Republican*, at Oswego, by W. W. Abbey. In 1827 changed to the *Oswego Gazette and Advertiser;* in 1828 to the *Oswego Advertiser;* in 1829 to the *Freeman's Herald.* In 1830 suspended, but revived in 1832 as the *National Republican.* Suspended in 1833.

1830.—The *Oswego Democratic Gazette*, at Oswego, by James Cochran. Published a short time.

1830.—The *Oswego Free Press*, at Oswego, by R. Oliphant. In 1834 changed to the *Oswego Democrat.* Suspended in 1835.

1830.—The *Pulaski Banner*, at Pulaski, by Nathan Randall. In 1834 suspended, but in 1836 appeared as the *Pulaski Advocate.* In 1838 united with *Port Ontario Aurora*, and called the *Advocate and Aurora.* Suspended in 1842.

1835, February.—The *Oswego Observer*, at Oswego, by Bailey & Hawks. Suspended in 1836.

1837.—The *Commercial Herald*, at Oswego, by Hull & Henry. Suspended in 1843.

1837, November.—The *Fulton Chronicle*, at Fulton, by Thomas Johnson. In 1840 changed to *Ben. Franklin.* Succeeded in 1841 by the *Weekly Despatch.* Suspended in 1842.

1837.—The *Port Ontario Aurora*, at Port Ontario, by ——— Van Cleve. In 1839 united with the *Pulaski Advocate.*

1838.—The *Oswego County Democrat*, at Mexico, by Thomas Messenger. Afterward called the *Messenger.* Suspended in 1839.

1838.—The *Oswego Patriot*, at Oswego, by John Bonner. Suspended in 1839.

1838.—The *Oswego County Whig*, at Oswego, by Richard Oliphant. In 1847 changed to the *Oswego Commercial Times.* In 1854 united with *Oswego Journal*, and called the *Weekly Times and Journal.* In 1857 changed to the *Oswego Times.* Still published, daily and weekly.

1841.—The *Fulton Sun*, at Fulton, by N. P. Northrop. In 1842 united with the *Mirror.*

1842, August 20.—The *Fulton Mirror*, at Fulton, by Daniel Ayer. Soon after united with the *Sun*, and called the *Fulton Sun and Mirror.* Succeeded in 1844 by *Fulton Patriot.* Still published.

1843.—The *Pulaski Courier*, at Pulaski, by W. Winans. In 1847 changed to the *Richland Courier*, and in 1850 to the *Pulaski Democrat.* Still published.

1845.—The *Oswego Daily Advertiser*, issued in connection with the *Whig.* In 1847 changed to the *Daily Commercial Times*, and in 1857 to the *Daily Times.* Still published.

1849, March.—The *People's Journal*, at Oswego, by O'Leary & Dean. The *Daily News* established in connection with it in 1851. Daily changed to *Journal* in 1852. Merged with the *Times* in 1854.

1851.—The *Phœnix Gazette*, at Phœnix, by Jerome Duke. In 1853 removed to Fulton.

1852.—The *Phœnix Democrat*, at Phœnix, by an association. In 1854 sold to James H. Field, and in 1855 changed to the *Phœnix Banner.* In 1855 published a short time as the *American Banner and Oswego County Times.* Suspended in 1855, and in 1856 revived as the *American Banner and Literary Gem.* In 1857 changed to the *Phœnix Reporter.*

1853.—The *Oswego County Gazette*, at Fulton, by G. E. Williams. In 1858 merged with the *Patriot.*

OTSEGO COUNTY.

1795, April 3.—The *Otsego Herald and Western Advertiser*, at Cooperstown, by Elihu Phinney. Publication suspended in 1821.

1808.—The *Impartial Observer*, at Cooperstown, by William Andrews. Soon after changed to the *Cooperstown Federalist*, and in 1828 to the *Freeman's Journal.* Still published.

1812.—The *Otsego Republican*, at Cherry Valley, by Clark & Crandall.

1813.—The *Watch Tower*, at Cherry Valley. In 1814 removed to Cooperstown. Suspended in 1831.

1818, October.—The *Cherry Valley Gazette*, at Cherry Valley, by William McLean. In 1853–'54 published a year as the *American Banner.* Now published as the *Gazette.*

1828.—The *Tocsin*, at Cooperstown, by Dutton & Hews. In 1831 changed to the *Otsego Republican.* In October, 1855, united with the *Otsego Democrat*, and called the *Republican and Democrat.* Now published as the *Otsego Republican.*

1840, September.—The *Susquehanna News*, at Unadilla, by E. A. Graves. In 1841 changed to the *Unadilla News;* and soon after suspended.

1841.—The *Otsego Farmer*, at Cherry Valley.

1843, March.—The *Weekly Courier*, at Unadilla, by E. S. Jennings.

1845.—The *Otsego County Courier*, at Louisville, by W. H. S. Wynans. Succeeded by the *Village Advertiser* in 1851.

1845, March.—The *Unadilla Weekly Herald*, at Unadilla, by W. S. Hawley. Soon after changed to the *Otsego County Herald.* Removed the same year to Delhi, Delaware county, and called the *Voice of the People.*

1846.—The *Otsego Democrat*, at Cooperstown, by James I. Hendrix. Merged with the *Republican* in 1855.

1853, February 9.—The *Oneonta Herald*, at Oneonta, by L. P. Carpenter. Now published as *Herald and Democrat.*

1854.—The *Otsego Examiner*, at Cooperstown, by R. Shankland. Suspended in 1857.

1856, June.—The *Unadilla Times*, at Unadilla, by John Brown. Still published.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

1814.—The *Putnam County Courier*, at Carmel. Successively published as the *Putnam Republican*, the *Putnam Democrat*, and the *Democratic Courier.* In 1852 changed to the *Putnam County Courier.* Still published.

1858, June 12.—The *Putnam Free Press*, at Carmel, by W. J. Blake. Now published as the *Putnam Republican.*

QUEENS COUNTY.

——.—The *Long Island Farmer*, at Jamaica, by H. C. Sleight. Still published.

1830, May.—The *Long Island Telegraph and General Advertiser*, at Hempstead, by Hutchinson & Le Fevre. In November, 1831, changed to the *Hempstead Inquirer.* Still published.

1832.—The *Union Hall Gazette*, at Jamaica, by L. Booth; semi-monthly.

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1835, May 1.—The *Long Island Democrat*, at Jamaica, by J. J. Brenton. Still published by the founder.

1840.—The *Church Record*, at Flushing. Published three and a half years.

1842, March 19.—The *Flushing Journal*, at Flushing, by C. R. Lincoln. Now published daily and weekly.

1843.—The *Journal and Messenger*, at Jamaica, by S. V. Berry.

1846, December.—The *North Hempstead Gazette*, at Manhasset Valley. In 1850 removed to Roslyn, and called the *Plain Dealer*. Subsequently removed to Glen Cove, and suspended in 1855.

1848.—The *Flushing Pomologist*, at Flushing, by W. R. Prince.

1852.—The *Public Voice*, at Flushing. In 1855 changed to the *Long Island Times*. Now published daily and weekly.

1853.—The *Woodhaven Advertiser*, at Woodhaven. Published a short time.

1853.—The *Astoria Gazette*, at Astoria, by W. L. S. Harrison. Published eighteen months.

1854.—The *Glen Cove Sentinel*, at Glen Cove, by Bright & Perry.

1857, May.—The *Glen Cove Gazette*, at Glen Cove, by E. M. Lincoln. Still published.

1858, May.—The *Queens County Sentinel*, at Hempstead, by J. H. Hentz. Still published.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

1787, May 15.—The *Northern Centinel and Lansingburgh Advertiser*, at Lansingburgh, by Claxton & Babcock. Subsequently removed to Albany.

1796.—The *Farmers' Oracle*, at Troy, by Luther Pratt. Published a short time.

1798.—The *Northern Budget*, at Troy, by R. Moffit and Col. Wells. Still published.

1798.—The *Lansingburgh Gazette*, at Lansingburgh. Afterward published as the *Rensselaer County Gazette*. Now published as the *Gazette*.

1798.—The *Farmer's Register*, at Lansingburgh, by Francis Adancourt. Afterward removed to Troy, and suspended in 1832.

1802.—The *Troy Gazette*, at Troy, by Thomas Collier. Suspended before 1818.

1812.—The *Troy Post*, at Troy, by Parker & Bliss. In 1823 changed to *Troy Sentinel*. Suspended in 1833. From May 1, 1830, to August, 1831, a daily edition was issued.

1825.—The *Evangelical Restorationist*, at Troy, by Dolphus Skinner; semi-monthly.

1826, January 4.—The *Troy Review, or Religious and Musical Repository*, at Troy. Published two years.

1828.—The *Evangelical Repository* (Universalist), at Troy.

1828.—The *Troy Republican*, at Troy, by Austin & Wellington. Suspended in 1829.

1831.—The *Northern Watchman*, at Troy, by E. Wellington. In 1832 called the *Troy Watchman*. Continued one or two years.

1831.—The *Gospel Anchor* (Universalist), at Troy, by J. M. Austin. Suspended in 1834.

1832.—The *Troy Press*, at Troy, by Yates & Richards. Suspended in 1834. Daily edition issued in 1833.

1834.—The *Troy Whig*, at Troy, by J. M. Stevenson; daily and weekly. Now published as the *Telegram and Whig*.

1834.—The *Troy Statesman*, at Troy, by T. J. Sutherland.

1834.—The *Botanic Advocate*, at Troy, by Russell Buckley.

1835.—The *Trojan*, at Troy; daily. Published several months.

1836.—The *State Journal*, at Troy, by Richards & Mastin. Suspended in 1837.

1837.—The *New York State Journal*, at Troy, by T. Haxtun.

1837.—The *Troy Daily Mail*, at Troy, by Wellington & Nafew. Suspended in 1841.

1838.—The *Lansingburgh Democrat*, at Lansingburgh, by W. J. Lamb. Suspended after 1860.

1841.—The *Golden Rule*, at Lansingburgh, by Rev. R. W. Smith. Published several years.

1841, December.—The *Troy Daily Bulletin*, at Troy, by R. Thompson.

1843.—The *Troy Daily Herald*, at Troy, by J. D. Ayers.

1843.—The *Troy Temperance Mirror*, at Troy, by Bardwell & Kneeland.

1844.—The *Lutheran Herald*, at West Sand Lake, by H. L. Dox; semi-monthly.

1844.—The *Family Journal*, at Troy, by Fisk & Co. In 1848 changed to the *New York Family Journal*.

184-.—The *Troy Post*, at Troy, by Alexander McCall. In 1845 changed to the *Troy Traveler*, daily and weekly.

1845.—The *Trojan*, at Troy. Published several years.

1845, September 1.—The *Juvenile Pearl*, at Lansingburgh, by Rev. J. A. Pitman.

1846.—The *Rensselaer County Temperance Advocate*, at Troy, by S. Spicer.

1846.—The *Daily Telegraph*, at Troy.

1846.—The *Journal of Temperance*, at Troy, by W. Hager.

1847.—The *National Watchman*, at Troy, by Allen & Garnet.

1850, December.—The *Nassau Gazette*, at Nassau, by J. M. Geer.

1851.—The *Troy Daily Times*, at Troy, by J. M. Francis. Still published, daily and weekly.

1851.—*La Ruche Canadienne*, at Troy, by Dorian & Mathiot.

1856, August.—The *Greenbush Guardian*, at Greenbush, by A. J. Goodrich.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

1828.—The *Richmond Republican*, at Tompkinsville, by C. N. Baldwin. Published two years.

1833.—The *Richmond County Free Press*, at Richmond, by William Hagadom. Published three years.

1840.—The *Staten Islander*, at Stapleton, by F. L. Hagadom.

1855.—The *Deutsche Staten Islander*, at Stapleton, by August Fries.

1859, February 12.—The *Richmond County Gazette*, at Stapleton, by W. C. Anderson. Still published.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

1812.—The *Palladium*, at Warren, by Ezekiel Burroughs. Published a short time.

1828.—The *Rockland Register*, at Warren, by E. Burroughs. In 1830 changed to the *Rockland Gazette*, and in 1834 united with the *Advertiser*.

1833, May.—The *Rockland Advertiser*, at Warren, by John Douglas. In 1834 united with the *Gazette* under the name of the *Rockland Advertiser and Family Gazette*. In 1843 changed to the *Rockland News and General Advertiser*.

1834.—The *North River Times*, at Warren, by A. H. Wells. Published a short time.

1838.—The *Mirror*, at Warren. Published a short time.

1846.—The *Rockland County Messenger*, at Warren (Haverstraw), by R. Marshall. Still published.

1850, July.—The *Rockland County Journal*, at Nyack, by W. G. Haeselbarth. Still published.

SAINT LAWRENCE COUNTY.

1810.—The *Palladium*, at Ogdensburg, by Kip & Strong. Suspended in 1814.

1815.—The *Saint Lawrence Gazette*, at Ogdensburg, by Strachan & Fairchild. In 1830 united with the *Saint Lawrence Republican*, removed to Ogdensburg from Canton. Now published as weekly edition of *Daily Journal*.

1816.—The *Potsdam Gazette*, at Potsdam, by F. C. Powell. Suspended in April, 1823.

1824, January.—The *Potsdam American*, at Potsdam, by F. C. Powell. Published as the *Herald* from May to August, 1829.

1826.—The *Saint Lawrence Republican*, at Potsdam, by W. H. Wyman. Removed to Canton in 1827, and called the *Canton Advertiser and Saint Lawrence Republican*. In 1830 removed to Ogdensburg.

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1827.—The *Daily Star*, at Potsdam, by J. Wallace. Published six months.

1831, July 7.—The *Northern Light*, at Ogdensburg, by W. B. Rogers. In 1834 changed to the *Times;* in 1837 to the *Times and Advertiser;* in 1844 to the *Frontier Sentinel*, and in 1847 to the *Ogdensburg Sentinel.* In 1858 merged in the *Daily Journal.*

1832.—The *Northern Telegraph*, at Canton, by C. C. Bill. Afterward changed to the *Canton Democrat*, and published a short time.

183–, April.—The *Patriot*, at Potsdam, by William Hughes. Published one year.

1834, July.—The *Luminary of the North*, at Canton. Published a short time.

1840, September.—The *Saint Lawrence Democrat*, at Canton, by E. A. Barber. Published two years.

1843, January.—The *Northern Cabinet and Literary Repository*, at Canton, by Charles Boynton; semi-monthly. In 1845 removed to Potsdam.

1844.—The *Engineer*, at Canton, by C. Boynton.

1845.—The *Northern Cabinet* removed from Canton to Potsdam. The *Repository* issued from same office in 1846. The latter changed to the *Saint Lawrence Mercury* in 1848. In 1851 changed to *Saint Lawrence Journal.* In 1852 united with the *Courier.*

1848.—The *Ogdensburg Forum*, at Ogdensburg, by A. Tyler. Suspended in 1851.

1848, April.—The *Daily Sentinel*, at Ogdensburg, by S. Foote. Published five months.

1849, April.—The *Northern New Yorker*, at Gouverneur, by Goodrich & Wilson. Published about a year.

1850.—The *True Democrat*, at Madrid, by Wilson & Ray. In 1852 changed to the *Columbian Independent.* In 1853 removed to Canton, and called *Canton Independent.*

1850.—The *Saint Lawrence Advertiser*, at Gouverneur. Published a short time.

1851.—The *Potsdam Courier*, at Potsdam, by V. Harrington. In July, 1852, united with *Journal*, and called the *Courier and Journal.* Now published as *Courier and Freeman.*

1852, July.—The *Laborer*, at Gouverneur, by M. Mitchell. Succeeded by the *Saint Lawrence Free Press* in 1853. Removed to Ogdensburg in 1854, and united with the *Sentinel.*

1855.—The *Saint Lawrence Plain Dealer*, at Canton, by Goodrich & Remington. Still published.

1855, June.—The *Progressive Age*, at Gouverneur, by G. D. Greenfield. Removed to Potsdam in 1856, and called the *Northern Freeman.* Now published as *Courier and Freeman.*

1856.—The *Evangelical Herald*, at Potsdam, by J. A. Livingston; monthly.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

1801.—The *Waterford Gazette*, at Waterford, by H. L. Wadsworth. Suspended after 1816.

1804.—The *Saratoga Advertiser*, at Ballston, by S. B. Brown. Soon after changed to the *Aurora Borealis and Saratoga Advertiser;* in 1810 changed to the *Advertiser*, and continued several years.

1808, September 27.—The *Independent American*, at Ballston, by William Child. In 1818 changed to the *People's Watch Tower;* in 1820 to the *Saratoga Farmer;* in 1821 to the *Ballston Spa Gazette and Saratoga Farmer;* in 1822 to the *Ballston Spa Gazette;* in 1847 to the *Ballston Democratic Whig Journal*, and in 1848 to the *Ballston Journal.* Still published.

1810.—The *Saratoga Gazette*, at Saratoga Springs.

181–.—The *Saratoga Patriot*, at Saratoga. In 1812 removed to Albany.

1818.—The *Saratoga Courier*, at Ballston, by W. F. Doubleday.

1819.—The *Saratoga Sentinel*, at Saratoga, by G. M. Davidson. In 1845 merged into the *Republican.*

1822.—The *Waterford Reporter*, at Waterford, by W. L. Fisk.

1830.—The *Anti-Masonic Recorder*, at Waterford, by J. C. Johnson.

1831.—The *Saratoga Recorder and Anti-Masonic Democrat*, at Ballston, by D. Tehan.

1830.—The *New York Palladium*, at Ballston, by A. Warren.

1832.—The *Schenectady and Saratoga Standard*, at Ballston, by Israel Sackett. Suspended in 1833.

1832, December 1.—The *Waterford Atlas*, at Waterford, by W. Holland & Co. In 1834 changed to the *Waterford Atlas and Manufacturers', Mechanics', and Farmers' Journal.* Soon after discontinued.

1839.—The *Saratoga Whig*, at Saratoga, by Huling & Watts. In 1851 changed to the *Saratoga County Press.* A daily edition established in 1844.

1840.—The *Democratic Champion*, at Waterford, by H. Wilbur.

1842.—The *Daily Sentinel*, at Saratoga, by Wilbur & Palmer. Issued two years—1855–1857—as the *Daily Post.* In 1859 merged in the *Republican.*

1843.—The *Ballston Democrat*, at Ballston, by Newell Hine. In 1853 united with the *Northern Mirror* as the *Ballston Democrat and Mirror.* Afterward changed to the *Ballston Atlas.*

1844.—The *Republican*, at Saratoga, by J. A. Corey; daily and weekly. January 1, 1859, united with the *Republican*, and called the *Republican and Sentinel.*

1844.—The *Schuylerville Herald*, at Schuylerville, by J. L. Cramer.

1845.—The *Stillwater Gazette*, at Stillwater, by I. A. Pitman. Published three years.

1845.—The *Cold Water Battery*, at Stillwater, by I. A. Pitman.

1848.—*Old Saratoga*, at Schuylerville, by J. L. Cramer. Suspended in 1852.

1849.—The *Old Settler*, at Saratoga, by A. H. Allen.

1850.—The *Advent Review and Sabbath Herald*, at Saratoga, by J. White; semi-monthly.

1853.—The *Temperance Helper*, at Saratoga. In 1856 changed to the *Saratogian.* Now published daily and weekly.

1853.—*Battle Ground Herald*, at Schuylerville, by R. N. Atwell & Co. Suspended in 1857.

1854.—The *Saratoga Sentinel*, at Saratoga, by Allen Corey.

1854.—The *Morning Star*, at Mechanicsville, by C. Smith & Co. Suspended in 1856.

1856, October.—The *Hudson River Chronicle*, at Mechanicsville, by Samuel Heron. Suspended in March, 1858.

1857, December.—The *Saratoga County American*, at Schuylerville, by J. R. Rockwell.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

1807, prior to.—The *Western Spectator*, at Schenectady.

1809, January.—The *Schenectady Cabinet*, at Schenectady, by Isaac Riggs. Suspended in 1857.

1809.—The *Western Budget*, at Schenectady. Published a short time.

1810.—The *Mohawk Advertiser*, at Schenectady, by R. Schermerhorn.

1811.—The *Floriad*, at Schenectady; monthly.

1812.—The *Schenectady Gazette*, at Schenectady, by R. Schermerhorn.

1828.—The *Schenectady Democrat*, at Schenectady, by G. G. & A. Palmer. In 1837 changed to the *Reflector and Schenectady Democrat.* Now called the *Reflector*, and issued as weekly edition of *Evening Star.*

1830.—The *Schenectady County Whig*, at Schenectady, by C. G. & A. Palmer. Suspended in 1834.

1831.—The *Schenectady Standard*, at Schenectady, by T. J. Sutherland.

1834.—The *Censor*, at Schenectady, by students of Union college.

1835.—The *Mohawker*, at Schenectady, by Riggs & Norris.

1835.—The *Protestant Sentinel*, at Schenectady, by Rev. John Maxon. Published two years.

1835.—The *Wreath*, at Schenectady, by W. H. Burleigh. Published one year.

1845.—The *Antiquarian and General Review*, at Schenectady, by Rev. W. Arthur; monthly. Published two years.

1846.—The *Parthenon*, at Schenectady, by students of Union college; monthly. Suspended in 1847.

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1853.—The *Schenectady Democrat*, at Schenectady, by Colborne & Clark.

1857, September.—The *Schenectady Republican*, at Schenectady, by Colborne & Landon.

1859, February 24.—The *Schenectady Morning Star*, by Colborne & Clark. Soon after changed to *Daily Evening Star*. Still published.

1859, April.—The *Schenectady Daily News*, at Schenectady, by F. W. Hoffman.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

1809, June.—The *American Herald*, at Schoharie, by Derick Van Veghten. In 1812 changed to the *Schoharie Herald*, and soon after discontinued.

1809, December.—The *True American*, at Schoharie, by T. M. Tillman. Suspended in 1812 or 1813.

1817, June.—The *Schoharie Budget*, at Schoharie, by D. Van Veghten. In 1820 changed to the *Schoharie Republican*. Still published.

1818, October.—The *Observer*, at Schoharie. Published several years.

1824, January.—The *Evangelical Luminary*, at Schoharie, by Lintner & Cuthbert. Published one year.

1827, February.—The *Lutheran Magazine*, at Schoharie; monthly. Published several years.

1830, June 9.—The *Schoharie Free Press*, at Schoharie, by Duncan McDonald. In 1832 removed to Esperance, and called the *Esperance Sentinel and Schoharie and Montgomery Reporter*. Suspended in 1835 or 1836.

1838, February.—The *Schoharie Patriot*, at Schoharie, by Peter Mix. Now published as the *Union*.

1838, April.—The *Star*, at Schoharie, by S. H. Mix.

1841.—The *Helderbergh Advocate*, by W. H. Gallup. Changed in 1843 to the *Guardian of the Soil*, and published one year.

1847, January.—The *American Christian*, at Leesville, by J. D. Lawyer. Published a short time.

1852, January.—The *Schoharie County Sentinel*, at Cobleskill, by Hiram C. Page. Afterward merged with the *Schoharie Republican*.

1854.—The *Charlotteville Journal*, at Charlotteville, by Furman & Brown. In 1855 removed to Cobleskill and called the *Cobleskill Journal*. Soon after suspended.

1859.—The *Schoharie County Jeffersonian*, at Cobleskill, by M. Freeman.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

1828, June.—The *Tioga Patriot*, at Havana, by L. B. & S. Butler. Published a short time.

1830.—The *Havana Observer*, at Havana, by F. W. Ritter.

1835.—The *Havana Republican*, at Havana, by Nelson Colgrove. In 1849 changed to *Life in the Country and Havana Republican*. Suspended in 1850.

1840.—The *Chemung Democrat*, removed from Horseheads to Havana in 1840, and to Jeffersons (Watkins) in 1842. Soon after changed to the *Democratic Citizen*. Suspended in 1850.

1850, June 15.—The *Independent Freeman*, at Watkins, by W. B. Slawson & Co. In 1851 changed to the *Jefferson Eagle* and continued a few months.

1853, April 16.—The *Havana Journal*, at Havana, by J. B. Look. Still published.

1854, June.—The *Watkins Republican*, at Watkins, by S. M. Taylor. Now published as *Watkins Express*.

1855, April.—The *Schuyler County Democrat*, at Havana, by Averil & Baxter. Published a short time.

SENECA COUNTY.

1815.—The *Seneca Patriot*, at Ovid, by George Lewis. In 1816 changed to the *Ovid Gazette*. In 1817 removed to Waterloo, and called the *Waterloo Gazette*. Continued several years.

1822.—The *Seneca Farmer*, at Waterloo, by William Child. In 1832 removed to Seneca Falls and united with the *Seneca Falls Journal*.

1822.—The *Waterloo Republican*, at Waterloo. Issued a short time.

1826.—The *Waterloo Observer*, at Waterloo, by Charles Sentell. Subsequently changed to the *Seneca Observer*. Now published as the *Waterloo Observer*.

1827.—The *Seneca Republican*, at Ovid, by Michael Hayes. In 1830 changed to the *Ovid Gazette and Seneca County Register*, and continued a short time.

1829.—The *Seneca Falls Journal*, at Seneca Falls, by O. B. Clark. In 1832 united with *Seneca Farmer*, and called the *Seneca Farmer and Seneca Falls Advertiser*. Suspended in 1835.

1830.—The *Western Times*, at Waterloo, by E. P. Mason.

1832.—The *Ovid Emporium*, at Ovid, by Bishop Orenshier.

1835.—The *Seneca Falls Register*, at Seneca Falls, by J. K. Brown. Published two years.

1837.—The *Seneca County Courier*, at Seneca Falls, by Isaac Fuller & Co. Still published.

1838.—The *Ovid Bee*, at Ovid, by D. Fairchild & Son.

1839.—The *Seneca Falls Democrat*, at Seneca Falls, by J. T. Miller. Suspended in 1849.

1840.—The *Memorial*, at Seneca Falls, by Ansel Bascom. Suspended in 1846.

1848.—The *Free-Soil Union*, at Seneca Falls, by N. J. Milliken. Published one year.

1849.—The *Lily*, at Seneca Falls, by Mrs. A. Bloomer. In 1854 removed to Ohio.

1855, January.—The *American Reveille*, at Seneca Falls, by Wilcoxen, Sherman & Baker. Still published.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

1796.—The *Bath Gazette and Genesee Advertiser*, (*a*) at Bath, by William Kersey and James Eddie. Published several years.

1815.—The *Steuben and Allegany Patriot*, at Bath, by Benjamin Smead. In 1822 changed to the *Farmers' Advocate and Steuben Advertiser*. Now published as the *Steuben Farmers' Advocate*.

1816.—The *Farmers' Gazette*, at Bath, by David Rumsey.

1828, April.—The *Steuben Messenger*, at Bath, by David Rumsey. In 1834 changed to the *Constitutionalist*, and subsequently to the *Steuben Democrat*. In 1844 suspended, but revived in 1849 and continued until 1852.

1840.—The *Addison Record*, at Addison, by I. D. Booth. Suspended in 1842.

1840.—The *Corning and Blossburg Advocate*, at Corning, by Charles Adams. In 1843 merged in the *Steuben Courier*, Bath.

1843.—The *Steuben Courier*, at Bath, by Hull & Whittemore. Still published.

1846.—The *Painted Post Gazette*, by ——— Fairchild. Published one year.

1847, May.—The *Corning Journal*, at Corning, by Thomas Messenger. Still published.

1848.—The *Painted Post Herald*, by Hawley & Bennett. Suspended in 1850.

1848.—The *Addison Advocate*, at Addison, by H. D. Dyer. Suspended in 1849.

1850.—The *Canisteo Express*, at Addison, by T. Messenger.

1851.—The *Addison Journal*, at Addison, by R. Denton. Removed to Allegany county in 1852.

1851, November.—The *Hornellsville Tribune*, at Hornellsville, by Edwin Hough. Still published, daily and weekly.

1852.—The *Voice of the Nation*, at Addison, by R. Denton. In 1856 removed to Bath, and called the *Steuben American*. Suspended in May, 1857.

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a The first newspaper published in western New York appears to have been the *Bath Gazette and Genesee Advertiser*. The date was 1796. A year afterward one Lucius Carey commenced the *Geneva Gazette and Genesee Advertiser*, but it soon expired. As late as 1803 the *Canandaigua Repository and Advertiser* was the only paper in the state of New York west of Utica. It was distributed by a man on horseback. In his saddle-bags he carried about two hundred papers, and over them was a small portmanteau in which was the United States mail for that region of country.—J. F. Babcock, before Connecticut Editorial Association, 1855.

NEW YORK—Continued.

1853.—The *Addison Democrat*, at Addison, by C. L. Phelps. Merged in the *Voice of the Nation* in 1854.

1853.—The *Corning Sun*, at Corning, by Pomeroy & Van Gelder. In 1854 changed to the *Elmira Southern Tier Farmer and Corning Sun*, and continued until 1856.

1856.—The *National American*, at Hornellsville, by C. M. Harmon. In November, 1858, changed to the *Canisteo Valley Journal*.

1857.—The *Corning Democrat*, at Corning, by C. T. Huston. Still published.

1858.—The *Addison Advertiser*, at Addison, by Johnson & Baldwin. Still published.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

1791, May 10.—*Frothingham's Long Island Herald*, at Sag Harbor, by David Frothingham. In 1802 changed to the *Suffolk County Herald*, and in 1804 to the *Suffolk Gazette*. Suspended in February, 1811.

1816, October 19.—The *Suffolk County Recorder*, at Sag Harbor, by S. A. Seabury. In 1817 changed to the *American Eagle*, and continued two years.

1821.—The *American Eagle*, at Huntington, by S. A. Seabury. In May, 1825, changed to the *Long Island Journal of Philosophy and Cabinet of Variety*, and in 1827 to the *Portico*. Suspended in 1829.

1822, August 3.—The *Corrector*, at Sag Harbor, by H. W. Hunt. Still published.

1826, September.—The *Republican Watchman*, at Sag Harbor, by S. Phillips. In September, 1844, removed to Greenport. Still published.

1838, July.—The *Long Islander*, at Huntington, by Walter Whitman. Still published.

1847, February 17.—The *Suffolk Democrat*, at Huntington, by Edward Strahan. Now published as the *Suffolk Bulletin*.

1849, August.—The *Suffolk Gazette*, at Riverhead. In 1851 removed to Sag Harbor, but returned to Riverhead in 1854. Soon after discontinued.

1857, August.—The *Suffolk Times*, at Greenport, by John J. Riddell. Still published.

1858, August 14.—The *Suffolk Herald*, at Patchogue, by Van Zandt & Co.

1859.—The *Suffolk Union*, at Riverhead, by W. Van Zandt.

1859.—The *Sag Harbor Express*, at Sag Harbor. Still published.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

1821.—The *Sullivan County Whig*, at Bloomingburgh, by John J. Tappan. Removed to Monticello in 1828, and called the *Republican and Watchman*. Still published.

1833.—The *Sullivan County Herald*, at Monticello, by M. Smith. Suspended in 1837.

1844.—The *Sullivan County Whig*, at Bloomingburgh, by J. S. Brown. In 1855 changed to the *Sullivan County Democratic Republican*. Now published as the *Sullivan County Republican*, at Monticello.

1854.—The *Union Democrat*, at Monticello, by F. A. Devoe. Afterward united with the *Whig*.

TIOGA COUNTY.

1810.—The *American Farmer*, at Owego, by Stephen Mack. In 1813 changed to the *Owego Gazette*, and in 1844 to the *Tioga Freeman*. Continued a few years.

1833.—The *Republican*, published one year at Owego, by ——— Chatterton.

1836.—The *Owego Advertiser*, at Owego, by A. H. Calhoun. In 1852 changed to the *Southern Tier Times*, and in 1854 to the *Owego Times*. Still published.

1844.—The *Owego Gazette*, (*a*) at Owego, by H. A. Beebe. Still published.

1852.—The *Waverly Advocate*, at Waverly, by F. H. Baldwin. Still published.

1853.—The *St. Nicholas*, at Waverly; monthly. Published one year.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

1815, July 4.—The *Seneca Republican*, at Ithaca, by Jonathan Ingersoll. In 1816 changed to the *Ithaca Journal;* in 1827 to the *Ithaca Journal, Literary Gazette, and General Advertiser*, and in 1828 to the *Ithaca Journal and Advertiser*. Now published as the *Ithaca Journal*, daily and weekly.

1820, June.—The *Republican Chronicle*, at Ithaca, by Spencer & Stockton. In 1828 changed to the *Ithaca Republican*, and in 1831 or 1832 to the *Tompkins American*. Suspended in 1834.

1826.—The *Western Messenger*, at Ithaca, by A. P. Searing. Published two years.

1827.—The *Lake Light*, at Trumansburg, by W. W. Phelps. Published two years.

1828.—The *Ithaca Chronicle*, at Ithaca, by D. D. & A. Spencer. In 1855 changed to the *American Citizen*.

1831.—The *Philanthropist* (Universalist), at Ithaca, by O. A. Brownson. Published one year.

1833.—The *Trumansburgh Advertiser*, at Trumansburg, by D. Fairchild. Published a short time.

1836.—The *Jeffersonian and Tompkins Times*, at Ithaca, by C. Robbins. Soon after changed to the *Ithaca Herald*. In 1837 merged with the *Journal and Advertiser*.

1837.—The *Christian Doctrinal Advocate and Spiritual Monitor*, at Mott's Corners. Published several years.

1840.—The *Tompkins Volunteer*, at Ithaca, by H. C. Goodwin. In 1843 changed to the *Anti-Masonic Sentinel*, and continued a few weeks.

1840, December.—The *Trumansburgh Sun*, at Trumansburg, John Gray, editor. Published three years.

1843.—The *Trumansburgh Gazette*, at Trumansburg, by J. H. Hawes. Published a short time.

1846, March.—The *Trumansburgh Herald*, at Trumansburg, S. M. Day, editor. Published one year.

1848.—The *Flag of the Union*, at Ithaca, by J. B. Gosman. In 1850 merged with the *Journal and Advertiser*.

1853.—The *Templar and Watchman*, at Ithaca, by Orlando Lund.

1856.—*Rumsey's Companion*, at Dryden, by H. D. Rumsey. Soon after changed to the *Fireside Companion;* in a few months to the *Dryden News;* and in 1857 to the *New York Confederacy*. Soon after discontinued, but revived in 1858 as the *Dryden News*. Still published.

1856.—The *Tompkins County Democrat*, at Ithaca, by Timothy Maloney. Still published.

ULSTER COUNTY.

The *New York Journal and Advertiser*, which was removed from New York to Poughkeepsie during its occupation by the British, was published at Kingston from July to October, 1777.

1792.—The *Farmers' Register* was established at Kingston, by N. Power and W. Copp.

1793.—The *Rising Sun*, at Kingston, by W. Copp and S. S. Frear.

1798.—The *Ulster Gazette*, at Kingston, by S. S. & A. Frear.

1805, November.—The *Plebeian*, at Kingston, by Jesse Buell. In 1827 changed to the *Plebeian and Ulster County Advertiser*.

1826.—The *Ulster Sentinel*, at Kingston, by C. G. De Witt. Suspended in 1828.

1828.—The *Ulster Republican*, at Kingston, by S. Curtiss, jr. Published many years.

1828.—The *Ulster Palladium*, at Saugerties, by Fish & Frary. Subsequently changed to the *Ulster Palladium and Manufacturers' Journal*.

1830.—The *National Pioneer*, at Milton, by D. S. Tuthill.

1833, January.—The *Ulster Star*, at Saugerties, by W. Cully.

1835.—The *Ulster County Whig*, at Kingston, by Wallace & Brown.

1837.—The *Kingston Democratic Journal*, at Kingston, by W. H. Romeyn. Still published.

1840.—The *Political Reformer*, at Kingston, by H. M. Romeyn.

1843.—The *Ulster Huguenot*, at Kingston, by Cully & Baldwin.

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a The publishers claim a direct succession from the *Gazette* published in 1813. Other authority says the two papers were published as opposition organs several months in 1844.

NEW YORK—Continued.

1846.—The *Ulster Democrat*, at Kingston, by A. A. Bensall. *Daily Chronicle* issued from same office.

1846.—The *Ulster Telegraph*, at Saugerties, by S. S. Hommell. Afterward changed to the *Saugerties Telegraph*. Still published.

1847.—The *Rondout Courier*, by J. P. Hogeman. Still published, daily and weekly.

1847.—The *Ellenville Journal*, at Ellenville, by O. A. Campbell. Still published.

1859.—The *Rondout Freeman*. Still published, daily and weekly.

WARREN COUNTY.

1813, about.—The *Warren County Patriot*, at Glens Falls, by J. Cunningham.

1817, ———, at Caldwell, by T. Hoskins. In 1821 or 1822 changed to the *Guardian*. After several years removed to Glens Falls.

1828.—The *Glens Falls Observer*, at Glens Falls, by E. G. Sidney. In about two years changed to the *Glens Falls Republican*, and afterward to the *Warren County Messenger*. In 1835 changed to the *Warren County Messenger and Glens Falls Advertiser;* in 1840 to the *Glens Falls Gazette;* in 1842 to the *Glens Falls Clarion*, and in 1850 to the *Glens Falls Free Press*.

1840.—The *Glens Falls Spectator*, at Glens Falls, by D. Ellis.

1842.—The *Glens Falls Republican*, at Glens Falls, by M. & T. J. Strong. Still published.

1845.—The *Rechabite and Temperance Bugle*, semi-monthly, at Glens Falls, by M. & T. J. Strong. Published several months.

1855.—The *Star of Destiny*, at Glens Falls, by A. D. Milne.

1856.—The *Glens Falls Messenger*, at Glens Falls, by A. D. Milne. Still published.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1798.—The *Times*, at Salem, by Mr. Gerrish. Subsequently called the *Washington Patriot*. In 1810 changed to the *Northern Post;* in 1827 to the *County Post and North Star*, and in 1840 to the *Washington County Post*. Still published.

1802.—The *Washington Register*, at Salem, by J. P. Reynolds. Published several years.

1819.—The *Salem Messenger*, at Salem.

1822.—The *Whitehall Emporium*, at Whitehall. Suspended in 1828.

1824.—The *Sandy Hill Herald*, at Sandy Hill. Still published.

1832.—The *Whitehall Republican*, at Whitehall, by J. K. Averill.

1832.—The *Free Press*, at Sandy Hill, by A. Emmons. The *Sun*, by the same publisher, issued in 1826.

1832.—The *Independent Politician*, at Sandy Hill, by C. Y. Haynes & Co.

1832.—The *Temperance Advocate*, at Sandy Hill, by S. P. Hines.

1836.—The *Banner*, at Union Village (now Greenwich), by Wells & Lansing.

1836.—The *Union Village Courant*, at Union Village, by Ormsby & Holmes.

1839.—The *Union Village Democrat*, at Union Village, by J. W. Lawton. In 1842 changed to the *Democratic Champion*. Suspended in 1846.

1840, June.—The *Whitehall Chronicle*, at Whitehall. Still published.

1840.—The *Washington County Sentinel*, at Union Village.

1843.—The *Washington County People's Journal*, at Union Village. Still published.

1843.—The *Champion*, at Union Village, by J. Holmes.

1845.—The *Whitehall Democrat*, at Whitehall, by Dudley & Wilkins.

1845.—The *Eagle*, at Union Village, by J. L. Cramer. Suspended in 1848.

1847.—The *Whitehall Telegraph*, at Whitehall; tri-weekly. Published a short time.

1849.—The *Whitehaller*, at Whitehall, by W. S. Southmaid.

1849.—The *Union Village Democratic Standard*, at Union Village, by W. A. McCall.

1849.—The *Washington Telegraph*. Afterward changed to the *Granville Register*.

1854.—The *Public Ledger*, at Fort Edward, by H. F. Blanchard. Afterward called the *Fort Edward Ledger*.

1855.—The *American Sentinel*, at Whitehall, by J. E. Watkins.

1856.—The *Fort Edward Institute*, at Fort Edward, by W. A. Halley; monthly.

WAYNE COUNTY.

1817, November 26.—The *Palmyra Register*, at Palmyra, by T. C. Strong. In 1823 issued as the *Western Farmer and Canal Advocate*. Soon after changed to the *Wayne Sentinel*, and published many years.

1821, August 3.—The *Lyons Republican*, at Lyons, by George Lewis. Suspended in February, 1822.

1822, May 31.—The *Lyons Advertiser*, at Lyons, by Hiram T. Day. Successively published as the *Wayne County Gazette*, the *Lyons Argus*, the *Lyons Gazette*, the *Wayne County Patriot*, and the *Western Argus*. In 1841 changed to the *Lyons Gazette*, and in 1855 or 1856 merged with the *Democratic Press*.

1828, March 11.—The *Palmyra Freeman*, at Palmyra, by D. D. Stephenson. Soon after removed to Lyons, and called the *Countryman*. In 1831 suspended, but revived afterward as the *Lyons American*. In 1836 removed to Clyde, and called the *Clyde Gazette*. Continued until 1838.

1828.—The *Reflector*, at Palmyra, by O. Dogberry, jr.; monthly. Suspended in 1830.

1829, November.—The *Newark Republican*, at Newark, by J. O. Balch. Suspended in 1831.

1830, January.—The *Western Spectator and Wayne Advertiser*, at Palmyra, by Howard & Shepard. In 1831 changed to the *Spectator and Anti-Masonic Star*. Removed to Rochester the same year, and merged with the *Anti-Masonic Inquirer*.

1830.—The *Clyde Standard*, at Clyde, by E. P. Moon. Published six months.

1838, February.—The *Palmyra Whig*, at Palmyra, by W. N. & S. Cole. Removed to Lyons, and called the *Wayne County Whig*. In September, 1856, changed to the *Lyons Republican*. (*a*) Still published.

1838, June.—The *Wayne Standard*, at Newark, by David M. Keeler. In 1839 changed to the *New Ægis*. Discontinued in May, 1840, but revived in the following July as the *Wayne Standard*. In 1844 again suspended, but afterward revived as the *Newark Courier*. Subsequently published as the *Newark Journal*, and in 1854 changed to the *Newark Whig*. In 1856 changed to the *Newark Weekly Courier*. Still published.

1843, May 28.—The *Palmyra Courier*, at Palmyra, by Frederic Mosley. Still published.

1844.—The *Clyde Eagle*, at Clyde, by B. Frazee. In 1847 changed to the *Clyde Telegraph*. Soon after discontinued.

1849.—The *Northern Methodist Protestant*, at Clyde, by an association.

1850, February.—The *Clyde Industrial Times*, at Clyde, by Payn & Smith. In 1851 changed to the *Clyde Weekly Times*. Still published.

1850.—The *Wayne Banner*, at Walcott, by John McIntyre. Removed to Clyde and merged with the *Industrial Times*.

1853, July.—The *Farming Mirror*, at Lyons, by R. L. Adams & Co. Published one year.

1855.—The *Wayne Democratic Press*, at Palmyra. Removed to Lyons the same year. Still published.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

1810.—The *Somers Museum* was published at Somers, by M. F. Cushing.

1810.—The *Westchester Gazette*, at Peekskill, by Robert Crombie. Afterward changed to the *Westchester and Putnam Gazette*. In 1832 issued as the *Westchester and Putnam Sentinel*. Afterward published two years as the *Sentinel*, and continued as the *Westchester and Putnam Republican*. In 1844 changed to the *Peekskill Republican*. In 1857 removed to Sing Sing, and called the *Republican*. Still published.

a The present publishers claim a direct succession from the *Republican* of 1821, but all authorities say the original paper of that name suspended in 1822.

NEW YORK—Continued.

1812.—The *Westchester Patriot*, at West Farms. Published a short time.

1817.—The *Westchester Herald and Putnam Gazette*, at Sing Sing. Subsequently called the *Westchester Herald*. Suspended in 1856.

1832.—The *Westchester Spy*, at White Plains, by ——— Harpending. Suspended in 1848.

1837.—The *Hudson River Chronicle*, at Sing Sing, by A. H. Wells. Still published.

1845.—The *Port Chester Banner*, by W. A. McMillan.

1845.—The *Eastern State Journal*, at White Plains, by E. G. Sutherland. Still published.

184–.—The *Westchester and Putnam Democrat*, at Peekskill, by Bailey & Marks. In 1851 changed to the *Highland Eagle*, and in 1858 to the *Highland Democrat*. Still published.

1849.—The *Westchester Gazette*, at Morrisania. Suspended in 1856.

1849.—The *Westchester Gazetteer*, at West Farms, by H. Coggshell. Removed to Mott Haven in 1852, and discontinued in 1852.

1852.—The *Yonkers Herald*, at Yonkers, by T. Smith. Now published as the *Yonkers Gazette*.

1853.—The *Westchester News*, at New Rochelle, by Thomas Towndrow. Removed to Yonkers in 1854. Suspended in 1856.

1856.—The *Yonkers Examiner*, at Yonkers, by M. F. Rowe. Now published as the *Yonkers Statesman*.

1856.—The *Westchester County Journal*, at Morrisania, by James Stillman.

WYOMING COUNTY.

1828.—The *Genesee Register*, at Warsaw, by L. & W. Walker. Published six months.

1830, May.—The *Warsaw Sentinel*, at Warsaw, by A. W. Young. In December, 1831, merged into the *Republican Advocate*, at Batavia.

1833.—The *Attica Republican*, at Attica, by David Scott. Afterward changed to the *Attica Republican and Genesee Advertiser*, the *Attica Balance*, and the *Attica Democrat*. Suspended in 1846.

1834.—The *Genesee Recorder*, at Perry, by G. M. Shipper. Published two years.

1836.—The *American Citizen*, at Warsaw, by J. A. Hadley. Removed to Perry in 1837. In 1841 removed to Rochester.

1838.—The *Pike Whig*, at Pike, by Thomas Carrier. Soon after changed to the *Pike Gazette*, and continued one year.

1839.—The *Watchtower* (Baptist), at Pike, by Ansel Warren. Published one year.

1841.—The *Perry Democrat*, at Perry, by P. Lawrence. Suspended in 1853.

1841.—The *Western New Yorker*, at Perry, by J. H. Bailey. Removed to Warsaw the same year. Still published.

1843.—The *Countryman*, at Perry, by N. S. Woodward. Subsequently changed to the *Impartial Countryman*, and in 1846 to the *Free Citizen*. Suspended in August, 1847.

1844.—The *Wyoming Republican*, at Warsaw, by E. L. Fuller. Suspended in March, 1847.

1846, October.—The *Attica Telegraph*, at Attica, by A. Dinsmore. Published two years.

1848, April.—The *Old Eighth Whig*, at Attica, by Dibble & Civer. After six months changed to the *Spirit of the Old Eighth*, and continued until 1850.

1848.—The *Wyoming County Mirror*, at Warsaw, by A. Holley.

1851, January.—The *Attica Atlas*, at Attica, by S. Folsom.

1853, December.—The *Wyoming County Advertiser*, by Horace Wilcox. Published one year.

1855, May.—The *Wyoming Times*, at Perry, by T. S. Gillet.

1859, March 31.—The *Arcade Enterprise*, at Arcade, by J. H. Gibson.

YATES COUNTY.

1818, May.—The *Penn Yan Herald*, at Penn Yan, by A. H. Bennett. In 1820 changed to the *Penn Yan Democrat*. Still published.

1824, December.—The *Yates County Republican*, at Penn Yan, by E. J. Fowle. In 1834 changed to the *Penn Yan Inquirer*, and continued two years.

1833.—The *Western Star*, at Penn Yan, by H. Gilbert.

1833.—The *Miscellany*, at Penn Yan, by T. H. Bassett.

1837.—The *Democratic Whig*, at Penn Yan, by W. Child. In 1839 changed to the *Yates County Whig*, and in 1856 to the *Yates County Chronicle*. (*a*) Still published. The *Daily Telegraph*, issued from *Whig* office six months in 1846.

1844.—The *Democratic Organ*, at Penn Yan, by H. L. Winants. Published two years.

1844.—The *Dundee Record*, at Dundee, by G. J. Booth. Still published.

a The publishers claim 1823 as the date of establishment.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Area, 48,580 square miles; population, 1,399,750; 94 counties—newspapers published in 51. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 10; in 1840, 27; 1850, 51; 1860, 74; 1870, 64; 1880, 142. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 13; weeklies, 113; semi-weeklies, 3; tri-weeklies, 2; monthlies, 7; semi-monthlies, 4. In each of 40 towns one paper was published; in 13, two; in 5, three; in 4, four; and in 5, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

Printing was introduced at New Berne in 1749. A partial list and summary of the early publications is as follows: (*a*)

1749.—The *North Carolina Gazette* was established at New Berne, by James Davis; cap sheet, 14 by 17. Publication suspended in 1761, but revived in 1768. Finally suspended after the commencement of the Revolutionary war. (*b*)

1764, September.—The *Cape Fear Gazette and Wilmington Advertiser*, at Wilmington, by Andrew Stewart, succeeded by the *Cape Fear Mercury*, published by Andrew Boyd. Publication suspended in 1775.

In 1776 there were papers printed at New Berne, Wilmington, Halifax, Edenton, and Hillsborough.

In 1812 there were three weekly papers in Raleigh, one of them, the *Register*, published by Joseph Gales. There were also weekly papers at New Berne, Wilmington, Edenton, Tarborough, Murfreesborough, Fayetteville, and Warrenton.

The first daily was the *Raleigh Register*, established in 1851.

a Prepared by W. W. Holden, Raleigh.

b According to Thomas, printing was introduced and the first paper established at New Berne in 1755. The name of the paper and that of its publisher accord with those here given.

OHIO.

Area, 40,760 square miles; population, 3,198,062; 88 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 14; in 1840, 123; 1850, 261; 1860, 340; 1870, 395; 1880, 774. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 56; weeklies, 586; semi-weeklies, 4; tri-weeklies, 8; bi-weeklies, 3; monthlies, 90; semi-monthlies, 18; quarterlies, 11. In each of 128 towns one paper was published; in 56, two; in 27, three; in 17, four; and in 24, five or more.

OHIO—Continued.

EARLY HISTORY.

1793.—Printing introduced at Cincinnati.

Papers were established in the different counties as follows:

ALLEN COUNTY.

1854.—The *Gazette*, at Lima, by C. Parmeter. Still published.

1856.—The *Democrat*, at Lima, by D. S. Fisher. Still published.

1869.—The *Herald*, at Delphos, by D. N. Tolan. Still published.

ASHLAND COUNTY.

1834.—*Mohican Advocate and Hanover Journal*, at Ashland, by Mr. Rogers. Published six numbers.

1834, December 30.—The *Ashland Herald*, at Ashland, by J. C. Gilkinson. In 1837 changed to the *Ohio Globe;* afterward to the *Western Phœnix*, and in 1846 to the *Ashland Democrat*. Finally merged in the *Standard*.

1846.—The *Standard*, at Ashland, by R. V. Kennedy. Consolidated with the *Democrat*, and called the *Ohio Union*. Afterward changed to the *Ashland Union*, and in 1872 to the *Press*. Still published.

1850.—The *Ashlander*, at Ashland, by W. B. McCarty. Published two years.

1853, July 14.—The *Ashland Times*, at Ashland, by L. J. Sprengle. Still published.

——.—The *Gospel Preacher*, at Ashland, by Professor Sharp.

——.—The *Young Disciple*, at Ashland, by Professor Sharp.

ATHENS COUNTY.

1825.—The *Athens Mirror and Literary Register*, at Athens, by A. G. Brown. In 1830 changed to the *Western Spectator;* in 1836 to the *Hocking Valley Gazette and Athens Messenger*, and in January, 1844, to the *Athens Messenger*.

AUGLAIZE COUNTY.

1848.—The *Democrat*, at Wapakoneta, by H. P. Kelley. Still published.

——.—The *Courant*, at Wapakoneta, by E. B. Walkup.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

1812.—The *Farmer's Watch Tower*, at ———, by Corwin & Black.

1824.—The *Farmer's Friend*, at ———, by D. S. Ball. Afterward changed to *Ohio and Mad River Journal*.

1838, April.—The *Western Citizen and Urbana Gazette*, at Urbana, by J. Saxton. Afterward changed to *Urbana Citizen and Gazette*. Still published.

1844.—The *Western Dominion*, at Urbana, by J. Taylor. Consolidated with the *Democratic Expositor*, at Springfield. In 1850 changed to *Ohio State Democrat*, subsequently to *Urbana Free Press;* in 1863 to *Urbana Union;* in 1872 to *Democratic Plaindealer*, and in 1873 to *Urbana Union Democrat*. Still published.

1860, December 29.—The *Experiment*, at Lewisburg, by H. D. Gowey. Published a short time.

1861.—The *Lewisburg Weekly Magazine*, at Lewisburg, by H. D. Gowey. Published six months.

1867, February.—The *Mackacheek Press*, at West Liberty, by Donn Piatt. Removed to Columbus, and afterward to Urbana. Suspended a few months later.

1868, July.—The *Boomerang*, at North Lewisburg, by Mitchell & Gowey. Suspended in November, 1869.

1870.—The *St. Paris Independent*, at Saint Paris, by Vaughn Bros. In 1871 removed from the town.

1872.—The *St. Paris Informant*, at Saint Paris. Afterward changed to *New Era*. Still published.

1873.—The *Central Ohio News*, at Mechanicsburg, by Church & Baxter. Still published.

1876, January.—The *North Lewisburg Star*, at North Lewisburg, by J. H. Fluhart. Published six months.

1876, January.—The *North Lewisburg Gazette*, at North Lewisburg, by Vaugh & Sherrett. Published eleven months.

1878, August 9.—The *St. Paris Enterprise*, at Saint Paris, by C. R. Carlow. Suspended in January, 1879.

——.—The *Spirit of Liberty*, at ———, by A. M. Poff.

——.—The *Country Collustrator*, at ———, by Barr & Everett. Afterward consolidated with *Mad River Courant* and called *Mad River Courant and Country Collustrator*.

——.—*Mad River Courant*, at ———, by D. S. Lewis. Consolidated with *Country Collustrator*.

——.—The *Urbana Record*, at Urbana, by J. H. Bacon. Published until 1831.

——.—The *Rattler*, at Urbana, by Corwin & Talbott. Published a short time.

——.—The *Daily News*, at Urbana, by W. H. Gulic. Still published.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

1808, December.—*Der Patriot Am Ohio* (German), at New Lisbon, by William D. Lepper. Published a short time.

1809.—The *Ohio Patriot*, at New Lisbon, by William D. Lepper. Still published.

1825, March 25.—The *Salem Gazette and Public Advertiser*, at Salem, by R. G. Lee.

1826.—The *New Lisbon Gazette*, at New Lisbon, by R. Fee. Published six months.

1827, June.—The *Columbiana American and New Lisbon Free Press*, at New Lisbon, by William Campbell. In 1828 changed to the *Western Palladium*. In 1854 merged in the *Buckeye State*.

1832, March 5.—The *Aurora*, at New Lisbon, by J. Frost. Suspended in 1856.

1834.—The *Inciter*, at Salem, by A. Gilbert. Published a short time.

1835.—The *Salem Visitor*, at Salem, by W. F. Stewart. Changed to the *Ohio Mercury*, and published until 1856.

1835.—The *Commercial Advertiser*, at Wellsville, by L. Caton. In 1841 changed to *American Patriot*, and in 1842 to the *Wellsville Patriot*. Suspended in 1866.

1842, April 12.—The *Village Register*, at Salem, by Davis & Hart. In 1847 changed to the *Homes*, and in 1857 to the *Salem Republican*. Still published.

1842.—The *Wellsville Patriot*, at Wellsville, by W. L. Clarke.

1842.—The *Self Examiner*, at Goshen, by A. Hinchman; monthly. Afterward changed to the *Friend of Man*. Published a short time.

1845, June 20.—The *Anti-Slavery Bugle*, at New Lisbon, by the Anti-Slavery Society. Removed to Salem and published until May 4, 1864.

1848.—The *Ocean Wave*, at New Lisbon, by H. C. Trunick. Published six months.

1852.—The *Ohio Educational Monthly and National Teacher*, at Salem, by the Ohio Teachers' Association; monthly. In 1860 changed to the *Ohio Educational Monthly*. Still published.

1852.—The *Buckeye*, at New Lisbon, by R. D. Hartshorn. In 1854 consolidated with the *Western Palladium*. Now published as the *Buckeye State*.

1857.—The *Gospel Visitor* (German and English), at Columbiana, by Rev. Messrs. Kurtz and Quintz; monthly. In 1866 removed to Dayton.

1858, May.—The *Columbiana Telegraph*, at Columbiana, by Black & Watson. Published six weeks.

1858, September.—The *Ledger*, at Columbiana, by C. H. M. Beecher. In 1862 removed to Pittsburgh.

1861, May 23.—The *East Liverpool Mercury*, at East Liverpool, by Luckey & Harris. Published one year.

1863.—The *Merchants' Journal*, at New Lisbon, by J. D. Briggs. Published a short time.

OHIO—Continued.

1865, February 17.—The *Salem Journal*, at Salem, by J. Hudson & Son. Suspended in 1872.

1866.—The *Wellsville Union*, at Wellsville, by G. W. Foster. Still published.

1867, April.—The *New Lisbon Journal*, at New Lisbon, by J. K. Frew. Still published.

1867.—The *East Liverpool Record*, at East Liverpool, by W. G. Foster. Suspended in 1869.

1868.—The *Local*, at East Liverpool, by ——— Murphy. Published eight weeks.

1869.—The *Democrat*, at East Liverpool, by E. Bradshaw. January 22, 1876, changed to the *East Liverpool Tribune*. Still published.

1870, April 14.—The *Independent Register*, at Columbiana, by J. M. Hutton. Still published.

1870, October.—The *National Teacher*, at Salem, by E. E. White. In January, 1876, united with the *Ohio Educational Monthly*.

1870.—The *Salineville Era*, at Wellsville, by J. E. Porter. Published a short time.

1870.—The *Wellsville Local*, at Wellsville, by D. B. Martin. In 1871 removed to East Liverpool and changed to *East Liverpool Gazette*. In 1876 changed to the *East Liverpool Potters' Gazette*, and in June, 1876, to the *Potters' Gazette*. Still published.

1871, January 1.—The *Leetonia Reporter*, at Leetonia, by Watson & Steen. Still published.

1871.—The *Salineville Miner*, at Wellsville, by J. M. Reese. Published a few months.

1872, May 2.—The *Salineville Index*, at Salineville, by J. W. & J. F. Lacock. In 1878 changed to the *Salineville Herald*.

1873, March 1.—The *Salem Era*, at Salem, by Hale & Park. Still published.

1875.—*Educational Notes and Queries*, at Salem, by W. D. Henkle; monthly. Still published.

1875, July 14.—The *Columbiana True Press*, at Columbiana, by L. & T. S. Arnold. Still published.

1878, April 12.—The *Valley Echo*, at East Palestine, by Roberts & Co. Still published.

1878, July 23.—The *National Greenback*, at Salem, by G. W. Cowgill. Still published.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

1844.—The *Forum*, at Bucyrus, by J. R. Clymer. Still published.

1852.—The *Journal*, at Bucyrus, by J. Hopley. Still published.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY.

1818, July 31.—The *Gazette and Commercial Register*, at Cleveland. Suspended in 1819.

1819, October.—The *Cleveland Herald*, at Cleveland, by Z. Willes & Co. Consolidated with the *Daily Gazette* March 22, 1837.

1832.—The *Advertiser*, at Cleveland, by M. Kelley. In 1836 *Daily* established. In 1841 changed to the *Plain Dealer*. Still published.

1834, August 20.—The *Whig*, at Cleveland, by Rice & Penniman. Published two years.

1836, January.—*Christliche Botschafter* (German), at Cleveland, by the Evangelical Association. Still published.

1836, May.—The *Messenger*, at Cleveland, by Beck & Tuttle. Published about one year.

1836, May 20.—The *Ohio City Argus*, at Cleveland, by Smead & Hall. In 1838 changed to the *Ohio City Transcript*. Suspended in 1839.

1836.—The *Gazette*, at Cleveland, by ——— Whittlesey; daily. March 22, 1837, consolidated with the *Herald* and called the *Daily Herald and Gazette*. Still published as the *Daily Herald*.

1836, September 10.—The *Cleveland Liberalist*, at Cleveland, by Dr. S. Underhill. Suspended in 1837.

1836.—The *Cleveland Journal*, at Cleveland, by Sterling, Aiken & Penfield. Consolidated with the *Ohio Observer* at Hudson and changed to the *Cleveland Observer*. In 1840 removed to Hudson and changed to the *Ohio Observer*.

1838.—The *Daily Commercial Intelligencer*, at Cleveland, by B. Andrews.

1840.—The *Cleveland Agitator*, at Cleveland. Suspended the same year.

1841.—The *Daily Morning News*, at Cleveland, by Geo. M. Shippen. Suspended the same year.

1841.—The *Palladium of Liberty*, at Cleveland, by Rev. Mr. Butts. Suspended the same year.

1841.—The *Eagle Eyed News Catcher*, at Cleveland, by D. L. Wood; daily. Suspended the same year.

1841.—The *Daily Morning Mercury*, at Cleveland, by C. Hall. Suspended during the year.

1841.—The *Mothers' and Young Ladies' Guide*, at Cleveland, by Mrs. M. M. Herrick; monthly. Published a short time.

1842.—The *Cleveland Gatherer*, at Cleveland, by E. B. Fisher. Published a short time.

1842, August.—The *Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal*, at Chagrin Falls, by Blakeslee & Brainard. Suspended in 1844.

1843.—The *Second Adventist*, at Cleveland, by T. H. Smead. Suspended in April, 1844.

1844.—The *Ohio American*, at Ohio City, by R. B. Dennis. In 1848 consolidated with the *True Democrat*.

1844.—The *Declaration of Independence*, at Cleveland, by ——— Smead. Published a short time.

1845.—The *Spirit of Freedom*, at Chagrin Falls, by Doolittle & Calkins. Published a short time.

——.—*Labour*, at Chagrin Falls, by the Laboring Men's Association. Published a short time.

1845.—The *Cleveland Weekly Times*, at Cleveland, by P. Baxter. In 1848 merged in the *Plain Dealer*.

1845.—The *Ohio Universalist and Literary Companion*, at Cleveland, by C. W. Hudson. Suspended in 1847.

1846.—The *True Democrat*, at Olmsted Falls, by E. S. Hamlin. In 1847 removed to Cleveland and issued daily. In 1848 consolidated with the *American* and called the *True Democrat*. In 1853 consolidated with the *Daily Forest City and True Democrat*. In March, 1854, changed to the *Cleveland Leader*. Still published.

1848, January.—The *Evangelical Messenger*, at Cleveland, by the Evangelical Association. Still published.

1848, January.—The *Ohio Farmer*, at Cleveland, by F. Brown. Now published as the *Ohio Practical Farmer*.

1848.—The *Spirit of Freedom*, at Cleveland. Published a short time.

1848.—The *Northern Ohio Medical Examiner*, at Cleveland; monthly, Published a short time.

1850, January 3.—The *Family Visitor*, at Cleveland, by Kirtland, St. John & Knapp. Suspended in 1858.

1850.—The *Temple of Honor*, at Cleveland, by the Order of Sons of Temperance. Published one or two years.

1850.—The *Spirit of the Lakes*, at Cleveland, by the Western Seaman's Friend Society. Changed to the *Spirit of the Lakes and Boatmen's Reporter*. Published six years.

1850.—*True Kindred*, at Chagrin Falls, by Mr. & Mrs. Sanford; monthly. Subsequently changed to *Independent Politician*, weekly. Published a short time.

1852.—The *Cleveland Commercial*, at Cleveland, by Hine & Cullaton. Published four years.

1852.—The *American Advertiser*, at Cleveland, by H. M. Addison. Afterward changed to the *Harpoon*. Published four years.

1852.—The *School Boy*, at Cleveland, by F. O. McGillicudy. Suspended in 1855.

1852.—The *Forest City*, at Cleveland, by J. Medill. In 1853 merged in the *True Democrat*.

1852, August 7.—*Waechter Am Erie*, at Cleveland, by A. Therine. Still published.

1852.—The *Golden Rule*, at Cleveland, by D. M. Ide; monthly. In 1856 removed to Mansfield.

1854.—*Brainard's Musical World*, at Cleveland, by Brainard & Co.; monthly. Still published.

OHIO—Continued.

185-.—The *Annals of Science*, at Cleveland, by H. S. Smith; monthly. Published a short time.

185-.—The *American Magazine*, at Cleveland; monthly. Suspended in 1856.

185-.—The *New American Magazine*, at Cleveland, by B. K. Maltby; monthly. Suspended in 1856.

1856.—The *Cleveland Commercial Gazette*, at Cleveland, by E. Cowles & Co. Suspended in 1868.

1856, June.—*Der Christliche Kinderfreund*, at Cleveland, by the Evangelical Association. Still published.

1856.—The *Germania*, at Cleveland. Suspended in 1875.

1857.—The *Spiritual Universe*, at Cleveland. Published one or two years.

1857.—The *Daily Review*, at Cleveland, by Spear, Dennison & Morrison. Suspended in 1861 or 1862.

1857.—*Reformirte Kirchezeitung*, at Cleveland, by the German Publishing Company. Still published.

1859.—The *Buckeye Democrat*, at Cleveland. Published about a year.

1859.—The *Agitator*, at Cleveland, by Mrs. H. F. Brown. Suspended in 1860.

1859.—*Wool Growers' Reporter*, at Cleveland, by A. Meader; monthly. Published one year.

1859.—The *Western Law Monthly*, at Cleveland, by Hayden, King & Elwell. Published one year.

1859.—The *Analyst*, at Cleveland, by Spencer & Co. Published two years.

1859.—*Dodge's Literary Museum*, at Cleveland, by O. E. Dodge.

1859.—The *Vanguard*, at Cleveland, by Denton & Cridge.

1860.—The *Ohio Cultivator*, at Cleveland; monthly. Published a short time.

1860.—The *National Democrat*, at Cleveland, by C. B. Flood. Published a short time.

1860.—The *Daily Dispatch*, at Cleveland, by printers. Published four months.

1861.—The *Gleaner*, at Cleveland. Published one year.

1864.—The *Sunday School Messenger*, at Cleveland, by the Evangelical Association. Still published.

1865.—The *German Democrat*, at Cleveland. Published one year.

1866, January.—*Der Sendbote*, at Cleveland, by the German Baptist Publishing Company.

1866, January.—*Der Muntere Saemann*, at Cleveland, by the German Baptist Publishing Company.

1866.—The *Christian Standard*, at Cleveland, by the Christian Publishing Company. Published two years.

1867, January.—*Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers*, at Rochester, New York; monthly. In 1868 removed to Fort Wayne, and in 1870 to Cleveland. Still published.

1868, January.—The *Ohio Weekly Review*, at Cleveland, by G. H. & E. S. Adams & K. Stone. Changed to the *Commercial Review*; then to the *Manufacturing and Trade Review*, and in 1879 to the *Trade Review*. Still published.

1868, June 20.—The *Advertiser*, at Cleveland, by Berea Job Printing Company. April, 1869, changed to the *Grindstone City Advertiser*; January, 1879, changed to the *Berea Advertiser*. Still published.

1869.—The *Evening News*, at Cleveland, by the Leader Company.

1869.—The *Hardware Reporter*, at Cleveland (formerly published at Pittsburgh); October, 1878, removed to Cleveland, by Protzman & Hillerman. Also prints a monthly edition called *Export Edition*.

1869.—The *Living Epistle*, at Cleveland, by the Evangelical Association; monthly. Still published.

1869, July.—*Das Evangelische Magazin* (German), at Cleveland, by the Evangelical Association; monthly.

1870.—*Temperance Era*, at Cleveland, by J. A. Spencer. Published one year.

1870.—*Ohio Spiritualist*, at Cleveland, by a company. Published three years.

1871.—*Printing Gazette*, at Cleveland. Suspended in 1872.

1871, August 15.—*Anzeiger*, at Cleveland, by H. Gentz. Now published, daily and weekly.

1871, October.—The *Sunday Morning Voice*, at Cleveland, by W. S. Robinson. In June, 1878, consolidated with *Sunday Post*, and called the *Sunday Voice and Post*. Afterward changed to the *Sunday Voice*. Still published.

1872.—*Die Biene*, at Cleveland, by William Miller.

1872.—The *Prohibition Era*, at Cleveland, by A. T. Proctor. Published four years.

1872.—The *New Era*, at Cleveland, by Parker & Co. Published a short time.

1872.—The *Real Estate Recorder*, at Cleveland, by H. S. Herr. Published one year.

1872.—*Pokrok* (Bohemian), at Cleveland, by F. B. Zdrubek. Suspended in 1878.

1872.—The *Mechanics' and Blacksmiths' Journal*, at Cleveland, by J. Fehrenbatch. Suspended in 1878.

1872.—The *Coopers' Journal*, at Cleveland, by M. A. Foran. Published several years.

1872, December.—The *Mission Harvester*, at Cleveland. In July, 1874, changed to the *Christian Harvester*.

1873, January.—*Die Sonntagsfreude*, at Cleveland, by the German Baptist Publishing Company.

1873.—*All Around the Clock*, at Cleveland, by ——— Nelson. Afterward changed to the *South Cleveland Advocate*. Still published.

1873.—The *Home Companion*, at Cleveland, by Thorpe & Bro.

1873.—The *Real Estate Journal*, at Cleveland, by J. N. Bebout. Suspended in 1877.

1873.—The *Illustrated Bazaar*, at Cleveland. Published several months.

1873.—*House and Garden*, at Cleveland, by G. E. Blakelee. Published two years.

1873.—*Hygenia*, at Cleveland, by Dr. Libbey. Published three years.

1873.—Oberlin *New Era*, at Cleveland, by Dr. Libbey. Published less than a year.

1873.—The *Cleveland Pulpit*, at Cleveland, by E. B. Raffensperger. Published two years.

1874, June.—The *Earnest Worker*, at Cleveland, by the Women's Christian Association; monthly.

1874, July.—The *Catholic Universe*, at Cleveland, by Rev. T. P. Thorpe.

1874.—The *Chagrin Exponent*, at Chagrin Falls, by Stranahan & Hohler. Still published.

1874.—*Sontaggsblatt*, at Cleveland, by J. Kurzer.

1874.—*Cross and Crown*, at Cleveland, by L. W. Tatum. Published one year.

1874.—The *Columbia*, at Cleveland, by J. Killan. Suspended in 1878.

1874.—The *Celtic Index*, at Cleveland, by Rev. A. Quinn. Published a short time.

1874.—The *Lumdale Enterprise*, at Cleveland, by W. W. Robinson. Published one year.

1874.—*Our Youth*, at Cleveland. Published one year.

1874.—The *Trio*, at Cleveland. Published one year.

1875.—The *Cuyahoga County Blade*, at Newburgh, by L. A. Woodward. Published one year.

1875.—The *Household Treasure*, at Cleveland, by Waite & Meyel. Suspended in 1876.

1875.—The *Irish National Magazine*, by W. J. Nicholson. Suspended in 1876.

1875.—The *Democratic Sunday Blade*, at Cleveland. Published one year.

1876.—The *Indicator*, at Cleveland, by S. W. Crowell & Co. Suspended in 1877.

1876.—*Die Abend Lust*, at Cleveland, by the German Publishing Company.

OHIO—Continued.

1876, January.—*Evangelical Sunday-School Teacher*, at Cleveland, by the Evangelical Association.

1876.—*Laemmerweide*, at Cleveland, by the Evangelical Association.

1876.—*My Lesson*, at Cleveland, by the Evangelical Association.

1876.—The *Little Ones at Home*, at Cleveland, by M. A. Beebe. Published two years.

1876.—*Maria Hilf*, at Cleveland, by J. H. Renfert. Suspended in 1877.

1876.—The *Pictorial World*, at Cleveland, by E. J. Farmer. Suspended in 1877.

1876.—*Delnicke Liste*, at Cleveland. Published two years.

1876, May.—The *Sunday Morning Times*, at Cleveland, by J. P. O'Brien.

1877.—The *Sunday Post*, at Cleveland. In 1878 consolidated with the *Sunday Voice*.

1877, October.—*Denuice Novovcke* (Bohemian), at Cleveland, by Vaclay, Snajdr & Korizik.

1878, November.—The *Penny Press*, at Cleveland, by Scripps & Sweeny; daily. Still published.

DARKE COUNTY.

1832, June 25.—The *Western Statesman and Greenville Courier*, at Greenville, by E. Donnellan. In April, 1850, changed to the *Journal*. Still published.

1847, April.—The *Democratic Herald*, at Greenville, by Mehaffey & Lewis. In 1848 changed to the *Union Democrat*, and afterward to the *Telegraph*. In 1852 changed to the *Mad Anthony*, and in 1854 removed to Union City, Indiana.

1854.—The *Eagle*, at Greenville, by T. Perry. Published six months.

1855.—The *Darke County Democrat*, at Greenville, by A. G. Clarke. Still published.

1875, May 22.—The *Sunday Courier*, at Greenville, by G. W. Calderwood. Still published.

DEFIANCE COUNTY.

1844.—The *Democrat*, at Defiance, by J. J. Greene. Still published.

1868.—The *Express*, at Defiance, by F. Brooks. Still published.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1811.—The *Western Intelligencer*, at Worthington, by Colonel James Kilbourne. In 1814 removed to Columbus and called the *Western Intelligencer and Columbus Gazette*. The first part of the title afterward dropped. In September, 1825, changed to *Ohio State Journal and Columbus Gazette*. Daily established December 3, 1839. Now published as the *Ohio State Journal*.

1812.—The *Freeman's Chronicle*, at Franklinton, by J. B. Gardner. Published two or three years.

1816.—The *Ohio Monitor*, at Columbus, by Smith & Griswold. In 1835 merged in the *Western Hemisphere*.

1825.—The *Western Statesman*, at Columbus, by Mills & Lewis. In 1828 merged in the *Journal and Gazette*.

1828.—The *National Enquirer*, at Columbus, by Horton Howard. Published two years.

1829, July.—The *Ohio State Bulletin*, at Columbus, by Bryan & Lazell. In 1832 changed to the *Columbus Sentinel*, and in 1835 merged in the *State Journal*.

1830.—The *Ohio Register and Anti-Masonic Review*, removed from Milan, Huron County, to Columbus, by Jenkins & Glover. Suspended in 1833.

1832.—The *Western Hemisphere*, at Columbus, by Gilbert & Melcher. In July, 1837, changed to the *Ohio Statesman; Daily Statesman* established in 1847; June 22, 1872, daily consolidated with *Evening Dispatch*. Weekly now published as weekly edition of *Daily Times*.

1832.—The *Thompsonian Recorder*, at Columbus, by Jarvis, Pike & Co. Removed to Cincinnati in 1842.

1833.—The *Emigrant* (German), at Columbus, by Henry Roeder. Published one year.

1838.—The *Ohio Confederate*, at Columbus, by J. G. Miller. In 1841 changed to the *Old School Republican*, and continued two years.

1838.—The *Cross and Journal* (Baptist), removed from Cincinnati (established there in 1831) to Columbus, by George Cole. In 1849 returned to Cincinnati.

1840.—The *Ohio Staats Zeitung*, at Columbus, by ——— Weistling. Published one year.

1840.—The *Straight-out Harrisonian*, at Columbus, by Allen, Sage & Beverage.

1840.—The *Tornado*, by R. P. Sage, and the *Auger*, by T. W. H. Mosely, at Columbus.

1841.—The *Ohio Adler* (German), at Columbus, by Valentine Kastner. Published two years.

1842.—The *Ohio Freeman*, at Columbus, by John Duffy. The *Columbus Herald* afterward published by J. Duffy.

184–.—The *Forewertz* (German), at Columbus, by Robert Clemen. Published one year.

1845.—The *Ohio Cultivator*, at Columbus, by B. Batcham. Subsequently removed to Cleveland.

1847.—The *Ohio Press*, at Columbus, by Eli T. Tappan. Published a year or two.

1847.—The *Freeman*, at Columbus.

1848.—The *Ohio Standard*, at Columbus, by Hamlin & Garrard. Suspended in February, 1849. In November, 1849, another of same name established by Gale & Cleveland. Suspended in spring of 1851.

1851, January.—The *Western Agriculturist*, at Columbus, by J. H. Riley & Co.; monthly.

1851, October.—The *Daily Capital City Fact*, at Columbus, by a company. In 1863 merged in the *Daily Evening Express*, and continued a short time.

1853.—The *Medical and Surgical Journal*, at Columbus, by Dr. John Dawson. Suspended in 1866.

1853, December 12.—The *Daily Ohio State Democrat*, at Columbus, by Knapp, Osgood & Blake. In 1854 united with the *Statesman*, and called the *Statesman and Democrat*.

1853.—The *Columbian*, at Columbus, by an association. In 1856 merged in the *State Journal*.

1855.—The *Daily Enterprise*, at Columbus, by J. M. Kinney & Co. Published six months.

1856.—The *Volks Tribune*, at Columbus, by a company. Published several years.

FULTON COUNTY.

1855.—The *North Western Republican*, at Wauseon, by A. B. Smith & Co. Still published.

GEAUGA COUNTY.

1828.—The *Geauga Gazette*, at Painesville. Soon afterward removed to Chardon, and changed to the *Chardon Spectator*. Published several years and then removed to Toledo.

1840, May.—The *Geauga Freeman*, at Chardon, by J. W. White. In November, 1842, changed to the *Geauga Republican and Whig*, and in 1849 to the *Geauga Republican*. In 1854 removed to Cleveland.

1849, December.—The *Free Democrat*, at Chardon, by Brown & Canfield. In January, 1854, changed to the *Jeffersonian Democrat;* in January, 1866, to the *Geauga Democrat*, and in January, 1872, to the *Geauga Republican*. Still published.

1872, August.—The *Western Reserve Times*, at Chardon, by Canfield, Eggleston & Bostwick. Afterward changed to the *Chardon Times*. Published one year.

1874, December.—The *Geauga Leader*, at Burton, by J. B. Coffin. Still published.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

1836, November 10.—The *Democratic Courier*, at Findlay, by J. Rosenberg. Still published.

1840.—The *Hancock Farmer*, at Findlay, by J. Rosenberg.

OHIO—Continued.

1845, January.—The *Western Herald*, at Findlay, by J. T. Ford. In November, 1845, changed to the *Findlay Herald*. Afterward called the *Journal*, the *Home Companion*, the *Jeffersonian*, the *Hancock Jeffersonian*, and the *Findlay Jeffersonian*. Still published.

HARRISON COUNTY.

1818, November.—The *Ohio Luminary*, at Cadiz, by S. Seigfried.

HENRY COUNTY.

1853.—The *North West*, at Napoleon, by Orwig & Co. Still published.

1865.—The *Signal*, at Napoleon, by P. B. Auger. Still published.

KNOX COUNTY.

1813.—The *Ohio Register*, at Clinton, by Smith & McArdel. In April, 1816, removed to Mount Vernon. Suspended April 15, 1818.

1825.—The *Western Aurora*, at Mount Vernon, by E. Harkness. Afterward changed to *Mount Vernon Gazette*. Suspended in 1835.

1827.—The *Gambier Observer*, at Gambier, by G. W. Myers. Afterward changed to the *Western Episcopalian*. Still published.

1827.—The *Democrat and Knox Advertiser*, at Mount Vernon, by ——— Colerick. In October, 1832, changed to *Mount Vernon Democrat and Knox Advertiser*, and in 1833 to the *Looking Glass and Whig Reflector*.

1835, June.—The *Day Book*, at Mount Vernon, by Charles Colerick. In 1838 merged in the *Western Watchman*.

1838, April.—The *Democratic Banner*, at ———, by Bassett & Robb.

1838.—The *Western Watchman*, at Mount Vernon, by S. M. Browning. Suspended in 1839.

1840.—The *Knox County Republican*, at Mount Vernon, by J. E. Wilson. Suspended in fall of 1841.

1842.—The *Times*, at Mount Vernon, by W. H. Cochran. Subsequently called the *Republican Times*, the *Ohio State Times*, and the *Mount Vernon Republican*. Still published as the *Republican*.

1848.—The *Mount Vernon True Whig*, at Mount Vernon. Afterward changed to *Norton's Daily True Whig*. Suspended in 1855.

1858.—The *National*, at Mount Vernon, by Agnew & Ragnet. Published three months.

1860, December.—The *Knox County Express*, at Mount Vernon, by Agnew & Tilton.

MERCER COUNTY.

1848, August 4.—The *Advocate*, at Celina, by Smith & Millard. Published one year.

1848.—The *Western Standard*, at Celina, by a stock company. Afterward changed to the *Mercer County Standard*. Still published.

1874.—The *Observer*, at Celina, by J. E. Blizzard. Still published.

MIAMI COUNTY.

1820, July 6.—The *Piqua Gazette*, at Piqua, by W. R. Barrington. In 1837 changed to the *Intelligencer*. Suspended in 1861.

1822.—The *Miami Reporter*, at Troy, by M. Fairchild. Suspended in 1869.

1847.—The *Piqua Enquirer*, at Piqua, by D. M. Fleming. In 1860 changed to the *Piqua Journal*. Still published.

1853.—The *Tippecanoe City Reflector*, at Tippecanoe City, by ——— Hudson. Published two years.

1860.—The *Miami County Democrat*, at Piqua, by Horton & Teverbaugh. Still published.

1865, January.—The *Miami Union*, at Troy, by J. W. Defrees.

1866.—The *City Item*, at Tippecanoe City, by C. Crowell; semimonthly. Published a few months.

1869, June 10.—The *Tippecanoe City Herald*, at Tippecanoe City, by ——— Horton. Still published.

1874.—The *Miami Helmet*, at Piqua, by Horton & Teverbaugh. Still published.

1878, April 17.—*Der Piqua Correspondent*, at Piqua, by J. B. Hemsteger. Still published.

MUSKINGUM COUNTY.

1810.—The *Ohio Patriot*, at Zanesville, by White & Sawyer.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

1818, April.—The *Olive*, at Mansfield, by J. C. Gilkinson. Published one year.

1823.—The *Mansfield Gazette*, at Mansfield, by J. Purdy. In 1832 merged in the *Western Herald*.

1832.—The *Western Herald*, at Mansfield, by J. L. Reed. In 1832 consolidated with the *Mansfield Gazette*, and called the *Ohio Spectator*. Suspended in 1833.

1832.—The *Richland* Whig, at Mansfield, by J. & C. Boreland. Published two years.

1836.—The *Ohio Shield*, at Mansfield, by Meredith & Warnock. In 1838 changed to the *Shield and Banner*. Still published.

1838.—The *Richland Jeffersonian*, at Mansfield, by Marain & Devine. Subsequently changed to the *Mansfield Herald*. Still published.

1844.—The *Morning Pennant*, at Mansfield, by Wiley & Tidball.

1844.—The *Richland Bugle and Independent Press*, at Mansfield, by William Johnson. Published one year.

1851.—The *Plymouth Journal*, at Plymouth, by E. H. Sanford. In 1853 changed to the *Plymouth Advertiser*.

1855.—The *Galion Weekly Times*, at Galion, by J. H. Putnam. Subsequently changed to the *Galion Weekly Train*; in 1856 to the *Galion District Democrat*, and in 1864 to the *Galion Democrat*. Continued a short time.

1858.—The *Pioneer*, at Shelby, by C. R. Brown. Published a short time.

1859.—The *Richland Democrat*, at Mansfield, by Kelley & Reisinger. Suspended in 1862.

1862.—The *Enterprise*, at Shelby, by ——— Kenton. Changed in 1863 to the *Express*, and continued one year.

1864.—The *Gazette*, at Shelby, by Glover & Bloom. Published three years.

1865, July 6.—The *Weekly Review*, at Galion, by H. S. Z. Matthias. In 1871 changed to the *Galion Democrat*, and in 1874 to the *Galion Review*. Still published.

1867.—The *Shelby Chronicle*, at Shelby, by Young & Hill. In October, 1868, changed to the *Shelby Independent News*, and in 1876 to the *News*. Still published.

1867, July.—The *Advocate*, at Crestline, by A. Billow. Still published.

1868.—The *Gazette*, at Shelby, by T. H. Barkdull. Published four years.

1872, February 28.—The *Bellville Dollar Weekly*, at Bellville, by Potts & Faus. Still published.

1872, October 5.—The *Mansfield Courier*, at Mansfield, by A. Sebach. Still published.

1872, October 31.—The *Sun*, at Galion, by G. T. Ristine. Still published.

1873, March 20.—The *Advocate*, at Loudonville, by J. A. Ruth. Still published.

1873.—The *Independent Democrat*, at Crestline, by Jenner & Reed. In 1876 removed to Bucyrus.

1873, April.—The *Ohio Liberal*, at Mansfield, by a company. Still published.

1875.—The *Richland Star*, at Bellville, by Garber Bros. Still published.

1876, July.—The *Sunday Morning Call*, at Mansfield, by A. J. Baughman. Still published.

1876, December 2.—The *Times*, at Shelby, by J. G. Hill. Still published.

SANDUSKY COUNTY.

1829.—The *Journal*, at Fremont, by A. H. Balsley. Still published.

OHIO—Continued.

1861.—The *Courier*, at Fremont, by Willmer & Knerr. Still published.

1864.—The *Messenger*, at Fremont, by J. S. Van Valkenburg. Still published.

SENECA COUNTY.

1832, August 4.—The *Seneca Patriot*, at Tiffin, by J. H. Brown.

——.—The *Independent Chronicle*, at Tiffin, by A. Rawson.

——.—The *Tiffin Gazette*, at Tiffin, by J. F. Reed. Suspended in 1842.

1840, July.—The *Van Burenite and Seneca County Advertiser*, at Tiffin, by H. Cronise. Suspended in 1841.

1842, May 6.—The *Seneca Advertiser*, at Tiffin, by J. C. Breslin. Still published.

1845, November 18.—The *Whig Standard*, at Tiffin, by G. L. Whaton.

SUMMIT COUNTY.

At Akron, since 1836, 22 periodicals have been issued, as follows: (*a*)

1836, March 19.—The *Akron Weekly Post*, by M. H. White.

——.—The *Akron Journal*, by J. F. Fenn.

——.—The *American Balance*, by Smith & Galloway.

——.—The *Buzzard*, by J. Brownbread.

——.—*Glad Tidings*, by Whitney, Davis & Doolittle.

——.—The *Flower of the West*, by Allison & Rumrix.

——.—The *Pestalozzian*, by Sawtell & Co.

——.—The *Cascade Roarer*, by Lane & Co.

——.—*Summit Beacon*, by H. Bowen.

——.—The *Flail*, by L. L. Howard.

——.—The *American Democrat*, by H. Canfield.

——.—The *Casket and Free Soil Platform*.

——.—*Free Democrat*.

——.—*True Kindred*.

——.—*Akron Offering*.

——.—*Free Democratic Standard*.

——.—The *Whip*.

——.—The *Sockdolager*.

——.—The *School Mistress*.

VAN WERT COUNTY.

1860.—The *Bulletin*, at Van Wert, by J. H. Foster. Still published.

1866.—The *Times*, at Van Wert, by W. H. Clymer. Still published.

WAYNE COUNTY.

1817.—The *Ohio Spectator*, at Wooster, by L. Cox. Published about two years.

1820, January 13.—The *Wooster Spectator*, at Wooster, by Bentley & Clingan. Published seven years.

1826.—The *Ohio Oracle*, at Wooster, by J. Barr. Published four years.

1826.—The *Correspondent*, at Wooster, by J. Sala. Published a short time.

1826.—The *Republican Advocate*, at Wooster, by J. Clingan. Consolidated with the *Western Telegraph*, and called the *Democratic Republican*. Subsequently changed to the *Democrat*. Still published.

——.—The *Western Telegraph*, at Wooster, by M. Barr. Merged in the *Republican Advocate*.

1832.—The *Wooster Journal and Democratic Times*, at Wooster. In 1840 changed to the *Wooster Democrat*, and in 1853 to the *Wooster Republican*. Still published.

1844.—The *Standard*, at Wooster, by R. V. Kenney. Published a short time.

1855.—The *American Eagle*, at Wooster, by H. Coe. Published six months.

1866, December.—The *West Salem Review*, at West Salem, by Dr. J. Georget; monthly. In 1867 changed to the *Medical Review*. Suspended in 1868.

1867.—The *True Citizen*, at West Salem, by F. G. McCauley. Published three months.

1867.—The *Orrville Crescent*, at Orrville, by J. A. Wolback. Still published.

1868.—The *Home Mirror*, at Shreve, by C. M. Kenton; monthly. Changed to the *Shreve City Mirror*, and afterward to the *Journal*. Still published.

1868.—The *West Salem Journal*, at West Salem, by J. Wicks. Published two years.

1871, January.—The *Agricultural Commonwealth*, at West Salem, by F. G. McCauley. In 1872 changed to the *Buckeye Farmer*, and afterward to the *West Salem Monitor*. Still published.

1875.—*Evening at Home*, at Orrville, by H. A. Mumaw.

1875.—*Words of Cheer*, at Orrville.

WILLIAMS COUNTY.

1855.—The *Press*, at Bryan, by P. C. Hayes. Still published.

1863.—The *Democrat*, at Bryan, by R. H. Patterson. Still published.

WOOD COUNTY.

1833, December 11.—The *Miami of the Lake*, at Perrysburg, by Scott & Darling. In August, 1838, changed to the *Ohio Whig*.

1853.—The *Journal*, at Perrysburg, by J. Timmons. Still published.

1867.—The *Sentinel*, at Bowling Green, by M. P. Brewer. Still published.

WYANDOT COUNTY.

1845.—The *Republican*, at Upper Sandusky. Still published.

1857.—The *Democratic Union*, at Upper Sandusky. Still published.

a The information given is all that was furnished.

OREGON.

Area, 94,560 square miles; population, 174,768; 23 counties—newspapers published in 21. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1850 was 2; 1860, 16; 1870, 35; 1880, 74. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 7; weeklies, 59; monthlies, 6; semi-monthlies, 1; quarterlies, 1. In each of 18 towns one paper was published; in 11, two; in 1, three; in 2, four; and in 1, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1846, February.—Printing introduced and the *Oregon Spectator* established at Oregon City.

1848.—The *Oregon Free Press*, at Oregon City, by George L. Curry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Area, 44,985 square miles; population, 4,282,891; 67 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 71; 1840, 187; 1850, 310; 1860, 367; 1870, 540; 1880, 973. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 98; weeklies, 678; semi-weeklies, 3; tri-weeklies, 4; bi-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 159; semi-monthlies, 16; bi-monthlies, 1; quarterlies, 16; semi-annuals, 1. In each of 143 towns one paper was published; in 58, two; in 31, three; in 16, four; and in 32, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1686.—Printing first introduced at Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

1719, December 22.—The *American Weekly Mercury*, established at Philadelphia by Andrew Bradford; half cap sheet, 8½ by 14. Publication suspended soon after 1746.

1728, December 24.—The *Universal Instructor in All Arts and Sciences and Pennsylvania Gazette*, at Philadelphia, by Samuel Keimer. Cap sheet, 14 by 17. Sold to Benjamin Franklin, who was in partnership with Hugh Meredith, about 1729, when the first part of the title was dropped. Publication suspended for a short time in 1815; re-established, and in 1845 was merged in the *Daily North American*, which is still published.

1739.—The *Pennsylvania German Recorder of Events*, at Germantown, by Christopher Sower (or Saur). Published several years.

1741, January.—The *General Magazine and Historical Chronicle for all the British Plantations in America*, at Philadelphia, by B. Franklin. Published six months.

1741, January.—The *American Magazine, or a Monthly View of the British Colonies*, at Philadelphia, by John Webbe; 48 pages. But two numbers were published.

1742, December 2.—The *Pennsylvania Journal and the Weekly Advertiser*, at Philadelphia, by William Bradford; cap sheet, 14 by 17. Publication suspended in 1797.

1743, May.—The *High Dutch Pennsylvania Journal*, at Philadelphia, by Joseph Crellius.

1744.—The *Germantown Gazette* (German), at Germantown, by Christopher Sower, jr. (successor to *German Recorder*). Publication suspended in 1748.

1751.—*Die Zictung*, at Philadelphia, by Godheart Armbruster. Publication suspended after 1764.

1757, October.—The *American Magazine, or Monthly Chronicle for the British Colonies*, at Philadelphia, by William Bradford. Publication suspended in 1758.

1762, January.—*Der Wochentliche Philadelphische Staatsbote*, at Philadelphia, by Henry Miller. Publication suspended in 1812.

1767, January 6.—The *Pennsylvania Chronicle and Universal Advertiser*, at Philadelphia, by William Goddard; medium sheet, 18 by 23. Publication suspended in February, 1773.

1769.—The *Penny Post* (magazine), at Philadelphia, by Benjamin Mecom. Published a short time.

1769.—The *American Magazine*, at Philadelphia, by Lewis Nicola. Publication suspended in 1770.

1771.—The *Royal Spiritual Magazine, or the Christian's Grand Treasury*, at Philadelphia, by John MacGibbons. Published monthly a few months.

1771, November.—The *Pennsylvania Packet, or the General Advertiser*, at Philadelphia, by John Dunlap; demy sheet, 16 by 21. Changed to a daily in 1784, and called the *Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser*.

1775, January.—The *Pennsylvania Magazine, or American Monthly Museum*, at Philadelphia, by Robert Aitken; 4 pages, octavo. Publication suspended in 1776.

1775, January 24.—The *Pennsylvania Evening Post*, at Philadelphia, by Benjamin Toune; half crown sheet, 9½ by 15. Publication suspended in 1782.

1775, January 28.—The *Pennsylvania Ledger, or the Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey Weekly Advertiser*, at Philadelphia, by James Humphreys, jr.; demy sheet, 16 by 21. Suspended publication in November, 1776. When the British took possession of the city its publication was resumed; but again discontinued when they left.

1775, April.—*Story and Humphreys' Pennsylvania Mercury and Universal Advertiser*, at Philadelphia, by Story & Humphreys; demy sheet, 16 by 21. Publication suspended in December, 1775.

1791, October.—The *National Gazette*, at Philadelphia, by Philip Freneau. Suspended in 1793.

Papers were established in other counties as follows:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

1786, July 29.—The *Pittsburgh Gazette*, at Pittsburgh, by J. Scull & Hall.

1805.—The *Commonwealth*, at Pittsburgh, by E. Pentland. Afterward changed to the *Statesman*.

1810.—The *Mercury*, at Pittsburgh, by J. C. Gilleland.

1821.—The *Pittsburgh Record*, at Pittsburgh, by Rev. Mr. Andrews.

1823.—The *Allegheny Democrat*, at Pittsburgh, by J. McFarland.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

1805.—The *Bedford Gazette*, at Bedford. Still published.

1828.—The *Bedford Inquirer*, at Bedford. Still published.

BERKS COUNTY.

1789, February 18.—*Neue-Unpartheyische Zeitung*, at Reading, by Johnson, Barton & Yunginan.

1797, January 17.—The *Adler*, at Reading, by J. Snyder & Co. Still published.

1816, June 17.—The *Berks and Schuylkill*, at Reading, by J. S. Richards. Now published as the weekly edition of the *Daily Times and Dispatch*, established in 1857.

——.—The *Democratic Press*, at Reading, by S. Myers.

——.—The *Jeffersonian Democrat*, at Reading, by J. Ritter.

——.—The *Gazette*, at Reading, by Gitz & Boyer.

——.—The *Liberale Beobachter*, at Reading, by A. Puwelle.

——.—*Alt Berks*, at Reading, by W. Schoener.

BLAIR COUNTY.

1833, August 9.—The *Aurora*, at Hollidaysburgh, by T. P. Campbell. Published two years.

1836, July 2.—The *Canal and Portage Register*, at Hollidaysburgh, by Scott & Gray. In April, 1838, changed to the *Hollidaysburgh Register and Huntingdon County Inquirer*; March, 1846, to the *Hollidaysburgh Register and Blair County Inquirer*; in 1854 or 1855 to the *Hollidaysburgh Register and Blair County Weekly News*, and in November, 1870, to the *Hollidaysburgh Register*. Still published.

1838.—The *Standard*, at Hollidaysburgh, by P. L. Joslin. Suspended for a while, but re-established in October, 1844, as the *Democratic Standard*. Still published.

1843, January.—The *Beacon Light*, at Hollidaysburgh, by Traugh & Boggs. In 1845 merged in the *Democratic Standard*.

1847.—The *Blair County Whig*, at Hollidaysburgh, by J. L. Slentz. In 1866 changed to the *Radical and Blair County Whig*, and in May, 1868, to the *Blair County Radical*. Afterward removed to Altoona, where it is now published.

1849.—The *Shield*, at Hollidaysburgh, by H. Smith. Published a short time.

1855.—The *Register*, at Altoona, by W. H. & J. A. Snyder. Published six months.

1856, January.—The *Tribune*, at Altoona, by Allison & McCrum. Still published as the weekly of the *Daily Tribune*, established January, 1878.

1856.—The *American Era*, at Tyrone, by a stock company.

——.—The *Herald*, at Tyrone, by R. Stoddard. Published about one year and suspended, but revived as the *Tyrone Star*. Afterward suspended, but again re-established as the *Western Hemisphere*. Suspended in August, 1867, but revived as the *Tyrone Herald*. Still published.

1866.—The *Leader*, at Hollidaysburgh, by J. H. Keatly. Published about one year.

1868.—The *Temperance Vindicator*, at Williamsburg, by J. P. Thompson. In 1870 removed to Harrisburg.

1868, May.—The *Vindicator*, at Altoona, by J. F. Campbell. In December, 1869, changed to the *Altoona Sun*. Now published as the weekly edition of the *Daily Sun*, established in December, 1879.

1870, June.—The *Blade*, at Tyrone, by J. L. Holmes. In November, 1872, changed to the *Tyrone Democrat*. Suspended in July, 1880.

1873, November.—The *Baptist*, at Altoona, by Rev. William Codville. Published one year.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

1874, June.—The *Evening Mirror*, at Altoona, by Slep & Akers; daily. In 1879 changed to the *Democratic Call*, and afterward to the *Evening Call*. Still published.

1874.—The *Cove Echo*, at Martinsburg, by H. & J. Brumbaugh. Published a short time.

——.—The *Sunday Globe*, at Altoona, by G. J. Akers; weekly. In 1877 changed to the *Daily Globe*.

1877, July.—The *Musical Advocate*, at Altoona, by R. B. Mahaffey; monthly.

1878, March.—*Der Deutsche Volksfuehrer* (German), at Altoona, by H. Slep. Still published.

1879, May.—The *Advance*, at Altoona, by T. P. Rynder. Still published.

1879, August.—The *Youth's Mirror*, at Altoona, by E. J. Slep; monthly.

BUCKS COUNTY.

1800, July 25.—The *Farmer's Weekly Gazette*, at Doylestown, by I. Ralston. Published about two years.

1800.—The *Aurora*, at Philadelphia, by F. Bache. Removed to Bristol temporarily.

1802.—The *Bucks County Bee*, at Newtown, by C. Holt.

1804, July.—The *Pennsylvania Correspondent and Farmer's Advertiser*, by A. Miner. In 1818 changed to the *Pennsylvania Correspondent;* in 1824 to the *Bucks County Patriot and Farmer's Advertiser;* in 1827 to the *Bucks County Intelligencer and General Advertiser*. Still published.

1805.—The *Farmer's Gazette and Bucks County Register*, at Newtown. by W. B. Coale. Suspended in 1817.

1816.—The *Democrat*, at Doylestown, by L. Diffenbach & Co. In 1821 consolidated with the *Messenger* and changed to the *Bucks County Democrat;* afterward to the *Democrat and Farmer's Gazette*, and in 1829 to the *Doylestown Democrat*. Still published.

1817, May.—The *Star of Freedom*, at Newtown, by A. Miner. Suspended in April, 1818.

1820.—The *Bucks County Messenger*, at Doylestown, by S. Seigfried. In 1821 merged in the *Democrat*.

1827.—The *Bucks County Political Examiner*, at Doylestown, by Shaw & Bartleson. In 1829 changed to the *Bucks County Republican*, and in December, 1829, to the *Bucks County Republican and Anti-Masonic Register*. Published four years.

1827, June.—The *Doylestown Express*, at Doylestown, by M. H. Snyder. In 1827 changed to the *Bucks County Express*, consolidated with the *Reform*, and changed to the *Express and Reform*. Still published.

1835, April.—The *Jackson Courier and Democratic Advertiser*, at Doylestown, by F. Ross. Suspended in February, 1836.

1835, August.—*Der Bauer* (German), at Doylestown, by J. Young. In 1841 changed to *Der Morgenstern*. Still published.

1837 or 1838.—The *Public Advocate*, at Doylestown, by F. P. Sellers. Published one year.

1840, August.—The *Literary Chronicle*, at Hatborough. In 1841 removed to Newtown, and in 1842 changed to the *Newtown Journal*. Suspended in 1850.

1842.—The *Olive Branch*, at Doylestown, by F. P. Sellers. In 1850 removed to Norristown and changed to the *Independent*. Afterward to the *Olive Branch*, and finally suspended.

1847.—The *Independent Democrat*, at Doylestown, by W. H. Snyder. In 1852 changed to the *Watchtower*. Suspended about 1854.

1849.—The *Gazette*, at Bristol, by W. Bache. Suspended in 1850.

1850.—*Der Religiose Botschafter* (German), at Milford Square; semi-monthly. In 1860 changed to *Das Christliche Volksblatt*, and in 1872 to *Der Mennonitische Friedenbote*. Still published.

1853, summer.—The *Spy*, at Doylestown, by R. T. Donatt. Suspended in 1854.

1854.—The *Star Spangled Banner*, at Quakertown, by Overholt & Donatt.

1854, July.—The *Bucks County American*, at Bristol. In 1856 consolidated with the *Burlington American*.

1857, October.—The *Gazette*, at Newtown, by W. Bush. Published one year.

1858, March.—*Quakertown Press*, at Quakertown, by Schaupp & Wenig. In November, 1859, changed to the *Educator*. In 1863 removed to Turbotville; in 1865 to Williamsport, and in 1872 to Kutztown, Berks county, and published as the *National Educator;* monthly.

1859, January.—The *Index*, at Bristol, by W. Bache. Published eighteen months.

1859, April.—The *Democratic Standard*, at Doylestown, by Beans & Keister. Suspended in 1861.

1866.—The *Reform* (German), at Doylestown, by Dr. Morwitz. Consolidated with the *Express*.

1868, March.—The *Enterprise*, at Newtown, by E. F. Church. Still published.

1869.—The *Independent*, at Quakertown, by Pryor. Changed to the *Bucks County Mirror*, and in 1872 removed to Doylestown. Still published.

1871, January.—The *Good Templar's Journal*, quarterly, at Hulmeville, by Mr. Tilton and Hannah E. Holcomb. Published a short time.

1871.—The *Squib*, at Hulmeville, by W. Tilton. In April, 1872, changed to the *Beacon*, and in August, 1872, to the *Hulmeville Beacon*. Still published.

1871, April.—The *Observer*, at Bristol, by J. Drury. Still published.

1872.—The *Luminary*, at Yardleyville, Lower Makefield township, by W. H. Shively. Suspended in 1875.

1873, August.—The *Bucks County Gazette*, at Bristol, by J. O. Thomas. Still published.

1873, November.—The *Echo*, at Hulmeville, by W. H. Johnson. In February, 1875, changed to the *Keystone Amateur*. Suspended in October, 1875.

1875, April.—*Die Demokratische Wacht* (German), at Doylestown, by Heist & McGinty. Still published.

1876, January.—*Das Himmels Manna* (German), at Milford Square, by J. G. Stauffer; monthly. Still published.

CARBON COUNTY.

1830.—The *Carbon County Gazette*, at Mauch Chunk, by A. L. Foster. Still published.

1833.—The *Mauch Chunk Courier*, at Mauch Chunk, by A. L. Foster.

CENTRE COUNTY.

1827.—The *Democrat*, at Bellefonte, by P. Benner.

CLINTON COUNTY.

1838, August.—The *Eagle*, at Lock Haven, by W. A. Kinsloe. In 1839 changed to the *Clintonian*. In 1840 suspended for a short time, but revived as the *Clinton County Whig*. October 17, 1847, removed to Jersey Shore.

1839 or 1840.—The *Clinton County Democrat*, at Lock Haven, by Wilbur & Shriner. Published a year or two. In 1843 revived by J. R. Eck.

——.—The *Clinton Democrat*, at Lock Haven, by S. S. Seely.

1849, December 26.—The *Clinton Tribune*, at Lock Haven, by A. J. Greer. About 1855 changed to the *Watchman*.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

1836.—The *Democrat*, at Bloomsburg. In 1869 consolidated with the *Columbian*.

1857.—The *Republican*, at Bloomsburg. Still published.

1866.—The *Columbian*, at Bloomsburg. In 1869 consolidated with the *Democrat*. Still published as the *Columbian*.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

1810.—The *Weekly News*, at Shippensburg, by J. L. Baker.

1835 or 1836.—The *Microcosm*, at Mechanicsburg, by D. J. Weaver. Published a short time.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

1835 or 1836.—The *School Visitor*, at Mechanicsburg, by A. F. Cox. Published a short time.

——.—The *Independent Press*, at Mechanicsburg, by ——— Springman.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

1791.—The *Oracle of Dauphin*, at Harrisburg. Changed to the *Harrisburg Weekly Telegraph.*

1828.—The *Pennsylvania Telegraph*, at Harrisburg, by T. Fenn. Still published as the weekly of the *Daily Pennsylvania Telegraph*, by Bergner & Co., established October, 1856.

1836.—The *Church Advocate*, at Harrisburg, by Thomas, Gable & Ross. Still published.

1843, June 7.—The *Democratic Union*, at Harrisburg, by McKinley & Lescue. Merged in the *Pennsylvania Patriot.*

1843, about.—The *Vaterland Wachter* (German), at Harrisburg, by G. Bergner.

——.—The *Keystone*, at Harrisburg, by O. Barrett. Merged in the *Democratic Union.*

——.—The *Reporter*, at Harrisburg. Merged in the *Democratic Union.*

——.—The *Gazette*, at Harrisburg. Merged in the *Democratic Union.*

1850, December 27.—The *American Whig*, at Harrisburg, by Bergner & Co.; daily. Published one year.

1852.—The *Borough Item*, at Harrisburg, by Crap & George; daily. Published until 1857.

1852.—The *Daily Times*, at Harrisburg, by Egle & Co. Changed to the *Morning Herald.* Published two years and then changed to the *Harrisburg Daily Herald.* In September, 1858, changed to the *Daily Patriot and Union.* Still published as the *Patriot.*

1854, March 4.—The *Pennsylvania Patriot*, at Harrisburg. Consolidated with the *Democratic Union* and changed to the *Patriot and Union*, and afterward to the *Patriot.* Still published in connection with the *Daily Patriot.*

——.—The *Harrisburg Democrat* (German), at Harrisburg, by Kuhn, Fuss & Weaver. In April, 1858, consolidated with the *Lancaster Democrat* and changed to the *Lancaster and Harrisburg Democrat.*

——.—The *Pennsylvania Intelligencer*, at Harrisburg, by C. McCurdy.

——.—The *Pennsylvania Reporter and Home Journal*, at Harrisburg, by I. R. Diller.

——.—The *Argus*, at Harrisburg, by J. J. C. Cantine.

——.—The *American Reformer*, at Harrisburg, by J. M. W. Geist.

——.—The *American Sentinel*, at Harrisburg, by P. H. McWilliam.

1866.—The *Pennsylvanische Staats Zeitung*, at Harrisburg, by Baab, herausgeber and eigenthümer. Still published.

——.—The *Hamburger Schnellpost und Allgemeiner Deutscher Anzeiger*, at Harrisburg, by M. A. Sellers.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

1819, November 8.—The *Post Boy*, at Chester, by Butler & Worthington. In 1825 changed to the *Upland Union.* Suspended in 1852.

1827.—The *Weekly Visitor*, at Chester, by W. Russell, jr. Suspended in 1832.

1833.—The *Delaware County Republican*, at Darby, by Y. S. Walter. In November, 1841, removed to Chester. Still published.

1835.—The *Delaware County Democrat*, at Chester, by C. Pierce. Published a year or two.

1843.—The *Chariot*, at Chester, by Jackson & Flavill. Published a short time.

1850, May.—The *Herald*, at Chester, by S. E. Cohen; monthly. September 13, 1850, changed to a weekly. Soon after discontinued.

1855.—The *Delaware County American*, at Media, by Vernon & Cooper. Still published.

1856, October.—The *Upland Union and Delaware County Democrat*, at Chester. Published a few weeks.

1866, October 27.—The *Chester Advertiser*, at Chester, by Spencer & Taylor. Published about two years. June 6, 1868, resumed as the *Chester Advocate.* Afterward changed to the *Delaware County Advocate.* Still published as the weekly of the *Evening Times*, established 1876.

1867, October 5.—The *Delaware County Democrat*, at Chester, by D. B. Overholt. Afterward consolidated with the *Democratic Pilot*, and changed to the *Democrat and Pilot.* Still published as the *Democrat.*

1871, June 3.—The *Democratic Pilot*, at Chester, by Orr & Bowman. Consolidated with the *Democrat.*

1872.—The *Chester Pilot*, at Chester, by J. Mullen. November 27, 1873, changed to the *Delaware County Mail*, and November 27, 1876, consolidated with the *Delaware County Paper*, and called the *Delaware County Paper and Mail.* Still published.

1872, June 1.—The *Evening News*, at Chester, by F. S. Hill. June 17, 1872, changed to the *Chester Evening News.* Still published.

1876, May.—The *Delaware County Paper*, at Chester, by J. McFeeters. November 27, 1876, consolidated with the *Delaware County Mail.*

ERIE COUNTY.

1808.—The *Mirror*, at Erie, by G. Wyeth. Published two years.

1813.—The *Northern Sentinel*, at Erie, by R. J. Curtis. In 1816 changed to the *Phœnix and Erie Reflector;* in 1819 changed to the *Genius of the Lakes*, and removed to Mayville, New York. Suspended in 1820.

1818.—The *Erie Patriot*, at Erie, by Z. Willis. In 1819 removed to Cleveland, Ohio.

1820, January.—The *Erie Gazette*, at Erie, by J. M. Sterrett. Still published.

1830.—The *Erie Observer*, at Erie, by F. B. Barnum. Still published.

1840.—The *Erie Chronicle*, at Erie, by S. Perley. In 1855 merged in the *True American.*

1845.—The *Free Press*, at Girard, by S. D. Carpenter.

1845.—The *Girard Express*, at Girard, by L. F. Andrews. In November, 1854, changed to the *Girard Republican.*

1846.—The *Commercial Advertiser*, at Erie, by J. P. Cochran. In 1853 changed to the *Constitution*, and afterward to the *Daily Bulletin.* Suspended in 1858.

1851.—*Unsere Welt* (German), at Erie, by C. Benson. Afterward changed to the *Freie Presse.*

1851.—The *Dispatch*, at Waterford, by J. S. M. Young. In 1856 removed to Erie and changed to the *Erie City Dispatch.* Still published as the weekly of the *Daily Dispatch*, established in 1861.

1852.—*Zuschauer Am Erie* (German), at Erie, by ——— Scheufflem. Still published.

1853.—The *True American*, at Erie, by Compton & Moore. In 1855 consolidated with the *Erie Chronicle.*

1855.—The *Northeast Guard*, at Erie. Published a few months.

1855.—The *Museum*, at Edinboro', by ——— Lewis. In 1856 removed to Waterford. In 1857 changed to the *Enquirer*, and afterward suspended.

1855.—The *Gem*, at Edinboro'. Suspended in 1856.

1855.—The *Native American*, at Edinboro'; monthly.

1859.—The *Edinboro' Express*, at Edinboro', by H. Lick. Published until December 29, 1860.

1859.—The *Express*, at Erie, by E. C. Goodrich. Merged with the *True American.*

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1790, July.—The *Western Advertiser and Chambersburg Weekly*, at Chambersburg, by W. Davison. In September, 1793, changed to the *Chambersburg Gazette*, and in April, 1796, to the *Franklin Repository.* In 1840 consolidated with the *Anti-Masonic Whig*, and published as the *Repository and Whig.* In 1855 consolidated with the *Transcript*, and called *Repository and Transcript.* In 1863 consolidated with the *Dispatch.* In 1863 changed to the *Franklin Repository.* Still published.

1806.—The *Franklin Republican*, at Chambersburg, by W. Armour. Published until 1828.

1808.—*Der Redliche Registrator*, at Chambersburg, by G. K. Harper. Published until 1831.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

1828.—The *Anti-Masonic Press*, at Chambersburg, by J. Culberson. In 1828 changed to the *Anti-Masonic Whig*. In 1840 consolidated with the *Franklin Repository*.

1831.—The *Franklin Telegraph*, at Chambersburg, by Ruby & Maxwell. In 1841 changed to the *Chambersburg Times*, and in 1848 to the *Cumberland Valley Sentinel*. In 1852 merged in the *Valley Spirit*.

1846.—The *Journal*, at Mercersburg, by M. J. Slick. Still published.

1847.—The *Village Record*, at Waynesboro', by W. Blair. Still published.

1847.—The *Valley Spirit*, at Shippensburg, by Cooper & Dechert. In 1852 removed to Chambersburg and consolidated with the *Valley Sentinel*. In 1862 consolidated with the *Times*, changed to the *Spirit and Times*, and in 1863 to the *Valley Spirit*. Still published.

1849, July.—The *Franklin Intelligencer*, at Chambersburg, by Mish & Shoemaker. In 1853 merged in the *Repository*.

1853, July.—The *Transcript*, at Chambersburg, by R. P. Hazelett. In 1855 consolidated with the *Repository*.

1853.—The *Omnibus*, at Chambersburg, by R. P. Hazelett; semi-monthly.

1858, April.—The *Independent*, at Chambersburg, by Hazelett & Wirtz. In 1859 changed to the *Times*. In 1862 consolidated with the *Valley Spirit*.

1861, April.—The *Semi-Weekly Dispatch*, at Chambersburg, by Merkline & Co. In 1863 merged in the *Repository*.

1867.—The *Valley Echo*, at Greencastle, by G. E. Haller. Still published.

1869.—The *Public Opinion*, at Chambersburg, by M. A. Foltz. Still published.

1870.—The *Keystone Gazette*, at Waynesboro', by West & Jacob. Still published.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

1797, July 4.—The *Huntingdon Courier and Weekly Advertiser*, a Huntingdon, by M. Duffey. Published about one year.

1801, February 12.—The *Huntingdon Gazette and Weekly Advertiser* at Huntingdon, by J. McCahan.

1809, November.—The *Literary Museum and Monthly Miscellany*, at Huntingdon, by Smith & Canan; monthly. Published one year.

1829, February 24.—The *Republican Advocate*, at Huntingdon, by R. Wallace. Changed to the *Advocate and Sentinel*, and in April, 1841, to the *Watchman*.

1830, May 29.—The *Huntingdon Courier and Anti-Masonic Republican*, at Huntingdon, by H. L. McConnell. In 1832 changed to the *Huntingdon Courier and National Republican Monitor*. Afterward suspended.

1835, September 23.—The *Journal*, at Huntingdon, by Benedict & Co. In 1859 consolidated with the *American*, and changed to the *Journal and American*. Consolidated with the *Republican*. January 4, 1871, changed to the *Huntingdon Journal*. Still published.

——.—The *American*, at Huntingdon, by J. A. Nash. In 1859 consolidated with the *Journal*.

——.—The *Republican*, at Huntingdon, by T. N. Cremer. Consolidated with the *Journal*.

1843, November 22.—The *Globe*, at Huntingdon, by Mytenger & Gentzell. Still published.

1847.—The *Messenger*, at Huntingdon, by G. Raymond. Published a year or two.

1853, June 14.—The *Standing Stone Banner*, at Huntingdon, by Africa & Whittaker. In 1854 changed to the *Standing Stone*. Suspended in 1855.

1859, August.—The *Union*, at Huntingdon, by R. W. Speer. Suspended in January, 1861.

1861, February.—The *Broad Top Miner*, at Coalmont, by A. Tyhurst.

1861, March.—The *Workingmen's Advocate*, at Huntingdon, by Shaw & Miller. Published a few months.

1862, September 3.—The *Monitor*, at Huntingdon, by A. Owen. Still published.

1870.—The *Pilgrim*, at Marklesburg, by Braumbaugh & Bro.; semi-monthly.

1874, May 10.—The *Local News*, at Huntingdon, by H. Lindsay; semi-weekly. Still published.

1874.—The *Leader*, at Orbisonia, by Coons & Co. Still published.

1875, August 18.—The *Young America*, at Huntingdon, by O. O. Leabhart. Suspended May 5, 1876.

1876, January.—The *Young Disciple* (S. S.), at Marklesburg, by Braumbaugh & Bro.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

1838.—The *Journal*, at Carbondale, by J. B. Mix. Suspended in September, 1841.

1842, May.—The *Gazette*, at Carbondale, by J. S. Joslin. In December, 1844, changed to the *County Mirror*. In 1845 removed to Providence, same county.

1845.—The *Democrat*, at Carbondale, by Joslin & Benedict. In 1849 changed to the *Lackawanna Citizen and Carbondale Democrat*, and in 1850 to the *Lackawanna Citizen*. Suspended April 1, 1854.

1849, January 20.—The *Lackawanna Journal*, at Carbondale, by G. M. Reynolds. February 28, 1851, changed to the *Carbondale Transcript and Lackawanna Journal*. Suspended May 1, 1857.

1852.—The *Lackawanna Herald*, at Scranton, by C. E. Lathrop. In 1856 united with the *Spirit of the Valley* and changed to the *Herald of the Union*.

1854, August.—The *Democrat*, at Carbondale, by Alleger & Adams. Suspended in January, 1855.

1855, June.—The *Democratic Standard and Know-Nothing Expositor*, at Carbondale, by J. J. Allen. Suspended September 17, 1855.

1855.—The *Tri-Weekly Experiment*, at Scranton, by F. Dudley. Published three months.

1856.—The *Republican*, at Scranton, by F. Smith. Still published as the weekly of the *Daily Republican*, established 1867.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

1751.——— ——— (German and English), at Lancaster, by Miller & Holland.

1794, June.—The *Journal*, at Lancaster, by Wilcox & Hamilton. In 1839 merged in the *Intelligencer*.

1799.—The *Intelligencer*, at Lancaster, by W. & T. Dickson. In September, 1839, consolidated with the *Journal* under the title of the *Intelligencer and Journal*. Still published as the weekly of the *Daily Intelligencer*, established August, 1864.

1808.—*Der Volksfreund* (German), at Lancaster, by William Hamilton. In 1838 consolidated with *Der Beobachter* and changed to *Der Volksfreund und Beobachter*. Still published.

1808, September.—The *Gleaner, or Monthly Magazine*, at Lancaster, by Potts & Greer. Published one year.

1812.—The *Lancaster Gazette*, at Lancaster, by H. Maxwell. Published several years.

1816.—The *Pilot*, at Marietta, by J. Huss. In 1825 changed to the *Pioneer*, and in 1831 to the *Columbia Spy*. Still published at Columbia.

1816 or 1818.—The *Ladies' Visitor*, at Marietta, by William Pierce; monthly. Published two or three years.

1821.—The *Free Press*, at Lancaster, by M. Kelley.

1821.—The *American Standard*, at Lancaster, by S. C. Stambaugh.

1828, June.—The *Anti-Masonic Herald*, at New Holland, by Fenn & Vesey. In April, 1829, removed to Lancaster. In 1834 united with the *Examiner*.

1829 or 1830.—The *Anti-Masonic Opponent*, at Lancaster, by C. Jacobs.

1829 or 1830.—The *Standard of Liberty*, at Lancaster, by H. W. Ville.

1830.—The *Columbia Courant*, at Columbia, by Sheaff & Heinitsh. Still published.

1830.—The *Examiner*, at Lancaster, by S. Wagner. In 1834 consolidated with the *Herald* under the title of *Examiner and Herald*. In 1864 with the *Union*, and issued semi-weekly.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

——.—The *Herald*, at Lancaster. In June, 1834, consolidated with the *Examiner*.

1831.—The *Bethania Palladium*, at Bethania, by R. Chambers. Published two or three years.

1832.—The *Marietta Advocate*, at Marietta, by W. R. McCary. Published four years and removed to Lewistown.

1833, June.—The *Incitor*, at Lancaster, by A. Gilbert; monthly. Published one year.

1833 or 1834.—The *Lancaster Miscellany*, at Lancaster, by R. Conyngham.

1834, May.—The *Union*, at Lancaster, by J. L. Boswell. In November, 1851, merged in the *Independent Whig*.

1835.—The *Wahre Americaner* (German), at Lancaster, by F. Frank. In 1840 changed to the *Wahre Democrat*.

——.—*Der Beobachter*, at Lancaster, by S. Wagner. In 1838 consolidated with *Der Volksfreund*.

1839.—The *Old Guard*, at Lancaster, by a joint stock company. Soon afterward merged in the *Examiner*.

1839, August.—The *Semi-Weekly Gazette*, at Lancaster, by Bryson, Pearsol & Wimer. Four months later changed to the *Age*. Published until the latter part of 1842.

——.—The *Working Men's Press*, at Lancaster, by J. Myers. In 1846 consolidated with the *American Republican*.

1841 or 1842.—The *Washingtonian*, at Marietta, by Goodman & Taylor. Changed to the *Orb*, and afterward to the *Ant*.

1843, February.—The *Express*, at Lancaster, by J. H. Pearsol.

1844, January.—The *Moral Reformer*, at Lancaster, by Rev. H. Miller. Afterward changed to the *American Reformer*. Suspended in 1845.

1844, April.—The *Argus*, at Marietta, by Goodman & Baker. Published three years.

1844.—The *American Republican*, at Lancaster, by D. S. Keiffer. In 1846 consolidated with the *Working Men's Press*. In 1859 merged in the *Inquirer*.

1844, May.—The *Lancaster Democrat*, at Lancaster, by H. Hays.

1844, about.—The *Little Missionary*, at Marietta, by J. F. Weishampel; semi-monthly. Published one year.

1845.—The *Lancaster County Farmer*, at Lancaster, by E. Bowen. Changed to the *Farmer and Literary Gazette*, and about 1849 merged in the *Examiner*.

1846, June.—The *Tribune and Advertiser*, at Lancaster, by R. W. Middleton. In 1848 united with the *Union* under the title of *Union and Tribune*.

1848, January.—The *Lancasterian*, at Lancaster, by M. D. Holbrook. October 12, 1855, united with the *Intelligencer*.

1849, January.—The *Guardian*, at Lancaster, by Rev. H. Harbaugh; monthly. Formerly published at Lewisburg.

1850, December.—The *Bee*, at Strasburg, by M. M. Rohrer. Suspended the latter part of 1856.

1851, November.—The *Independent Whig*, at Lancaster, by a joint stock company. In 1855 published semi-weekly.

1852, January.—The *Pennsylvania School Journal*, at Lancaster, by T. H. Burrowes; monthly. Still published.

1852.—The *Mechanics' Counsellor*, at Lancaster, by E. H. Rauch; monthly. Published one year.

1853, May.—The *Inland Daily*, at Lancaster, by a stock company. Changed to the *Inland Daily Times*. Suspended in 1858.

1853, December.—The *Public Register*, at Lancaster, by H. A. Rockafield. In June, 1854, changed to the *Public Register and American Citizen*. Afterward consolidated with the *Press*.

1854, March.—The *Mount Joy Herald*, at Mount Joy, by F. H. Stauffer. Still published.

1854, April.—The *Mariettian*, at Marietta, by a joint stock company.

1855.—The *Inland Weekly*, at Lancaster, by a joint stock company. In 1858 changed to the *Lancaster Union*. In January, 1863, consolidated with the *Examiner*.

1855.—The *Conestoga Chief*, at Lancaster, by H. L. Goodall.

1858.—The *Manheim Sentinel*, at Manheim, by S. Ensminger. Still published.

1858.—The *Herald*, at Strasburg, by W. J. Kauffman. Published until the spring of 1861.

1858, October.—The *Temperance Advocate*, at Lancaster, by E. S. Speaker. Published three years.

1859, January.—The *Inquirer*, at Lancaster, by Wylie & Co. In September, 1859, consolidated with the *American Press and Republican*. Now published as the *Inquirer*.

1859.—The *Gospel Publisher*, at Lancaster, by Rev. J. Winebrenner. Formerly published at Harrisburgh. Established in 1836; afterward suspended, and in 1846 revived as the *Church Advocate*. In 1859 removed to Lancaster.

1859 or 1860.—The *Page Monthly*, at Millerstown, by B. H. Hershey.

1859 or 1860.—The *Normal Weekly*, at Millerstown.

1860.—The *Educational Record*, at Lancaster, by S. B. Markley; monthly.

1862, July.—The *Daily Inquirer*, at Lancaster, by S. A. Wylie. Suspended February 3, 1864.

1864.—The *Trumpet*, at Elizabethtown, by B. H. Lehman. Afterward changed to the *Gazette*. In April, 1869, removed to Mount Vernon, Huntingdon county, and published as the *News*.

1866, July.—The *Monthly Circular*, at Lancaster, by the Good Templars. In July, 1868, changed to the *Keystone Good Templar* and published semi-monthly. In December, 1868, changed to a weekly.

1867, January.—The *Sunday School Gem*, at Lancaster; from the office of the *Church Advocate;* monthly.

1868.—The *Voice of Truth*, by Warner & Kafroth; monthly.

1868, June.—The *Daily Spy*, at Columbia, by A. M. Rambo & Son.

1869, January.—The *Lancaster Farmer*, at Lancaster, under the auspices of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society; monthly. Still published.

1869, April.—The *Mechanic's Advocate*, at Lancaster, by Snyder, Wylie & Snyder; monthly.

LEBANON COUNTY.

1814.—*Der Wahre Demokrat und Volks Advokat*, at Lebanon, by J. Hartman. Still published.

1836.—The *Lebanon Courier*, at Lebanon, by G. Frysinger. Still published.

——.—The *Lebanon Demokrat*, at Lebanon, by J. P. Sanderson.

LEHIGH COUNTY.

1810.—*Der Unabhaengische Republicaner*, at Allentown. Still published.

1812.—*Der Friedenbote*, at Allentown. Still published.

1828.—*Der Lecha Patriot*, at Allentown, by R. Guth.

——.—The *Lehigh Bulletin*, at Allentown, by J. Royer.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

1795.—The *Herald of the Times*, at Wilkesbarre. In November, 1797, changed to the *Wilkesbarre Gazette*. Published until 1801.

1801.—The *Luzerne Federalist*, at Wilkesbarre, by Asher Miner. In 1811 changed to the *Gleaner*. Suspended in 1818.

1810.—The *Susquehanna Democrat*, at Wilkesbarre, by S. Maffett. Suspended about 1835.

1813.—The *Literary Visitor*, at Wilkesbarre, by S. Butler. Suspended in July, 1815.

1818.—The *Wyoming Herald*, at Wilkesbarre, by S. Butler. In 1835 merged in the *Wyoming Republican*.

1828.—The *Republican Farmer*, at Wilkesbarre, by Pettibone & Held. In 1839 consolidated with the *Wyoming Republican*. In 1852 merged in the *Luzerne Union*.

1832.—The *Wyoming Republican*, at Kingston, by S. D. Lewis. In 1835 consolidated with the *Herald*. In 1837 removed to Wilkesbarre, and in 1839 united with the *Republican Farmer*.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

1832.—The *Anti-Masonic Advocate*, at Wilkesbarre, by S. Worthington. In 1838 changed to the *Wilkesbarre Advocate*, and in 1853 to the *Record of the Times.*

1834.—The *Mountaineer*, at Conyngham, by J. A. Gordon. Published eighteen months.

1840.—The *Northern Pennsylvania*, at Wilkesbarre, by W. Bolton. Published one year, and then removed to Tunkhannock, Wyoming county.

1840.—The *Truth*, at Wilkesbarre, by B. C. Denison. Afterward changed to the *Democratic Truth.*

1840.—The *Wasp*, at Wilkesbarre, by Burdock & Boneset.

1841.—The *Democratic Watchman* (German), at Wilkesbarre, by J. Waelder. Still published.

1845.—The *Luzerne Democrat*, at Wilkesbarre, by L. L. Tate. In 1852 changed to the *Luzerne Union.*

1850.—The *Gazette*, at Pittston, by Richards & Phillips. Still published.

1852.—The *True Democrat*, at Wilkesbarre, by Barnum & Beaumont. In 1853 changed to the *Democratic Expositor.* In 1855 removed to Scranton and published as the *Spirit of the Valley.*

1855.—The *Herald*, at Pittston, by E. S. Neibell. Published a few months.

1857, May.—The *Advance*, at Wilkesbarre, by R. H. Willoughby. In September, 1858, changed to the *Weekly Advance.*

1858.—The *Guardian*, at Kingston, by Kitchen & Denn. Subsequently removed to Plymouth and changed to the *Plymouth Register.*

LYCOMING COUNTY.

1802.—The *Lycoming Gazette*, at Williamsport, by W. F. Buyers. June 21, 1837, consolidated with the *Chronicle* and changed to the *Gazette and Chronicle.* June 20, 1838, changed to the *Lycoming Gazette.* Still published.

1815.—The *Lycoming Advertiser*, at Williamsport, by Simpson & Gale. Published six months.

1827, January 8.—The *West Branch Courier*, at Jersey Shore, by D. Gotshall. Suspended about 1830.

1828.—The *Nose*, at Jersey Shore, by W. Piatt, jr. Published a short time.

1829, September 26.—The *Lycoming Chronicle*, at Williamsport, by A. B. Cummings. June 21, 1837, consolidated with the *Gazette.*

1830.—The *Anti-Masonic Advocate*, at Jersey Shore, by Alexander Hamilton. Suspended in 1835.

1831, October 9.—The *Telegraph*, at Muncy, by J. P. Patterson. Published until 1841.

1836, July.—The *Free Press*, at Williamsport, by R. F. Middleton. Suspended about 1838.

1839.—The *Freeman*, at Williamsport, by J. R. Eck. Suspended in 1840.

1840.—The *West Branch Republican*, at Williamsport, by W. P. & J. R. Coulter. Published until 1842.

1841, April 10.—The *Luminary*, at Muncy, by W. P. I. & G. L. I. Painter. Still published.

1842.—The *Lycoming Sentinel*, at Williamsport, by J. Sloan. Published one year.

1843.—The *North Pennsylvanian*, at Williamsport, by J. F. Carter. Published six months.

1844.—The *Olive Branch*, at Muncy, by J. M. Newson. Published a short time.

1845.—The *Jackson Democrat*, at Williamsport, by Newson & Armstrong. Published one year.

1846, January.—The *Jersey Shore Republican*, at Jersey Shore, by S. S. Seely. Suspended in October, 1850, but revived in 1851.

1851.—The *Lycoming Democrat*, at Williamsport, by J. F. Carter. Suspended in the fall of 1852.

1852.—The *Independent Press*, at Williamsport, by J. W. Barret. Suspended in 1855, but revived in 1856.

1854, June 29.—The *News-Letter*, at Jersey Shore, by Seely & Meginness.

1855, May 15.—The *National Vidette*, at Jersey Shore, by H. J. B. & L. J. Cummings. Published a short time.

MERCER COUNTY.

1811.—The *Western Press*, at Mercer, by J. Harrington. Still published.

1841.—The *Dispatch*, at Mercer. Still published.

1864.—The *Herald*, at Sharon. Still published.

1868.—The *Times*, at Sharon. Still published.

1870.—The *Advertiser*, at Sharpsville. Still published.

1871.—The *Advance Argus*, at Greenville. Still published.

1874.—The *News*, at Sandy Lake. Still published.

1875.—The *Eagle*, at Sharon. Still published as the weekly of the *Daily Eagle*, established in 1876.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

1810.—The *Gazette*, at Lewistown. Still published.

1846.—The *True Democrat*, at Lewistown.

——.—The *Democratic Standard*, at Lewistown.

MONROE COUNTY.

1830.—The *Monroe Democrat*, at Stroudsburg, by R. Hannum. Still published.

1843.—The *Jeffersonian Republican*, at Stroudsburg, by Schoch & Spearing. Still published.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

1799, June 14.—The *Norristown Gazette*, at Norristown, by D. Sower. In 1800 changed to the *Norristown Herald.* Now published in connection with the *Daily Herald*, established December 20, 1869.

1801.—The *Norristown Register*, at Norristown. Still published.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

1797 or 1798.—The *Northumberland Gazette*, at Northumberland, by A. Kennedy. Suspended in 1819.

1800.—*Der Freyheitsvogel*, at Sunbury, by ——— Breyvogel. Published one year.

1803.—The *Republican Argus*, at Northumberland, by J. Binns. Published until 1816 or 1817.

1810.—The *Easton Sentinel*, at Easton, by J. A. Dunlap.

——.—*Unabhaengiger Democrat*, at Easton, by J. A. Dunlap.

1812.—The *Northumberland Republican* (German), at Sunbury, by J. C. Youngman. Four years later changed to the *North Western Post;* afterward to the *Canal Boat*, and in 1832 to the *Workingmen's Advocate*, and published in English. In 1838 changed to the *Gazette.*

1812.—The *Times*, at Sunbury, by W. F. Byers. Changed to the *Gazetteer.* Suspended in 1833.

1816, September 21.—The *Miltonian*, at Milton, by H. Frick. Still published.

1826, February 26.—The *States Advocate*, at Milton, by Tweed & Kincaid. Suspended in November, 1838.

1826.—The *Democrat and Argus*, at Easton, by W. A. Hutter.

——.—The *Easton Standard*, at Easton, by ——— Sanders.

——.—The *Whig and Journal*, at Easton, by Mr. Hetrick.

1834, September 3.—The *West Branch Farmer and True Democrat*, at Milton, by M. Sweeny. Published two or three years.

1837, November 20.—The *Northumbrian*, at Milton, by H. A. Kerr. Published a short time.

1838.—The *Milton Ledger*, at Milton, by H. A. Kerr. Suspended in 1844.

——.—The *Beacon*, at Sunbury, by G. Lathey.

——.—The *Emporium*, at Sunbury, by E. Grassman.

1840.—The *American*, at Sunbury, by Masser & Eisely.

1844, December.—The *Advocate and Day Spring*, at Milton, by Rev. W. H. T. Barnes. Published two years.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

1845.—The *German American*, at Sunbury, by Masser & Eisely.

1849 or 1850.—The *West Branch Intelligencer*, at McEwensville, by ——— Case. Published eight months.

1852, April.—The *Democrat*, at Milton, by J. R. Eck.

1856, January.—The *German Democrat*, at Sunbury, by Bachman & Co.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

1825.—The *Miner's Journal*, at Pottsville, by B. Bannon. Now published as the weekly of the *Daily Journal*, established 1869.

——.—*Die Stimmedes Volks* (German), at Orwigsburgh.

——.—The *Pottsville Emporium*, at Pottsville, by E. O. Jackson.

——.—The *Anthracite Gazette*, at Pottsville, by Wynkoop & Kershner.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

1816, February.—The *Centinel*, at Montrose, by J. Clarke. In 1818 changed to the *Montrose Gazette;* in 1823 consolidated with the *Susquehanna County Herald*, and in December, 1825, merged in the *Register*.

1820, June.—The *Messenger*, at Montrose, by A. C. Wildie. In 1821 changed to the *Susquehanna County Herald;* in 1823 consolidated with the *Montrose Gazette*.

1824.—The *Repository*, at Montrose, by J. Catlin; semi-monthly.

1824.—The *Susquehanna County Republican*, at Montrose, by J. Fuller. In December, 1825, merged with the *Register*.

1824.—The *Register*, at Montrose, by Dimmock & Fuller. In 1825 consolidated with the *Gazette*, and in 1825 with the *Republican*, and changed to the *Susquehanna Register*. In 1832 changed to the *Susquehanna Register and Northern Pennsylvanian;* in 1835 again to the *Susquehanna Register;* in 1836 to the *Susquehanna Register and Northern Farmer*, and in 1855 to the *Independent Republican*. Still published.

1825.—The *Christian Magazine*, at Montrose, by Elder Dimmock; monthly. In 1826 changed to the *Baptist Mirror and Christian Magazine*. Suspended in September, 1827.

1827.—The *Candid Examiner*, at Montrose, by Peck & Marsh.

1828.—The *Republican*, at Dundaff, by A. Wilson. In 1832 removed to Carbondale and changed to the *Northern Pennsylvanian*. In 1840 removed to Wilkesbarre.

1831, November.—The *Independent Volunteer*, at Montrose, by I. Miller. In 1832 changed to the *Democratic Volunteer;* afterward to the *Independent Volunteer;* in 1838 to the *Montrose Volunteer*. In 1840 consolidated with the *North Star*, and published as the *Montrose Volunteer and North Star*. In 1842 changed to the *Montrose Volunteer*. Suspended in January, 1844.

1832.—The *Herald of Gospel Truth and Watchman of Liberty*, at Montrose, by Peck & Rogers. Published one year.

1836, June.—The *Spectator and Freeman's Journal*, at Montrose. Published eighteen months.

1840.—The *North Star*, at Montrose, by Carr & Meylert. Published six months and then merged in the *Montrose Volunteer*.

1844, January.—The *Northern Democrat*, at Montrose, by Fuller & Turrell. In January, 1849, changed to the *Montrose Democrat*. Still published.

1847.—The *People's Advocate*, at Montrose, by F. Lusk. Suspended 1848.

1847.—The *Gospel Missionary*, at Montrose, by Rev. J. S. Palmer.

1856.—The *Northern Pennsylvanian*, at Susquehanna Depot, by Bennett & Rowley. In 1865 removed to Great Bend, and in 1870 to New Milford.

1869, May.—The *Susquehanna Journal*, at Susquehanna Depot. Still published.

TIOGA COUNTY.

1824.—The *Pioneer*, at Wellsboro'.

UNION COUNTY.

1824.—The *News-Letter*, at Lewisburg, by W. Carothers. Published eighteen months.

1829, May 5.—The *Union Hickory*, at Lewisburg, by W. Carothers. Suspended April 13, 1830.

1830, May 1.—The *Journal*, at Lewisburg, by D. Gotshall. Suspended February 22, 1834.

1835, June 20.—The *Democrat*, at Lewisburg, by G. R. Barrett. Suspended May, 1836.

1836.—The *Standard*, at Lewisburg, by D. G. Fitch. Suspended 1840.

——.—The *People's Advocate*, at Lewisburg, by J. Kelchner. Suspended April 12, 1841.

1841.—The *Independent Press*, at Lewisburg, by ——— Sweetman. Suspended December 16, 1842.

1843, September 23.—The *Chronicle*, at Lewisburg, by Shriner & Burkenbine. Still published.

1845.—The *Humorist*, at Lewisburg, by Nesbit & Co. Published a short time.

1850, January.—The *Guardian*, at Lewisburg, by Rev. H. Harbaugh; monthly. Published one year and removed to Lancaster.

1850, September.—The *Democrat*, at Lewisburg, by S. Shriner. Suspended 1854.

1851.—The *Union Weekly Whig*, at Lewisburg, by Nesbit & Bower. Published one year.

1855, July 31.—The *Union Argus*, at Lewisburg, by Ziebach & Stout.

1856, April.—The *American Flag*, at New Berlin. Published ten months.

WAYNE COUNTY.

1818.—The *Wayne County Mirror*, at Bethany.

RHODE ISLAND.

Area, 1,085 square miles; population, 276,531; 5 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 7; in 1840, 16; 1850, 19; 1860, 26; 1870, 32; 1880, 44. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 8; weeklies, 31; semi-weeklies, 1; bi-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 3. In each of 10 towns one paper was published; in 1 town, three; in 2 towns, four; and in 1 town, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1732, September 27.—Printing introduced, and the *Rhode Island Gazette* established at Newport, by James Franklin; post sheet, 14 by 17. Publication suspended in May, 1733.

1758, September.—The *Newport Mercury*, at Newport, by James Franklin; crown sheet, 15 by 19. Still published.

1762, October 20.—The *Providence Gazette and County Journal*, at Providence, by William Goddard; crown sheet, 15 by 19.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Area, 30,170 square miles; population, 995,577; 33 counties—newspapers published in 32. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 10; in 1840, 17; 1850, 46; 1860, 45; 1870, 55; 1880, 82. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 4; weeklies, 70; semi-weeklies, 1; tri-weeklies, 3; monthlies, 3; quarterlies, 1. In each of 25 towns one paper was published; in 14, two; and in 3, five or more.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued.

EARLY HISTORY.

1730.—Printing introduced at Charleston.

1732, January 8.—The *South Carolina Gazette*, established at Charleston, by Thomas Whitmarsh. Publication suspended within a year.

1734, February.—The *South Carolina Gazette*, at Charleston, by Lewis Timothy; half-cap sheet, 8½ by 14. After several temporary suspensions, the publication finally ceased to exist in 1800.

1758.—The *South Carolina and American General Gazette*, at Charleston, by Robert Wells; medium sheet, 18 by 23. Publication suspended in 1780.

1765, November.—The *South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal*, at Charleston, by Charles Crouch; demy sheet, 16 by 21. Publication suspended at the Revolution.

TENNESSEE.

Area, 41,750 square miles; population, 1,542,359; 94 counties—newspapers published in 70. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 6; in 1840, 46; 1850, 50; 1860, 83; 1870, 91; 1880, 193. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 12; weeklies, 154; semi-weeklies, 2; monthlies, 16; semi-monthlies, 6; bi-monthlies, 1; quarterlies, 2. In each of 50 towns one paper was published; in 21, two; in 8 three; in 4, four; and in 4, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1793.—Printing introduced, and the *Knoxville Gazette* established at Knoxville, by R. Roulstone.

TEXAS.

Area, 262,290 square miles; population, 1,591,749; 226 counties—newspapers published in 119. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1850 was 34; in 1860, 89; 1870, 112; 1880, 280. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 30; weeklies, 231; semi-weeklies, 2; tri-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 14; semi-monthlies, 2. In each of 89 towns one paper was published; in 32, two; in 11, three; in 5, four; and in 8, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

Printing introduced into the state in 1830. Early newspapers established as follows: (*a*)

1830.—The *Texas Gazette and Brazoria Advertiser*, at Brazoria. September 4, 1832, merged in the *Constitutional Advocate and Texas Public Advertiser*, which suspended in 1833.

1834, December 17.—The *Texas Republican*, at Brazoria, by F. C. Gray. Published two years.

1835, December 1.—The *Telegraph and Texas Register*, at Brazoria, by G. & F. H. Barden. Afterward removed to Houston and called the *Houston Telegraph*. Published many years.

1838.—The *Galvestonian*, at Galveston, by ——— Bangs. Suspended in 1840.

1840.—The *Sentinel*, at Austin.

1840.—The *Galveston Civilian*, at Galveston, by Hamilton Stuart. Still published, daily.

1840.—The *San Luis Advocate*, at San Luis, by ——— Pinchard. Afterward suspended.

1841.—The *Brazoria Planter*, at Brazoria, by S. J. Durnett. Suspended in 1842.

1842.—The *Galveston News*, at Galveston, by Cherry & Dunn. Still published, daily and weekly.

1852.—The *American Flag*, at Brownsville, by John M. Cannad. Suspended in 1853.

a Prepared by D. G. Herbert, secretary of the Historical Society of Galveston.

VERMONT.

Area, 9,135 square miles; population, 332,286; 14 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 14; in 1840, 30; 1850, 35; 1860, 31; 1870, 47; 1880, 82. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 5; weeklies, 72; monthlies, 3; semi-monthlies, 1; quarterlies, 1. In each of 24 towns one paper was published; in 7, two; in 5, three; in 1, four; and in 4, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY. (*a*)

1778.—Printing introduced at Dresden (now part of Hanover, New Hampshire), "then in union with the state of Vermont."

1780.—Printing introduced at Westminster.

1781, February 12.—The *Vermont Gazette, or Green Mountain Post Boy*, established at Westminster, by Spooner & Green. Suspended in 1782 or early in 1783.

1783, June 5.—The *Vermont Gazette, or Freemen's Depository*, at Bennington, by Haswell & Russell. In 1784 latter part of title dropped; in January, 1797, changed to *Tablet of the Times;* in September, 1797, to the *Vermont Gazette;* in March, 1801, to *Haswell's Vermont Gazette Revived;* in 1802 to *Vermont Gazette;* in February, 1807, to the *Epitome of the World;* in October, 1807, to the *World;* in 1809 to the *Green Mountain Farmer*, and in 1816 to the *Vermont Gazette*. Suspended in 1880.

1783, August 7.—The *Vermont Journal, and the Universal Advertiser*, at Windsor, by Hough & Spooner. In 1792 changed to *Spooner's Vermont Journal*. In 1818 again changed to the *Vermont Journal*. Suspended; revived in 1844, and still published.

1791, November 1, about.—The *Morning Ray*, at Windsor, by James Read Hutchins. Suspended April, 1792.

1792, June 25.—The *Herald of Vermont, or Rutland Courier*, at Rutland, by Anthony Haswell. Suspended September 10, 1792.

1793, April 1.—The *Farmer's Library, or Vermont Political and Historical Register*, at Rutland, by James Lyon. Suspended November 29, 1794.

1794, March.—The *Monthly Miscellany, or Vermont Magazine*, at Bennington, by A. Haswell; monthly. Published a short time.

1794, December 8.—The *Rutland Herald, or Vermont Mercury*, at Rutland, by S. Williams & Co. Latter part of title afterward dropped. In 1861 daily edition established. Now published as the *Herald and Globe*, daily and weekly.

1795, January.—The *Rural Magazine, or Vermont Repository*, at Rutland, by S. Williams & Co.; monthly. Published two years.

1795, July 28.—The *Farmer's Library, or Fair Haven Telegraph*, at Fair Haven, by Spooner & Hennessy. Suspended in 1798.

1797, January 3.—The *Federal Galaxy*, at Brattleboro', by Dickinson & Smead. Suspended in 1802.

1797, January.—The *Argus*, at Putney, by C. Sturtevant & Co. Running as late as September, 1798.

1797.—The *Burlington Mercury*, at Burlington, by Donnelly & Hill. Suspended in 1799.

1798, February 1.—The *Green Mountain Patriot*, at Peacham, by Farley & Goss. Suspended in 1807.

1798, August.—The *Vergennes Gazette*, at Vergennes, by Samuel Chipman. Published probably until the printing office of Chipman & Fessenden was burned, on the night of October 27, 1801.

1798, October 1.—The *Scourge of Aristocracy, and Repository of Important Political Truths*, at Fair Haven, by James Lyon; twice a month. Suspended in 1799.

a Compiled by Hiram A. Huse, librarian Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier.

VERMONT—Continued.

1800.—The *Ploughman*, at Bennington, by Collier & Stockwell. Suspended 1802.

1800, December 27.—The *Weekly Wanderer*, at Randolph, by Sereno Wright. Suspended about 1810.

1801, March 3.—The *Windsor Federal Gazette*, at Windsor, by Nahum Mower. Suspended about 1804.

1801, March 19.—The *Vermont Centinel*, at Burlington, by J. H. Baker. Suspended in 1880. (Title at date of suspension, the *Democrat and Sentinel.*)

1801, December 16.—The *Middlebury Mercury*, at Middlebury, by Huntington & Fitch. Suspended June 27, 1810.

1802, February 28.—The *Vermont Mercury*, at Rutland, by Stephen Hodgman. Published a short time.

1803, February.—The *Reporter*, at Brattleboro', by William Fessenden. Merged in the *Brattleboro Messenger* about 1826.

1804, December.—The *Post Boy and Vermont and New Hampshire Courier*, at Windsor, by Nahum Mower. Suspended in 1807.

1805, May.—The *Northern Memento*, at Woodstock, by Isaiah Carpenter. Suspended in February, 1806.

1806, November.—The *Precursor*, at Montpelier, by Clark Brown. In September, 1807, changed to the *Watchman*. Now published as the *Vermont Watchman and State Journal.*

1807, January 13.—The *North Star*, at Danville, by Ebenezer Eaton. Still published.

1807.—The *Saint Albans Adviser*, at Saint Albans, by Rufus Allen. Suspended in 1808.

1808, January.—*Haswell's Mental Repast*, at Bennington, by Anthony Haswell; monthly. Published a short time.

1808, July 25.—The *Vermont Courier*, at Rutland, by Thomas M. Pomeroy. Suspended May 30, 1810.

1808.—The *Independent Freeholder and Republican Journal*, at Brattleboro', by Peter Houghton. Published a short time.

1809, January 1.—The *Vermont Republican*, at Windsor, by Oliver Farnsworth. Suspended in 1834.

1809, January.—The *Adviser; or Vermont Evangelical Magazine*, under the auspices of the general convention of Congregational and Presbyterian ministers; monthly. Suspended about 1815.

1809.—The *Champlain Reporter*, at Saint Albans, by Morton & Willare. Suspended in 1811.

1809, August 25.—The *Freeman's Press*, at Montpelier, by Derrick Sibley. Suspended in 1816.

1810, July 23.—The *Washingtonian*, at Windsor, by Josiah Dunham. Suspended after 1813.

VIRGINIA.

Area, 40,125 square miles; population, 1,512,565; 99 counties—newspapers published in 61. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 23; in 1840, 51; 1850, 87; (*a*) 1860, 139; (*a*) 1870, 114; 1880, 194. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 20; weeklies, 124; semi-weeklies, 6; tri-weeklies, 5; monthlies, 33; semi-monthlies, 2; bi-monthlies, 1; quarterlies, 3. In each of 44 towns one paper was published; in 13, two; in 7, three; in 5, four; and in 5, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1729.—Printing introduced at Williamsburgh.

1736, August.—The *Virginia Gazette*, established at Williamsburgh, by William Parks; half-cap sheet, 8½ by 14. Publication suspended in 1750.

1751, February.—The *Virginia Gazette*, at Williamsburgh, by William Hunter; crown sheet, 15 by 19. Publication suspended after the Revolution.

1766, May.—The *Virginia Gazette*, at Williamsburgh, by William Rind; demy sheet, 16 by 21. Publication suspended about 1774.

1775, April.—The *Virginia Gazette*, at Williamsburgh, by Davis & Clarkson. Published several years.

1775.—(Title unknown), at Norfolk, by John Hunter Holt.

Other papers were established as follows:

ALEXANDRIA COUNTY.

1800.—The *Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser*, at Alexandria; daily.

——.—The *Virginia Sentinel*, at Alexandria, by Smith & Finks.

DINWIDDIE COUNTY.

1866.—The *Petersburg Index*, at Petersburg, by A. M. Keiley.

1871.—The *Rural Messenger*, at Petersburg.

HENRICO COUNTY.

1804.—The *Enquirer*, at Richmond, by T. Ritchie.

——.—The *Virginia Gazette*, at Richmond, by A. Davis; semi-weekly.

1824.—The *Richmond Whig*, at Richmond, by E. H. Pleasants. Now published in connection with the *Daily Whig*.

1828.—The *Religious Herald*, at Richmond. Still published.

1831.—The *Christian Advocate*, at Richmond. Still published.

1834.—The *Southern Literary Messenger*, at Richmond, by T. W. White.

1835.—The *Southern Churchman*, at Richmond. Still published.

1837.—The *Central Presbyterian*, at Richmond. Still published.

——.—The *Virginia Federalist*, at Richmond, by Stewart & Rind. Removed to Washington, D. C., and changed to the *Washington Federalist.*

1850.—The *Dispatch*, at Richmond; daily, weekly, and semi-weekly. Still published.

1866.—The *Children's Friend*, at Richmond; semi-monthly. Still published.

1867.—The *Guide and News*, at Richmond. Still published.

1869.—The *Educational Journal*, at Richmond; monthly. Still published.

1870.—The *Earnest Worker*, at Richmond; monthly. Still published.

1870.—The *Virginia Staats Gazette*, (German), at Richmond, by J. H. Pein; daily. Still published.

1875.—The *Catholic Visitor*, at Richmond. Still published.

1876.—The *Virginia Star*, at Richmond, by Stewart, Woolfolk & Co. Still published.

1876.—The *State*, at Richmond; daily and weekly. Still published.

1878.—The *Standard*, at Richmond, by G. W. James.

1878.—The *Southern Clinic*, at Richmond, by C. A. Bryce; monthly. Still published.

1879.—The *Southern Intelligencer*, at Richmond, by J. R. Popham. Still published.

NORFOLK COUNTY.

1857.—The *Day Book*, at Norfolk; daily and tri-weekly. Still published.

1865, November 21.—The *Daily Norfolk Virginia*, at Norfolk, by G. A. Sykes & Co.

1870.—The *Landmark*, at Norfolk. Daily issued in 1873.

1873.—The *Enterprise*, daily, at Portsmouth, by J. W. H. Porter. Still published.

1876.—The *Public Ledger*, at Norfolk. Still published.

1878—The *Sunday Gazette*, at Norfolk, by W. Dedge & Co.

1878.—The *Tidewater Times*, at Portsmouth.

——.—The *Virginia Granger*, at Portsmouth, by the State Grange Association.

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY.

——.—The *Virginia Herald*, at Fredericksburg; semi-weekly.

——.—The *Political Arena*, at Fredericksburg.

TAZEWELL COUNTY.

1847, August.—The *Jeffersonville Democrat*, at Jeffersonville, by Dr. H. F. Peery. Suspended in August, 1850.

1851, August.—The *South Western Advocate*, at Jeffersonville, by G. F. Holmes.

a Includes West Virginia.

WISCONSIN.

Area, 54,450 square miles; population, 1,315,497; 63 counties—newspapers published in 62. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1840 was 6; in 1850, 46; 1860, 155; 1870, 190; 1880, 340. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 21; weeklies, 283; semi-weeklies, 2; tri-weeklies, 3; bi-weeklies, 3; monthlies, 20; semi-monthlies, 8. In each of 84 towns one paper was published; in 34, two; in 10, three; in 8, four; and in 13, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY. (a)

1833.—Printing introduced at Green Bay, and papers established as follows:

1833, December 11.—The *Green Bay Intelligencer*, at Green Bay, by Suydam & Ellis. In August, 1836, united with the *Spectator* and called the *Wisconsin Democrat*. In 1840 removed to Southport (Kenosha).

1836.—The *Spectator*, at Green Bay, by Joseph Dickinson. In August, 1836, united with the *Intelligencer*.

1836.—The *Wisconsin Free Press*, at Green Bay, by William Stephenson. Published three months.

1836, July 14.—The *Milwaukee Advertiser*, at Milwaukee, by Daniel H. Richards. In 1841 changed to the *Milwaukee Courier*, and in 1847 to the *Wisconsin*. Now published as the *Evening Wisconsin;* daily, semi-weekly, and weekly.

1836.—The *Belmont Gazette*, by Clark & Holbrook. Published a short time.

1837, June.—The *Milwaukee Sentinel*, at Milwaukee, by John O'Rourke. In 1845 united with the *Milwaukee Gazette*, and called the *Sentinel and Gazette*.

1837.—The *Wisconsin Culturist*, at Milwaukee, by Dr. W. P. Proudfit; monthly. Suspended in 1839.

1838.—The *Racine Argus*, at Racine, by Gilbert Knapp and others. Published six months.

1838.—The *Miner's Free Press*, at Mineral Point, by Welch & Plowman. Suspended in 1841.

1839.—The *Northern Badger*, at Platteville, by Thomas Eastman. In 1841 changed to the *Wisconsin Whig*. Suspended in 1843.

1840, June.—The *Southport Telegraph*, at Southport (Kenosha), by C. L. Sholes. Still published.

1841.—The *Green Bay Republican*, by Henry O. Sholes. In 1844 changed to the *Wisconsin Republican*, and in 1848 removed to Fond du Lac.

1841.—The *Green Bay Phœnix*, by J. V. Suydam. Published a short time.

1841.—The *Southport American*, at Southport (Kenosha), by Moses Dowst. In 1856 merged with the *Telegraph*.

1841.—The *Milwaukee Journal*, at Milwaukee, by Elisha Starr. Published a short time.

1842.—The *Racine Advocate*, at Racine, by T. J. Wisner. Still published.

1842.—The *Independent American*, at Platteville, by J. L. Marsh. Subsequently removed to Monroe, Green county.

1842.—The *Mineral Point Free Press*, at Mineral Point, by Henry Plowman. Afterward removed to Madison and merged in the *Democrat*.

1843.—The *Grant County Herald*, at Lancaster, by Schrader, Keeling & Mallet. Suspended, but subsequently revived. Still published.

1844.—The *Wisconsin Banner* (German), at Milwaukee, by M. Schoeffler.

1846.—The *Prairie du Chien Patriot*, at Prairie du Chien, by H. A. & O. J. Wright. Suspended in 1852.

1847, June 23.—The *Watertown Chronicle*, at Watertown, by J. A. Hadley. Suspended in the fall of 1857.

1850, July.—The *River Times*, at Portage City, by John Delaney. Merged in the *Badger State* in 1853.

1850, November 30.—The *Manitowoc Herald*, at Manitowoc, by C. W. Fitch. Published a number of years.

1851.—The *Green Bay Spectator*, at Green Bay, by Sam. Ryan, jr. Suspended in December, 1852.

1851.—The *Northern Republic*, at Portage City, by W. W. Noyes.

1852, May 19.—The *Crawford County Courier*, at Prairie du Chien, by Hutchinson & Hurd. Still published.

1853, February 24.—The *Appleton Crescent*, at Appleton, by S. Ryan, jr. Still published.

1853.—The *Pick and Gad*, at Shullsburg, by Bugh & Nimocks. Succeeded in 1855 by the *La Fayette County Herald*, by Rose & Gray. March 26, 1858, changed to the *Southwestern Local*, and continued a number of years.

1854, October 18.—The *Watertown Democrat*, at Watertown, by D. W. Ballou, jr. Still published.

1855, March 22.—The *Watertown City Times*, at Watertown, by George Hyer. Suspended September 28, 1855.

1855, October 23.—The *Jefferson County Republican*, at Jefferson, by Hoyt and Sanborn. Published a short time.

1855.—The *Republican Journal*, at Columbus, by Mallo & Thayer. Published a number of years.

1856.—The *Democratic Free Press*, at Appleton, by S. H. Brady. Suspended in 1857.

1857.—*Weltburger*, at Watertown, by D. Blumenfeld. Still published.

1857.—*Volks Zeitung and People's Gazette*, at Watertown, by Carl Schurz.

1857, July.—The *Prairie du Chien Leader*, at Prairie du Chien, by Hill & Greene. Published a number of years.

1858, January 30.—The *Representative*, at Watertown, by L. H. Rann. Published three months.

1859, January 5.—The *Watertown Transcript*, at Watertown, by M. Cullaton. Published eleven weeks.

1859.—The *Pilot*, at Manitowoc, by J. Crowley. Still published.

BUFFALO COUNTY.

1856, July 18.—The *Fountain City Beacon*, at Fountain City, by Rose & Beeson. Suspended in October, 1858.

1857, September.—The *Fountain City Advocate*, at Fountain City, by J. K. Averill. Published six months.

1860, March 10.—The *Buffalo County Advertiser*, at Fountain City, by Pierce & Bohri. Suspended in the fall of 1861.

1861, April.—The *Buffalo County Journal*, at Alma, by James M. Brackett. In 1862 changed to the *Alma Journal*. Now published as the *Buffalo County Journal*.

1861.—The *Buffalo County Republikaner*, at Alma, by Charles Lohmann. In May, 1864, removed to Fountain City. Still published.

DANE COUNTY.

1838, November 8.—The *Wisconsin Enquirer*, at Madison, by Josiah A. Noonan. In August, 1843, removed to Milwaukee and called the *Milwaukee Democrat*. In March, 1844, changed to the *American Freeman*. Published at Prairieville (Waukesha) a short time. Removed again to Milwaukee in 1845 and called the *Milwaukee Free Democrat*.

1840.—The *Madison Express*, at Madison, by W. W. Wyman. Suspended in 1852.

1842.—The *Wisconsin Democrat*, at Madison, by Knapp & Delaney. Suspended in 1844.

1844, August.—The *Wisconsin Argus*, at Madison, by Mills, Smith & Holt. In June, 1852, united with the *Democrat*, and called the *Argus and Democrat*. Suspended in 1859. Revived April 2, 1860; daily and weekly. Daily suspended January, 1862; weekly, June, 1862.

1846, January 11.—The *Wisconsin Democrat*, at Madison, by Beriah Brown. Consolidated with the *Argus* in June, 1852.

1850, March.—The *Northwestern Journal of Education*, at Madison, by O. M. Conover; monthly. Published three months.

a Compiled from the annual Reports of Proceedings of the State Editorial Association for 1860–'62, 1865, 1866.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

1850, July.—The *Free School Journal and Teacher's Advocate*, at Madison, by J. L. Enos; monthly. Published six months.

1850, July.—*De Norkes Ven* (Norwegian), at Madison, by Ole Tergerson. Published several months.

1850, August.—The *Wisconsin Statesman*, at Madison, by W. W. Wyman & Sons. June 1, 1852, consolidated with the *Wisconsin Express* and called the *Wisconsin State Palladium;* daily and weekly. Published eleven weeks.

1852, September.—The *Wisconsin State Journal*, at Madison, by David Atwood; daily and weekly. Still published.

1854, June 17.—The *Wisconsin Patriot*, at Madison, by Marston & Tenney. Daily established November 1, 1854; suspended November 14, 1864.

1854, December.—*Der Norske Amerikaner* (Norwegian), at Madison, by Elias Staugeland. Suspended in May, 1857.

1855.—The *Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer, and Northwestern Cultivator*, removed from Janesville to Madison, by Miller & Lathrop. In 1856 the words "and Iowa" were dropped from the title. Published a number of years.

1855.—The *True American*, at Madison, by J. A. Somerby & Co. Suspended in the fall of 1855.

1855.—The *Madison Capitol*, at Madison, by L. Poland & Co. Published a short time, and merged in the *True American*.

1857, January 31.—The *Western Fireside*, at Madison, by S. H. Carpenter. Suspended January 8, 1858.

1857.—The *Students' Miscellany*, at Madison. Published one year.

1857, June.—*Nordstjernen*, at Madison. In December, 1857, suspended, but in August, 1858, revived and published a year or two.

1857.—The *Emigranten*, removed from Inmansville (established 1852) to Madison, by the Scandinavian Press Association.

1857, September 22.—The *Stoughton Independent*, at Stoughton, by Henry J. Walker. Suspended December 15, 1857.

1858, January 14.—The *Wisconsin Signal*, at Stoughton, by W. A. Giles. Suspended June 10, 1858.

1858.—The *Madison Demokrat*, at Madison, by Simon Sickles. Suspended in 1860.

1861, January 1.—The *Higher Law*, at Madison, by Herbert Reed. Suspended April 4, 1861.

1863, October.—The *Stoughton Reporter*, at Stoughton, by L. W. Powell. Published several years.

1865, April 17.—The *Wisconsin Capitol*, at Madison, by W. J. Parks & Co; daily and weekly.

DODGE COUNTY.

1848.—The *Badger*, established at Beaver Dam. Three numbers issued.

1852, June 16.—The *Dodge County Gazette*, at Juneau, by Robert B. Wentworth. Suspended September 23, 1853.

1853, March 18.—The *Beaver Dam Republican*, at Beaver Dam, by Edgar C. Hull. In February, 1855, united with *Sentinel*, and called *Republican and Sentinel*. Daily established March 17, 1856, and tri-weekly July 1, 1856—the latter published five or six months. Soon afterward changed to *Democratic Post*. Suspended May 26, 1857.

1853, October 7.—The *Burr Oak*, at Juneau, by Charles Billinghurst. Suspended in November, 1854.

1854, September.—The *Horicon Argus*, at Horicon, by William E. Croft. Suspended in November, 1860.

1854, October.—The *Beaver Dam Sentinel*, at Beaver Dam, by N. V. Chandler. In February, 1855, united with the *Republican*.

1854, December.—The *Fox Lake Times*, at Fox Lake, by H. C. George & Co. In 1855 changed to *Fox Lake Journal*, and in 1857 to the *Fox Lake Gazette*. Succeeded May 14, 1865, by the *Fox Lake Record*, by Stevens & George. Suspended August 1, 1866.

1855, July 1.—The *Western World*, at Fox Lake, by Hull & Swallow; monthly. Published one year.

1856, April 18.—The *Dodge County Citizen*, at Beaver Dam, by M. Cullaton. Still published.

1858, November 1.—The *Beaver Dam Democrat*, at Beaver Dam, by Carr Huntington. In 1861 changed to the *Whig of '76*. Suspended January 17, 1863.

1859.—The *Prison City Item*, at Waupun. Suspended in 1861.

1860, September 5.—The *Dodge County Excelsior*, at Beaver Dam, by John A. Farrell. Published three months.

1860, December 7.—The *Beaver Dam Argus*, at Beaver Dam, by B. W. Curtis. Still published.

1861.—The *Horicon Gazette*, at Horicon, by H. W. & A. C. Phelps. Published three months.

1866, August 28.—The *Prison City Leader*, at Waupun, by Oliver & Short. Now published as the *Leader*.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

1846, October 1.—The *Fond du Lac Journal*, at Fond du Lac, by Henning & Hooker. June 16, 1853, united with the *National Democrat*, and called the *Fond du Lac Union*. In 1858 united with the *Journal*, and called the *Democratic Press*. Now published as the *Journal*.

1846, December 17.—The *Fond du Lac Whig*, at Fond du Lac, by James M. Gillett. Suspended December 17, 1847.

1848, January 6.—The *Fond du Lac Republican*, at Fond du Lac, by Samuel Ryan, jr. July, 1850, changed to the *Fountain City*, and in April, 1851, suspended.

1851, April 30.—The *Fond du Lac Patriot*, at Fond du Lac, by John D. Hyman. In January, 1852, changed to *National Democrat*. June 16, 1853, united with the *Journal*, and called the *Union*.

1852, November 9.—The *Fountain City Herald*, by Royal Buck. In 1856 united with the *Western Freeman*, and called the *Fond du Lac Commonwealth*. Still published, daily and weekly.

1853, December 14.—The *Ripon Herald*, at Ripon, by A. P. Mapes. In October, 1855, changed to the *Ripon Spur*, and in November, 1856, to the *Ripon Home*. Suspended in June, 1857, but revived in the following November as the *Western Times*. In March, 1863, changed to *Ripon Record*. Again suspended in December, 1863, but revived in January, 1864, as the *Ripon Commonwealth*. Still published.

1857, January.—The *Waupun Times*, at Waupun, by J. H. Brinkerhoff. Still published.

1857, February 15.—The *Journal*, at Fond du Lac, by Beeson & Smead. In May, 1858, united with the *Union*, and called the *Democratic Press*.

1857, March 31.—The *Ripon Star*, at Ripon, by T. J. Mapes. Suspended May 12, 1857. Re-established January 11, 1859, and again suspended in December, 1862.

1857.—The *Prison City Item*, at Waupun, by William Euen; monthly. Suspended in 1859.

1859.—*De Waare Burger* (Holland), by Van Attana & Salverda. Published a short time.

1860, August 22.—The *Saturday Reporter*, at Fond du Lac, by J. J. Beeson. Still published.

1860, December.—*Fond du Lac Zeitung*, by Theo. Friedlander.

ROCK COUNTY.

1845, August 14.—The *Janesville Gazette*, at Janesville, by Alden & Stoddard. In March, 1857, united with the *Free Press*, and called *Gazette and Free Press*. *Daily Gazette* established at same time. Now published as the *Gazette*, daily, semi-weekly, and weekly.

1846, August.—The *Rock County Democrat*, at Janesville, by George W. Crabb. In 1848 changed to the *Free Soil Democrat*. Suspended shortly afterward.

1849, April 1.—The *Rock County Badger*, at Janesville, by John A. Brown. In 1851 changed to the *Badger State*, and soon after consolidated with the *Democratic Standard*.

1851, October 11.—The *Democratic Standard*, at Janesville, by Dr. John Mitchell. Daily established May 1, 1856. Publication suspended October 21, 1857.

1852.—The *Spirit of the Times*, at La Crosse, by A. D. La Due. Published less than a year.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

1853, January 1.—The *Free Press*, at Janesville, by an association. March 1, 1857, merged into the *Gazette*.

1853.—The *La Crosse Democrat*, at La Crosse, by C. A. Stevens. Published about one year.

1854, July 6.—The *La Crosse National Democrat*, by Lord, Rodolf & La Due. Suspended November 11, 1859.

1854, August.—The *La Crosse Independent Republican*, at La Crosse, by W. C. Rogers. Daily issued from October 25, 1859, to June 8, 1860, and resumed August 1, 1864. Now published as the *Republican and Leader*, daily and weekly.

1856, November.—The *Nord Stern* (German), at La Crosse, by T. Rodolf. Still published.

1858.—The *Democrat*, at Janesville, by G. H. Bishop. Suspended in October, 1858. Succeeded by the *Janesville Times*, daily and weekly, by Bishop & Wright; and that in June, 1861, by the *Janesville Republican*. Published six months.

1859, October 15.—The *La Crosse Daily Union*, at La Crosse, by Swineford, Olin & Sykes. November 10, 1859, united with the *National Democrat*, and called the *Union and Democrat*. Changed to the *La Crosse Democrat* November 28, 1860.

1860.—The *La Crosse Mirror*, at La Crosse, by Harry Hayden. Published nine or ten months.

1862.—The *La Crosse Democratic Journal*, at La Crosse, by Blakeslee & Walrath. Published one year.

1862, June.—The *Monitor*, at Janesville, by A. & G. D. Palmer. Suspended in January, 1864.

1864, January 1.—The *Faederlandet* (Norwegian), by Fleischer & Schroeder. Now published as the *Faederlandet og Emigranten*.

Five Norwegian political and two religious papers were published in Wisconsin to 1860, as follows:

1848.—*Nordlyset* (North Light), at Muskego, Racine county, by J. D. Reymert. Published two or three years.

1850.—*De Norkes Ven* (The Northman's Friend), at Madison, by Ole Torgerson. Published six months.

1852.—*Emigranten*, at Inmanville, Rock county, by an association. Removed to Madison in 1857. (*Faederlandet og Emigranten*, now published at La Crosse, established 1851 [Rowell], claims to be the oldest in the country.

1854, December.—*Den Norske Amerikaner* (The Norwegian American), at Madison, by Elias Staugeland. Suspended in May, 1857.

1857, June.—*Nordstjernen* (North Star), at Madison.

ALASKA.

I am indebted to Mr. Ivan Petroff, special agent of the Census Office for Alaska, for the following account of several unsuccessful attempts to establish newspapers in or for Alaska:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 9, 1881.

Mr. S. N. D. NORTH, *Special Agent Press, etc.*

DEAR SIR: Alaska cannot at present boast of a newspaper published in or out of the territory. Several abortive attempts have been made in Sitka and other places on the Pacific coast to represent the country and its interests in the way of journalistic enterprise, but thus far all have failed. I will give you the "death-list" in chronological order:

The *Alaska Herald*, semi-monthly, 8-page, was established in San Francisco, California, March 1, 1868, by Agapius Houcharenka, a fugitive Russian monk. It also bore the Russian name of *Svoboda* (Liberty). A few columns of it were in the Russian language, advocating nihilistic and atheistic doctrines. The editor never saw Alaska. The publication lingered along until May 9, 1872, chiefly as a blackmailer of corporations, and then fell into the hands of A. A. Stickney, who, though also a stranger to Alaska, carried it on creditably until March 20, 1876.

Almost contemporaneous with the *Herald* was the *Alaska Times*, established in Sitka May 1, 1868, by W. S. Dodge, with T. G. Murphy as editor. The *Times*, a weekly, subsequently passed altogether into Murphy's hands, and by combining a tailor shop with the printing office, the pioneer editor managed to "hold on" until 1870, when he removed to Seattle, Washington territory, published two numbers of the *Times* there, and then gave up the struggle.

Some soldiers of the Sitka garrison published from time to time small sheets, the *Alaska Bulletin*, the *Sitka Post*, running only four or five numbers each.

The sailors of the United States steamer "Alaska" while in Sitka harbor published a diminutive sheet, lasting about six weeks—name unknown to fame—in the spring of 1879.

The latest and last Alaska newspaper enterprise was the *Alaska Appeal*, published semi-monthly at San Francisco, from March 6, 1879, to April 15, 1880. This was an 8-page, 4° paper, published by your correspondent, a former resident of Alaska under Russian and American rule.

Under the Russian government no book or paper was published in Sitka, but a number of valuable charts were engraved and printed there from copper-plates. I refer to Tebenkoff's "Atlas of Northwest Coast of America," Sitka, 1852, fol.

Very truly, yours,

IVAN PETROFF.

APPENDIX D.

BOUND FILES OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

IN THE POSSESSION OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

APPENDIX D.

BOUND FILES OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS IN THE POSSESSION OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

The following catalogue of the newspaper files preserved in the library of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, Massachusetts, is furnished by Mr. E. M. Barton, the librarian, and is here published as containing the record of the most complete collection in existence of American newspapers and periodicals:

ALABAMA.

THE STATE:
Miscellaneous newspapers, 1806–'68. 1 vol.

MOBILE:
Miscellaneous newspapers, 1832–'68. 1 vol.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO:
Weekly Alta, 1849–'62, 1865–'77, 1878–'81. **13 vols.**
California Farmer, 1854–'58, 1860–'68. 3 vols.
Mining and Scientific Press, 1875–'78. 2 vols.
Pacific, 1865–'68. 1 vol.
Steamer Bulletin, 1856–'74. 1 vol.

CONNECTICUT.

THE STATE:
Miscellaneous, 1786–1870. 1 vol.

DANBURY, LITCHFIELD, MIDDLETOWN:
Miscellaneous, 1793–1873. 1 vol.

DANBURY:
Farmer's Journal, 1790–'93. 1 vol.
Republican Journal, 1793–'99. 1 vol.

HARTFORD:
Miscellaneous, 1783–1874. 1 vol.
American Mercury, 1784–1825. 1 vol.
Churchman, 1867–'81. 13 vols.
Connecticut Courant, 1764–1881. 49 vols.
Supplement to Connecticut Courant, 1825–'81. **43 vols.**
Daily Courant, 1869–'81. 24 vols.
Connecticut Mirror, 1810–'29. 1 vol.
Connecticut Observer, 1826–'27, 1829–'34. **2 vols.**
Episcopal Watchman, 1828–'30. 3 vols.

LITCHFIELD:
Weekly Monitor, 1785–'98. 2 vols.

MIDDLETOWN:
Middlesex Gazette, 1785–'98. 4 vols.

NEW HAVEN:
Miscellaneous, 1801–'73. 1 vol.
Connecticut Journal, 1775–'98. 5 vols.
Gazette, 1784–'91. 3 vols.

NEW LONDON:
Connecticut Gazette, 1775–1803. **5 vols.**

NORWICH:
Courier, 1822–'25. 3 vols.
Packet, 1774–1803. 4 vols.

NORWICH, NEW LONDON:
Miscellaneous, 1791–1804. 1 vol.

WINDHAM:
Phœnix, 1791–1803. 2 vols.

DELAWARE.

THE STATE:
Miscellaneous, 1806–'68. 1 vol.

WILMINGTON:
American Watchman and Delaware Republican, 1809–'25. **3 vols.**
Mirror of the Times and General Advertiser, 1800–'06. **2 vols.**

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GEORGETOWN:
Miscellaneous, 1789–1826. 1 vol.
Washington Federalist, 1800–'09. 2 vols.

WASHINGTON:
Daily American Organ, 1854–'56. 2 vols.
American Telegraph, 1851–'52. 2 vols.
Army and Navy Official Gazette, 1863–'65. 2 vols.
Weekly Chronicle, 1870–'74. 1 vol.
Federal Republican, 1812–'16. 3 vols.
Gazette, 1796–'97. 1 vol.
Daily Globe, 1835–'38, 1840–'59, 1864–'73. 16 vols.
Semi-Weekly Globe, 1831–'32, 1835–'44. 3 vols.
Extra Globe (weekly), 1834–'35. 1 vol.
Madisonian (tri-weekly), 1837–'42. 1 vol.
Daily Madisonian, 1844. 1 vol.
Weekly Metropolitan, 1851–'54. 1 vol.
Monitor, 1806–'09; *City Gazette*, 1814–'24; *Cotton Plant*, 1852–'57. 1 vol.
National Era, 1847–'60. 7 vols.
Daily National Intelligencer, 1813–'28, 1838–'68. 22 vols.
Weekly National Intelligencer, 1846–'71. 7 vols.
Tri-Weekly National Intelligencer, 1800–'69. 59 vols.
Weekly National Journal, 1825. 1 vol.
Semi-Weekly National Journal, 1823–'24. 1 vol.
Tri-Weekly National Journal, 1825–'26. 2 vols.
Daily National Journal, 1827–'32. 4 vols.
Republic, 1849–'52. 6 vols.
Daily Evening Star, 1853–'77. 4 vols.
Semi-Weekly Union, 1835–'44. 1 vol.
Daily Union, 1845–'58. 22 vols.
United States Telegraph, 1828–'37. 7 vols.
Universal Gazette, 1811–'14. 1 vol.

BOUND FILES OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS, ETC., WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

GEORGIA.

THE STATE:
Miscellaneous, 1792–1868. 1 vol.
MILLEDGEVILLE:
Miscellaneous, 1808–'65. 1 vol.
NEW ECHOTA:
Cherokee Phœnix and Indian Advocate, 1828–'31. **2 vols.**
SAVANNAH:
Miscellaneous, 1766–1872. 1 vol.
Advertiser, 1796–1802. 1 vol.
Daily Republican, 1866–'67. 3 vols.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO:
Miscellaneous, 1837–'76. 1 vol.
Advance, 1867–'72. 2 vols.
Inter-Ocean, 1874–'75. 4 vols.
Northwestern Lumberman, 1875–'81. **4 vols.**
Tri-Weekly Tribune, 1865–'71. 6 vols.
Daily Tribune, 1872–'81. 20 vols.
PEORIA:
Register, 1840–'42. 1 vol.

INDIANA.

THE STATE:
Miscellaneous, 1804–'75. 1 vol.
NEW HARMONY:
Gazette, 1827–'28. 1 vol.

KENTUCKY.

THE STATE:
Miscellaneous, 1803–'59. 1 vol.
FRANKFORT:
Miscellaneous, 1795–1842. 1 vol.
LEXINGTON:
Miscellaneous, 1803–'63. 1 vol.
Kentucky Gazette, 1794–1826. 1 vol.
Reporter, 1808–'30. 2 vols.
Western Monitor, 1822, 1824. 2 vols.
LOUISVILLE:
Miscellaneous, 1801–'71. 1 vol.
Daily Commercial, 1874–'75. 2 vols.
Courier-Journal, 1835–'70. 1 vol.
Examiner, 1847–'49. 1 vol.
Weekly Journal, 1865–'68. 2 vols.
WASHINGTON:
Miscellaneous, 1803–'17. 1 vol.
WINCHESTER:
Advertiser, 1814–'17. 1 vol.

LOUISIANA.

THE STATE:
Miscellaneous, 1803–'72. 1 vol.
NEW ORLEANS:
Miscellaneous, 1842–'63. 1 vol.
Weekly Republican, 1867–'69. 1 vol.

MAINE.

THE STATE:
Miscellaneous, 1797–1874. 1 vol.
AUGUSTA, BANGOR, CASTINE, SACO:
Miscellaneous, 1799–1874. 1 vol.
AUGUSTA:
Kennebec Journal, 1825–'63, 1871–'77. **6 vols.**
FALMOUTH:
Gazette and Minerva, 1785–'86. 1 vol.
HALLOWELL:
Kennebec Intelligencer, 1796–'99. 1 vol.
Maine Cultivator, 1839–'42. 1 vol.
Star, Tocsin, American Advocate, Gazette, 1795–1832. **1 vol.**
PORTLAND:
Miscellaneous, 1808–'73. 1 vol.
Advertiser, 1829–'73. 1 vol.
Cumberland Gazette, 1786–'91. 2 vols.
Eastern Argus, 1803–'30. 1 vol.
Eastern Herald, 1792–'96. 1 vol.
Gazette of Maine, 1792–'95, 1797–1803, 1821–'28. **7 vols.**
Maine Farmer, 1838–'41. 1 vol.
Gazette, 1798–1818. 1 vol.
Oriental Trumpet, 1796–'99. 1 vol.
Maine State Press, 1866–'81. 6 vols.
Daily Press, 1874–'75. 2 vols.
Transcript, 1848–'68. 20 vols.

MARYLAND.

THE STATE:
Miscellaneous, 1790–1862. 1 vol.
ANNAPOLIS:
Maryland Gazette, 1776–'98. 2 vols.
Maryland Republican, 1809–'20. 1 vol.
BALTIMORE:
Miscellaneous, 1785–'98, 1802–'71. 2 vols.
American and Commercial Advertiser, 1799–1861, 1866–'69, 1874–'81. 19 vols.
American Farmer, 1827–'28. 1 vol.
Gazette and Daily Advertiser, 1797–1830. 1 vol.
Genius of Universal Emancipation, 1829. 1 vol.
Weekly Magazine, 1801. 1 vol.
Maryland Journal, 1773–'95.
Patriot and Mercantile Advertiser, 1813–'36. 1 vol.
Patriot and Commercial Gazette, 1839–'41, 1853. 3 vols.
Repository, 1792–'93. 2 vols.
Sun, 1811–'50, 1851, 1853–'56. 5 vols.
Telegraph and Daily Advertiser, 1795–1813. **2 vols.**
Whig, 1807–'13. 1 vol.
FREDERICKTOWN:
Miscellaneous, 1787–1847. 1 vol.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AYER:
Public Spirit, 1869–'81. 3 vols.
BARRE:
Gazette, 1841–'81. 4 vols.
Patriot, 1844–'54. 1 vol.
BOSTON:
Daily Advertiser, 1796, 1813–'81. **99 vols.**
Tri-Weekly Advertiser, 1827–'31. 5 vols.
Semi-Weekly Advertiser, 1840–'72. 32 vols.
Daily Advocate, Daily Star, Gallaudet Guide, Freeman's Advocate, 1832–'62. 1 vol.
American Apollo, 1792–'94. 1 vol.
American Herald, 1784–'86. 2 vols.
American Manufacturer, 1829. 1 vol.
American Railway Times, 1850–'59. 1 vol.
American Statesman, 1822–'24. 1 vol.
American Traveler, 1825–'45. 20 vols.
Argus, 1791–'93. 1 vol.
Daily Atlas, 1832–'57. 21 vols.
Daily Atlas and Bee, 1860–'61. 2 vols.
Semi-Weekly Atlas, 1836–'42, 1846–'52. **11 vols.**
Ballou's Pictorial, 1855–'58. 8 vols.
Banner of Light, 1860–'75. 1 vol.
Daily Bee, 1854–'60. 12 vols.
Evening Bulletin, 1827–'30. 1 vol.
Cabinet Maker, 1873–'77. 5 vols.
Censor, 1771–'72. 1 vol.
Christian Era, 1870–'74. 2 vols.
Christian Freeman, 1810, 1851–'62. **6 vols.**

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BOSTON—Continued.

Christian Reflector, 1842–'47. 2 vols.
Christian Register, 1821–'78. 27 vols.
Christian Soldier, 1831–'33. 1 vol.
Christian Watchman, 1810–'19, 1820–'25, 1827–'39, 1843–'50. 12 vols.
Christian Witness and Church Advocate, 1836–'38, 1844, 1847–'68. 7 vols.
Christian World, 1843–'48. 3 vols.
Chronicle, 1768–'70. 2 vols.
Daily Chronicle, 1856–'57. 1 vol.
Morning Chronicle, Daily Whig, Reporter, 1844–'48. 1 vol.
Chronotype, 1846. 1 vol.
Columbian Centinel, 1784–1832. 49 vols.
Daily Evening Commercial, 1866. 1 vol.
Commercial Bulletin, 1859–'81. 9 vols.
Commercial Gazette, 1816–'27. 12 vols.
Daily Commonwealth, 1851–'54, 1862–'68. 6 vols.
Weekly Commonwealth, 1869–'77. 3 vols.
Congregationalist, 1851–'73. 10 vols.
Continental Journal, 1776–'86. 3 vols.
Daily Courier, 1824–'65. 55 vols.
Semi-Weekly Courier, 1795–1860. 27 vols.
Weekly Courier, 1806–'09, 1838–'71. 3 vols.
Cradle of Liberty, Latimer Journal, Hangman, Free State Rally, Pine and Palmetto Right Way, 1839–'66. 1 vol.
Cultivator, 1838–'73. 1 vol.
Degrand's Weekly Report, 1819–'28. 9 vols.
Democrat, 1804–'08. 4 vols.
Dial, 1877–'79. 2 vols.
Dwight's Journal of Music, 1852–'54, 1856–'75. 15 vols.
Emancipator and Republican, 1842–'51. 2 vols.
Every Saturday, 1870–'71. 2 vols.
Exchange Advertiser, Plymouth Journal, 1785–'86. 1 vol.
Federal Gazette, 1793. 1 vol.
Federal Orrery, 1794–'96. 2 vols.
Free American, 1841–'45. 1 vol.
Free Press, 1830. 1 vol.
Evening Gazette, 1826–'28, 1833–'35. 3 vols.
Gazette, 1801–'15. 15 vols.
Evening Gazette and General Advertiser, 1814–'16. 1 vol.
Gazette and Country Journal, 1755–'62, 1764–'98. 13 vols.
Gazette, 1719–'48. 3 vols.
Gazette, or Weekly Advertiser, 1753–'54. 1 vol.
Gazette, or Weekly Journal, 1743–'51. 5 vols.
Gleason's Pictorial, 1851, 1853–'54. 5 vols.
Daily Globe, 1872–'81. 19 vols.
Goward's Register, 1857–'60. 1 vol.
Herald, 1856–'74, 1880–'81. 9 vols.
Herald of Freedom, 1788–'93. 3 vols.
Independent Advertiser, 1748–'49. 1 vol.
Independent Bostonian, 1823. 1 vol.
Independent Ledger, 1778–'86. 2 vols.
Intelligencer, 1816–'19. 2 vols.
Intelligencer and Evening Gazette, 1818–'25. 2 vols.
Investigator, 1870–'76. 2 vols.
Jesuit, or Catholic Sentinel, 1833–'35. 2 vols.
Journal, 1833–'81. 58 vols.
Semi-Weekly Journal, 1846–'52. 5 vols.
Journal of Chemistry, 1866–'72, 1876–'80. 2 vols.
Journal of Missions, 1849–'61. 1 vol.
Journal of Physical Culture, 1860–'61. 1 vol.
Liberator, 1832–'65. 13 vols.
Lumber Trade, 1873–'74. 1 vol.
Daily Mail, 1841–'42, 1844–'51, 1853–'55. 16 vols.
Weekly Magazine, 1802–'06, 1816–'19, 1838–'41. 5 vols.
Masonic Mirror, 1825, 1829–'32. 2 vols.
Massachusetts Abolitionist, 1839–'41. 2 vols.

BOSTON—Continued.

Massachusetts Gazette, 1774–'75, 1786–'88. 4 vols.
Massachusetts Journal, 1826–'30. 2 vols.
Massachusetts Mercury, 1793–1800. 6 vols.
Massachusetts Mercury and New England Palladium, 1801–'06. 6 vols.
Massachusetts Ploughman, 1866–'72, 1874–'80. 4 vols.
Medical Intelligencer, 1823–'26. 2 vols.
Weekly Messenger, 1812–'15, 1822, 1824–'26, 1828–'59. 24 vols.
Mirror, 1808–'09. 2 vols.
Mount Auburn Memorial, 1859–'60. 1 vol.
Nation, 1839–'46, 1866–'72. 2 vols.
National Philanthropist, 1826–'29. 2 vols.
New England Baptist Register, 1831. 1 vol.
New England Farmer, 1822–'46, 1857–'60, 1866–'76. 30 vols.
New England Independent Chronicle, 1776–1819. 34 vols.
New England Journal, 1827–'37, 1839–'41. 3 vols.
New England Journal of Education, 1875, 1876–'81.
New England Galaxy, 1817–'18, 1820–'31. 9 vols.
New England Palladium, 1807–'35. 25 vols.
Daily News, 1873–'75. 1 vol.
News Letter, 1704–'43, 1745–'49, 1753, 1760, 1762, 1768–'71. 15 vols.
News Letter and Massachusetts Gazette, 1772–'76. 1 vol.
Non-Resident, 1839–'42. 1 vol.
Nation, 1841–'43. 1 vol.
Observer, 1835. 1 vol.
Orphans' Advocate, 1842–'55. 1 vol.
Our Dumb Animals, 1868–'80. 2 vols.
Patriot, 1809–'29, 1831–'40. 26 vols.
Evening Post, 1735–'74. 20 vols.
Evening Post and General Advertiser, 1778–'83. 1 vol.
Daily Post, 1831–'63, 1865, 1868–'82. 52 vols.
Post Boy, 1735–'58. 3 vols.
Post Boy and Advertiser, 1767–'75. 2 vols.
Recorder, 1816–'50. 18 vols.
Puritan Recorder, 1851–'62. 6 vols.
Weekly Rehearsal, 1731–'35. 1 vol.
Repertory, 1804–'27. 17 vols.
Daily Republican, 1848–'49. 1 vol.
Russell's Gazette, 1795–1800. 2 vols.
Saturday Evening Gazette, 1866. 1 vol.
Daily Statesman, 1825–'28. 1 vol.
Tri-Weekly Statesman, 1825–'29. 1 vol.
Weekly Statesman, 1827–'54. 1 vol.
Temperance Journal, Temperance Standard, Massachusetts Life Boat, 1834–'54. 1 vol.
Telegraph, 1824. 1 vol.
Evening Telegraph, 1854–'57. 5 vols.
Times, 1807–'08. 1 vol.
Daily Times, 1836–'56. 1 vol.
Evening Transcript, 1831–'81. 53 vols.
Saturday Morning Transcript, 1835–'39. 1 vol.
Evening Traveler, 1845–'60, 1868–'81. 46 vols.
Trumpet and Universalist Magazine, 1830–'63. 20 vols.
Universalist, 1864–'78. 5 vols.
Universal Yankee Nation, 1841–'42. 1 vol.
Watchman and Reflector, 1851–'77. 8 vols.
Woman's Journal, 1870–'75. 2 vols.
Yankee, 1812–'20, 1839–'41. 5 vols.
Zion's Herald, 1823–'78. 8 vols.

BROOKFIELD:

Farmer's Journal, 1799–1802. 1 vol.
Political Repository, 1791–'98. 1 vol.
Worcester Intelligencer, or Brookfield Advertiser, 1794–'96. 1 vol.

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